

SHOWMAN'S PATER

A DESCRIPTION
OF BOOKS IN THE
OSLER LIBRARY

BY

Dr. W. W. FRANCIS

Dictated by the author

1950-1957

THE OSLER LIBRARY
MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

INTRODUCTION

In 1941, there appears in the minutes of the 12th meeting of the Board of Curators of the Osler Library a note that the Librarian was asked "whether he was recording on paper his intimate knowledge of the books (the "patter" which he gives visitors), and was assured that this was being done." Six years later, in response to the nearly annual inquiry, Dr. Francis reported that the notes were nearly all on paper.

In 1951, the "Showman's patter" had expanded from 17 to 167 pages, thanks to a dictaphone, and the transcription of the patter by Miss Cécile Desbarats. A year later, the patter had almost doubled again, amounting to nearly 300 typed pages.

In the patter are amusing and instructive anecdotes about many of the outstanding items in the original donation to the Osler Library, by William Willoughby Francis, one of the editors of the book catalogue of the donation, BIBLIOTHECA OSLERIANA. Dr. Francis was also the first Osler Librarian. About 1300 Bibl. Osl. titles are mentioned, as well as about 75 later additions to the collection, and some Oslerian artifacts.

At the end of this book, is an INDEX, by Bibl. Osl. number, or title, of the items discussed in the patter. The pages referred to in brackets are the first 17 preliminary pages, separately paged.

172 in CSR
voir
MAT.

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Osler Library

Showman's Patter

This is a library of the hist. of med. & science, left to his Alma Mater by Sir William Osler, who graduated here in 1872 and taught here for 10 years, 1874-84. Nearly 8,000 books, largely old ones, came from him, and we have added (to 1940) about 1500 since --- mostly modern books on med. hist. or biography. No, these are not all of his books. He left 2 other collections to Johns Hopkins --- old editions of the poets, Milton, Shelley, &c., went with his son's books to Johns Hopkins University, and a collection of modern works on the heart and lungs to the J. H. Medical School. But this collection was the largest, most important, and his pet hobby. We have a fine printed catalogue of his collection.

sler(Show it to those really interested in books.)

It was planned and begun by him and it took several of us, in relays, nearly 8 years to get it finished. He wanted it printed before the books left Oxford. They arrived here in 1928. His Introduction, the "Collecting of a Library" (p.xv) is a fine bookish autobiography, one of his best bits of writing. Unfortunately, he left this unfinished (p.xxvi).

His arrangement of the books is interesting --- though not an arrangement that any professional librarian would approve of. (Table, p.xxxiii.) Each book is numbered and the first 1700 belong to what he called his "Bibliotheca Prima," or fundamental library, his own idea. Literature has become so complicated and unwieldy that he thought it would be useful to collect concentrated libraries in various subjects (cf. mid. of p.x). He has tried to do this here for the history

of science and medicine. So he picked out about 70 of the great pioneers and arranged them in chronological order with their works and works about them. It really begins with Hippocrates, the first man whose works have come down to us, and ends with Roentgen and the discovery of X-rays at the end of the 19th cent. No two people would agree on the choice of such names, but the list is interesting. There is one woman, Florence Nightingale, among them. The books are arranged in the same order on our shelves, and he thought this scheme would be useful for teaching the history of science.

The second section (#1703-4298) is the largest, containing the works of men not of the pioneer rank, arranged in the approved fashion, alphabetically by authors.

The Literary section is interesting, containing literary works by physicians and medicated works by layman, with an astonishing amount of bad poetry by good physicians. It is a general rule — the better the ^{practitioner} physician, the worse his poetry. The next three sections, History, Biography, and Bibliography, are largely modern reference books. The incunabula, books printed in the 15th century, are a valuable collection; we have 137 of them, also some important manuscripts in the next section. The Index is a useful feature of the book, it occupies nearly a hundred pages in three columns.

The catalogue has proved very useful to booksellers and to students of the history of medicine who have not access to the books themselves.

ALCOVE

All the books are arranged in his own order, that of the catalogue, except here. This is a shrine to him. His ashes are behind this panel (WH.). He was cremated, and wanted to be buried with his books. So we have put his own writings in these two cases to the left and his favourite authors on the right. In the cases above, are journals which he helped to found or was particularly interested in; publications of the Bibliographical Society of which he was president; John Hopkins Bulletin and Reports; the Bodleian Quarterly Record, &c. Also a collection of Oriental MSS. which happened to fit there, a gift from Dr. Casey Wood in 1927.

(WG:) On the top shelf we have his note books, from his student days on, including some of the lectures he listened to here in 1870-2. The fat brown case contains his personal note books, ^{sub} which he always carried with him; [&] there are some prizes which he got at school and college. These seven vols. (3576) contain 323 reprints of his journal articles in chronological order, followed by his separately published addresses. Nobody knows how he ever found time to do all his writing. There are 1,550 items in his bibliography, fourteen of these being different books or monographs. Next comes the series of his textbook, his magnum opus, which was the Bible of medical men for nearly forty years. This (3543) is the first copy received (show inscription). He got it on Feb. 24th, 1892, in Baltimore and dashed over next day to Philadelphia and threw it in the lap of the Widow Gross, as he called her, and said, "Here's the darn book! now what are you going to do with the man?" She had told him to finish his job and then come and talk about it. She married him a few months after this, which was the best of the many good things which happened to him. She

was the widow of the ^{younger} ~~elder~~ Professor Gross of Philadelphia who was chiefly responsible for stealing Osler from McGill in 1884. So they were old friends. She was the great-granddaughter of Paul Revere. This first edition is not as common as one would expect considering the large number sold, because secondhand booksellers usually scrap the edition before last of popular textbooks. So this is beginning to have some commercial value. The first 3,000 copies printed can be conveniently distinguished by a misprint. On page vi, opposite the "Contents", under the second motto, Plato's "Gorgias" is misprinted "Georgias". His own working copy of the 1st ed., 2nd issue (3544) interleaved and bound in 2 vols., is in the show case. The book sold like a novel, about 200,000 copies during his life time, and gave him a good steady income, which is recorded at the back of some of the copies under the heading "Boodle account." Many of these copies are defective, for he had the bad habit of tearing out pages on which to make changes for the next ed. The 100,001st copy (8734 on WG.4) issued in 1905 has a presentation leaf inscribed to Mrs. Osler. The 9th ed., is the last which he corrected, helped by T. MacCrae who brought out the next three editions. He was the elder brother of John MacCrae, the poet. The 13th and 14th (1942) eds. are by Dr. Christian of Boston. It has been translated into French, German, Spanish and Chinese. We have three ^(Philippine) ~~(#3567)~~ of the 4 or 5 Chinese eds. It has lately been translated by a native Chinaman, but our eds. were by a medical missionary, P. Cousland. In the 1st ed. (3560) Osler has inserted a Chinese medical student's examination paper. On the last page of this the Chinaman writes his prescription in Latin and the metric system, but also gives a quarter grain of calomel.

No one seems to be modern or scientific enough to put calomel into grams. The red-backed books (WG. 6-7) are MSS. he preserved, most of them published, but some unpublished. Unfortunately, he forbade us to print anything which he had not published himself, e.g. the paper on Walt Whitman (7660) which he was working on at the time of his death. This one (7658) "The Old Humanities and the New Science" illustrates his method of work, but he took more care over it probably than even with his first paper (7640). It was his last address, in 1919, as President of the Classical Association, and he was speaking, he said, as an amateur to professionals. The little preliminary slips with notes on them were found in his desk after his death, and many of them are headed "Classical Tradition in Science", the title he first thought of. After these slips come more or less connected paragraphs; then a handwritten draft and portions of three typewritten drafts, all which shows that he had no good secretary at the time. During most of the war he was without one.

(WG.7:) #7644 - "A Study of Dying" - see the note inside the case. He had the nurses, if there were no doctors present, fill out these cards (the nurses hated doing it), about patients who were dying, The idea being to get reliable statistics of how painful a process it was. The only use he made of them was in a paragraph (quoted in the note) in Science and Immortality and also a letter to the Spectator chastising Maeterlinck for the hysterical chapters on the pangs of dying in his book on Death. Show Edinburgh University people #7648 "Rectorial Contest, Edinburgh, 1908" containing bills and accounts amounting to several hundred pounds. Osler was put up as an independent candidate in 1908 for the rectorship of Edinburgh University in a vain

attempt to break up the long tradition of a political contest. His opponents ^{were} ~~was~~ Winston Churchill (Liberal) and Wyndham (Conservative). The latter won. Osler's brother, Sir Edmund paid these bills. His opponents' expenses were paid out of party funds, as the contest is always an important political straw to show which way the wind is blowing!

WF:

This contains some of his other writings. At the top, three eds. of the "System" which he and McCrae edited. The American issues have the "salesmanish" title "Modern Medicine" which the Philadelphia publishers insisted on.

(# 3571)
(# 3572,
7743)

(WF.3:) In his catalogue Osler regrets never having kept his physiology lectures which he wrote out laboriously in 1874-5, nor the notes he lectured from after 1876. With a lot of persuasion I induced Dr. H. B. Small of Ottawa to give me his ^{admirable} notes of these lectures (8279-80), and I also picked up MacTaggart's copy (8281) which ^{is} ~~are~~ written out fair, evidently one of the MS. copies prepared for sale to the students.

Handwritten note:
Roughly out of the book
I've
seen.

Osler detested "spiritualism" and said it was time Conan Doyle and Oliver Lodge either put up or shut up. He would have been amused by these messages on healing attributed to him, post mortem, by Lady Osler's cousin, Mrs. Burke, "sitting with" his old friend E. S. Martin (9312).

(WF.4:) Many different eds. of Aequanimitas, his collection of essays which is now given to all medical students in the U. S. and Canada on graduation. The "Science Gossip" (3535) contains on p. 44 his first published paper, "Xmas and the Microscope," written in 1868.

(3529-3534A)

He went out Xmas afternoon, got some water from a frozen spring, examined it under the microscope and described the microscopic plants in it. He had not kept a copy and we only learned about it from the introduction to his catalogue (p.xvii) where he pokes fun at himself fifty years later about his fondness for quotations. "At the very start of my ink-pot career, a fondness for tags of quotations, this one from Horace, in those days a familiar friend." Lady Osler had to buy ten vols. of this old hodge-podge at great expense in order to get that one page. This is followed by some of his monographs and the two famous pathological reports from the M. G. H. (#3536) A "cache" of these has been discovered in the Medical Library where copies (#3537) with can be bought.

(FW.5:) A rare volume edited by Osler and his brothers in 1915 for distribution to the family is the "Records" (3594) of his parents containing a "family tree", the diaries kept by his father during his service in the Navy and during his pioneer days as a missionary in Ont. in 1837-, and old Mrs. Osler's reminiscences of childhood (see anecdote of the Easter bonnet on p. 6, and the beautiful frontispiece of her when she was over 70). She lived to be a hundred (1806-1907). His biographical essays, "An Alabama Student," have not been as popular as Aequanimitas, but Sudhoff, the great historian, said that any one of them was worth many tomes of historical erudition, and Weir Mitchell ^(neurologo-novelist) wrote on receiving his copy, "You kept me up late ~~last night~~ with your confounding biographies - as if anybody could be biographed! Why not write undisguised fiction?" No. 8322 is a short, illuminated greeting from the Osler Club in London on the occasion of the opening of this library, bound in red morocco. This has been a very successful organization, The only club taking in students from the various London

schools. They have a yearly dinner on Osler's birthday, July 12th, which is attended by many of the leading physicians. His MS. letters from Egypt (8282) to Lady Osler in 1911 are full of interest and are longer and more frequent than any of his other surviving letters. ^{This green booklet (8264) is a} fine, ^{Mr. Arnold} privately published "Memoir" of Lady Osler by Muirhead, ^{of} one of the ~~medical~~ ^{medical} students who used to frequent the house and library at Oxford.

(FW.6-7:) Osler used to show the 12 vols. of the collected papers of the graduates of Johns Hopkins Hospital (3589) with more pride than anything else in his library. Presented to him when he left Baltimore in 1905, they contain 500 signed reprints by his first students there, a fine body of scientific work by young men, some of whom had not, ^{then} graduated. Lady Osler ~~always~~ ^{so} used to show them when any of her American friends complained of the lack of sunshine in Oxford. They are bound in green morocco, but the backs which were exposed to the afternoon sun have turned a dirty brown.

WH.

The bronze plaque which was chosen by Lady Osler for the memorial at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, at Oxford and here, is most successfully enlarged from the small ^{medallion} ~~miniature~~ done by Vernon in Paris in 1903, the original of which is on my desk. As a likeness I like it better than any of his other portraits. The base of this panel can be unlocked and removed and behind it is the box containing his ashes.

(The ashes were brought to America by Lady Osler's sister, Mrs. Chapin, and were deposited here in 1929 when the books had been arranged on the shelves. There is an absence of red tape about cremation. For nine years 1920-8, these ashes reposed without any formality in the beautiful

"watching chamber" [picture in "Cushing", 1925 ed., vol. 2, opp. p. 685] in the shrine of St. Frideswide in the cathedral at Oxford. It would have required an Act of Parliament to deposit a body in the cathedral. Lady O. did not want it known that the box also contains her ashes - "What would McGill want with the cinders of an old woman like me?" [Their boy is of course buried in Flanders where he died of wounds in 1917 [Dosinghem cemetery, near Poperinghe, plot 4, row 5]. The marble-lined sarcophagus was made just big enough to hold the original box of W. O.'s ashes; when Lady O.'s were added and I sent the dimensions of the larger box, it was very difficult to get the extra inches of depth required. Hot water pipes, &c., had to be diverted.)

WJ: Sir Thomas Browne -

This contains nothing but Sir T. B. - probably the most complete collection of his works, and works about him, in existence. W. O. called him his life-long mentor. The first book he ever bought, which he managed to keep, was an 1862 ed. of the Religio Medici. That copy is kept in the show-case with the first ed. 1642. A duplicate of it in the original publisher's binding is 4456 (on 5). We have every ed. of the Religio. About 36 of them, they begin here (5), followed by the Latin and other translations (4-3). It is still a living book, and was translated into Italian (9247) as lately as 1931. A recent ed., 1939, was magnificently printed by the University of Oregon for the Limited Editions Club (9398 - on 8). We even have a MS. of the Religio, 4417 (8), one of seven that have survived. None of them are in T. B.'s handwriting. Ours has photos of the first page of the other six MSS. Browne wrote the work about 1635 at the age of thirty when he was ~~sitting~~ sitting down in the country waiting for practice, and circulated it among his friends. There must have been at ^aleast a hundred

in circulation for seven of them to have survived. None of them bear his name. Samuel Johnson poked fun at Browne for the usual trick of those days:- one of these anon. MSS. was certain to fall into the hands of a printer who would publish it if he thought it would sell; then if it was a success, the author would claim it, if not, no one was any the wiser. Of course anyone who took the trouble to copy a long MS. like this, without knowing who was the author, was apt to leave out what he didn't like and put in what he thought should be there. A printer with the suggestive name A. Crooke picked up two very different MSS. in 1642 and printed them both. Browne claimed it and brought out his own first authorized ed. the next year (4420^{on 4}/- show t.-p.) and put this underneath the engraving, "A true and full copy of that which was most imperfectly and Surreptitiously printed before under the name of Religio Medici" and put his name to the preface. He ^{sounds} ~~seems~~ annoyed, but he kept the "Crooke" publisher and the frontispiece (by Marshall) which Crooke had provided for his "surreptitious" eds. This shows a man falling from the rock of salvation into the sea of destruction. A hand protruding from the clouds saves him and the legend reads "salvation from Heaven". Bound with this is the "Observations" on it "occasionally written" by Sir Kenelm Digby, that is, written for the occasion, anything but what we mean by "occasionally". He was one of the great men of science of the day, and later on a founder of the Royal Society. He is also sometimes called the ^{big} ~~greatest~~ liar of the century. This reputation partly rests on his claim here. At this time, 1643, he was in prison, in trouble as a royalist with Cromwell. He says that his patron, the Earl of Dorset, sent word to him that this Religio had just appeared and that he wanted his opinion of it. So Digby says he sent his servant out who took several hours to find a copy of the Religio and bring it in, and then

Digby read all this and digested it (Religio) and wrote all this (Observations) and had a good sleep, all within 24 hours (see top of p. 122). It sounds like quite an achievement, but I wouldn't put it beyond him. He is famous in Medicine for popularizing the powder of sympathy, a magic powder which healed wounds at a distance. It had a phenomenal success, doubtless for the reason that the directions were to clean up the wound and put a clean dressing on it and put your smears and powders on the dagger that stabbed you or the dog that bit you. Or if you couldn't find ^{the instrument} them, staunch a rag in the blood and treat the rag. It gave the wound a chance to heal, which was what it needed in those days. Digby was a good manager. As a child, he was brought up under a cloud. He was a R. C. which was enough to damn him in those days, and what was worse, his father, Sir Everard Digby, was executed for complicity in the gun powder plot. Some distant relatives, the Stanleys, took pity on young Digby and educated him. When Ma Stanley saw how things were shaping between Kenelm and her daughter Venetia, who promised to be an heiress and a beauty, she shipped Digby over to France to finish his education. However, he came back at the right time and not only married the girl, but she had two children in her own father's house before anybody but her old nurse knew anything was happening.

The 1st of the 2 "Surreptitious" eds., 1642, is in the show-case. This copy of the 1st authorized ed., 1643 (4420, on 5), was used by the Clarendon Press for their 1909 edition (4470 on 4) which was very widely distributed and which reproduces it page for page and line for line. It is not wise to use one copy only for this purpose. It was afterwards discovered that our copy is a very rare issue which lacks the important preliminary correspondence between Browne and Digby.

11 B

Memorandum to J. ...
Name Section

WJ.2 no. 4513. When Tweedsmuir (John Buchan) as Governor General paid his first official visit as Visitor to McGill he was given a dinner in the Assembly Hall of the Medical Building. I suggested to the Dean that T. was the sort of man that would be interested & that I ^{should} be on duty upstairs. The idea was pooh-pooed. The first thing T. asked was to be shown the Osler Library and they had to make excuses. Not long afterwards I heard from an ADC that the G.G. was to be in Montreal on 15 Feb., 1936, that 5.30 to 6 had been set aside for a private visit to the Osler Library, and that I was to tell no one. There was an unregal delay; he arrived after 6 and had only ten minutes. He was chiefly interested in the Brownes, which he collected himself, and asked to see the edition of a posthumous work which was dedicated to his ancestor, "the mad Earl of Buchan". The second book I got from the shelves was this one, the rare first edition of "Christian Morals", 1716, which he had never had a sight of before. He read through the dedication by Browne's daughter, Elizabeth Lyttelton, whom I think he also claimed as a forebear. He told me that one of the main reasons for his settling near Oxford in 1919 was to be near Osler whom he had once talked to and had always hoped to meet again, but never got another opportunity. Next day the Registrar, Dean, & al. demanded why I had neglected to notify them, and it was with smug satisfaction that I answered, "Visitor's orders."

W.L.F.

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The uniform red leather bindings of so many of the editions were done for Osler in London during his Baltimore days, and he may have sacrificed some interesting old bindings. He ordered the books from catalogues and booksellers' reports. If these said the bindings were worn and in bad condition he would have the books sent to the binder's before being forwarded to Baltimore. An interesting copy of the 5th edition, 1645, in its original binding, is #4423, a presentation copy from the author to his cousin, Robert Bendish. The inscription, however, is not in Browne's hand, and the copious MS. notes are also not B.'s. No book has ever been found with B.'s name written in it by himself, but a bookseller who has a 17th-century book with T. Browne written in it, perhaps the commonest name in England at that time, is apt to attribute it to Sir T. B.

The best-printed edition of the Religio is that by Pickering, "The English Aldus", 1845, of which we have two copies, #4442 in the original binding with label on the back, and #4441 handsomely bound in red leather. The former is more valuable. It looks as if Osler might have used the latter as the model for his standard binding, omitting the elaborate gold tooling on the back.

Osler's working copy (#4455, on 4) is an 1898 issue of the Greenhill edition in its blue Golden Treasury Series binding. This is still the best edited and standard edition.

The translations begin with #4473 in Latin, Leyden, 1644. These all have a rather poor copy of the famous engraved title-page reversed. This edition was copied in Paris the same year (#4474) and Browne's friend and translator, Merryweather, later complains about its preface, inserted "by some Papist" who apparently tries to make out that Sir T. B. (as is often claimed for Shakespeare)

was as much of a Catholic as he could conveniently be in his time and place. It is a tribute to the broad charity of the author that he was commended by some Catholics, some Protestants, and condemned by others, and that the doubts which he expresses here and there were sufficient for some bigots to class him among the atheists!

Many consider his "Urn burial" the grandest bit of prose in the English language. It is a philosophical essay on cremation and survival, à propos of some ancient burial urns which were dug up near Norwich where he practised. Our copy of the 1st ed., #4499 (3), belonged to the author and has corrections in his own hand. (So have ~~some~~ other copies, but ours has more than any other.) His son's signature "Dr. Edward Browne 5^o Julii 1691" is on the fly-leaf. He was then President of the College of Physicians. On p. 25 is a correction only an author could make, "to be printed in the margin" and it is definitely in his difficult hand. On p. 48 is an unfortunate correction, altering "To be knaved out of our graves" to gnawed, he himself having been knaved not gnawed out of his. He was buried in the magnificent parish church of St. Peter Mancroft at Norwich, "lapt in lead", in a tight-fitting lead coffin with a brass plate like this (4) over the face. The inscription, composed by his son, may be translated thus, "The worthy Sir Thomas Browne, knight, doctor of medicine, aged 77, died 19 Oct., 1682, [literally, born 77 years, de-born 19 Oct.], sleeping in this coffin he converts the lead of it into gold by the powder of his spagyric [alchemical or wonder-working] body." He went on converting "the lead into gold" for 160 years till 1840, when they were making a new grave in the church and a workman's pickaxe split the original of this plaque in half and knocked his skull out of the coffin. As usual an antiquary was standing by for pickings.

He ran off with both, but denied having the plaque, which was found in his desk after his death thirty years later and restored to the church. About 1905 when they were getting ready to celebrate the 300th anniversary of B.'s birth Osler and others were scandalized to find the skull of their hero being kept with the ordinary specimens in the local hospital museum. Osler provided a fine ebony stand for it with glass top and gold trimmings (see scrapbook #4535 on 8 retro) and in gratitude they gave him this replica. But after Osler's death the church got the skull back and before reburying it in 1922 they sent it to Sir Arthur Keith at the College of Surgeons to have it recorded and to clear up a serious doubt. The original grave could not be found in order to prove that B.'s skeleton lacked its skull, and many doubted its authenticity because it doesn't conform to his wellknown portraits (show # 4563, shelf 8, comparing plate 2, two portraits with very high forehead, with pl. 18, side view of skull, which shows a bigger brain than normal, but a comparatively low brow). Fortunately as they were issuing this study in 1923 a little portrait of B., as a young man with his bride turned up (frontispiece), now in the National Portrait Gallery, with a head corresponding exactly to the skull, whereas his wife Dame Dorothy, known for her illiterate postscripts to her husband's learned letters in the British Museums, is given a high brow. The explanation is that the early portrait is before and the later ones after Charles I, who had a high brow, and with Van Dyke setting the fashion everybody for years had to have one on canvass.

The sale-catalogue (#4532, shelf 2) of his library, 1711, is one of the rarest items. When Osler got it in 1906 only the B. M. copy was known; two others have turned up since (Worcester Coll., Oxford, & J. F. Fulton, Yale). A. F. Sieveking, the donor, in his inserted letter says that when he was in

Montreal in 1880 F. J. Shepherd introduced him to Osler and told him afterwards, "You will hear of that young man in Europe." The B. M. has an interesting correspondence between Sir T. B. and his son, largely hints from the father for the son's lectures on anatomy. One of the few of these letters in private hands is in #4416 (on 8). It is mostly on the comparative anatomy of the kidneys, but ends up in a delightful human way about his little grandson and is signed Y. L. F. T. B. - your loving father Thomas Browne. See the transcript at leaf 12, so hinged that it can be "extended" and read with the original. He enclosed some notes on the pericardium - read the comical one on the back of leaf 3, "Few uses it surely hath out of the body. Only it may be observed that as men's hearts are commonly in their purses, so many of the country people, taking advantage of the figure and toughness of this part, make little purses hereof and carry their money in them" (wrongly corrected to it). Notice the next word "Diaphragma" - his writing was terrible. He never closed his a's and it is interesting and natural that in his first editions the printer will always put a u for an a if possible, e.g. lamp becomes lump, which doesn't matter, but Plato turns into Pluto, a different character!

WK.

This case contains secondary favorites: Rabelais, Richard de Bury, Ulrich von Hutten, Robt. Burton. Osler revered Rabelais as a social reformer with ideas on education far in advance of his age, a good physician who reformed the teaching of medicine at Montpellier where he was the first to lecture from Greek texts (cf. his Hippocrates, #153). His mask of buffoonery in his published works saved his neck or his skin. Osler was a member of the Societé des Etudes Rabelaisiennes, whose Revue occupies the top shelf. The first eds.

of the separate "books" exist in only one or two copies each. On shelf 4 is the little 16mo., #5314, the earliest dated collective ed., 1553. It was thoroughly used; note that some sections (at pp. 400, 864, &c.) were early lost and replaced in old handwriting. On p. 915 a "thirsty poet" (poeta sitiens) has written a verse to Rabelais. Next to this is the first critical ed., 1710, in five unhandsome vols. (#5315).

To the left, on 4, is the book-loving Grolier Club's N. Y. ed., 1888, (6948) of the Philobiblon of Richard de Bury, the 1st of the 3 vols. being beautifully printed to imitate an illuminated MS. Richard, who was bishop of Durham in the 13th century, willed his books to Oxford, but they were seized for debt after his death and none of them ever reached there. Earlier eds. are on the next shelf (5), which is mostly occupied by Ulrich von Hutten. After being a favorite pupil of Erasmus he became the literary and aristocratic power behind Luther. His work on syphilis, #4974, Osler thought the best up to 1600. This beautifully bound 1st ed., Mainz, 1519, was printed by the grandson of Schoeffer, Gutenberg's printer. The disease was almost pandemic - Ulrich took ten years to die of it - so there was nothing indelicate about putting the Archbishop's arms on the title-page. See Ulrich's portrait at end. #4980, also 1519, used to be thought the first book printed at a private press - at Stechelberg, the inaccessible castle of the Huttens, according to the colophon at the end. But that was to protect the same Schoeffer. The book contains Hutten's Invectives against Ulrich, Duke of Wurtemberg, for murdering his cousin John Hutten. On leaf D6 verso (also insert at end) there is a picture of him doing it, with John's wife (David and Bethsheba again) looking on/the background. The chief offense was that the Duke put a halter round John's neck, making him die the death of a traitor.

#4776, on shelf 6, is the 1st ed. of the Letters of obscure men, 1515, a blistering satire on the ignorance and laxity of the monks, by the young humanists, Hutten among them. An enlarged ed., 1556, #4778, has the impudence to put at the end, Printed at Rome with the privilege of the Pope!!! The ^{real} place and printer haven't yet been discovered.

- 1 -

Most of the shelves 6 & 7 are occupied by Osler's second-favorite book, Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, the greatest medical book, he said, ever written by a layman. Eight editions of it were published between 1621 and 1676, then it was not re-issued until 1800, since when it has been printed and reprinted every few years. Only two people seem to have appreciated it in the 18th century: Dr. Johnson, who said it was the only book that got him out of bed two hours before he wanted to rise and Sterne, the humorist, who borrowed extensively from it without acknowledgement.

Burton was an old don of Christ Church, Oxford, who suffered from melancholia himself. He used to go down to Folly Bridge and watch the bargees get into a traffic jam with plenty of fighting and cursing, and then he would have a good laugh and go back to write some more about melancholy. The book is divided into three parts. The first is on the causes of melancholy, the second on the cure, and the third on love melancholy. This last part contains all the love stories good and bad from the beginning of the world, retold and joined together in Burton's own inimitable fashion. Some of what he calls his digressions are famous. A digression on air is the first treatise in English on climatology, and the final section on religious melancholy, Osler thought was the best essay ever written on the subject.

The first edition, 1621, is known by its very appropriate nickname as the stumpy quarto, and is a very rare book. Our copy (no. 4621) is partly in its original binding with old red tape ties and has an inscription on the fly-leaf by Alexander Boswell, bachelor of law, 1728, whom I take to be the grandfather of Johnson's biographer. Curiously enough, though he puts the name Democritus Junior as the author on the title-page, he signs

his own name at the end of this edition, whereas this "Conclusion to the reader" is modified to form an introduction to the later editions and does not bear his signature, so that all subsequent issues are practically anonymous. Burton wanted to write it in Latin, but fortunately his printer, who is said to have made a fortune out of the book, wouldn't agree, and Burton did the next best thing, bursting into Latin every few sentences and putting more Latin in the margins. Milton is said to have called the book horse loads of citations. He is a master of language and many of his phrases have become proverbial, such as "put your shoulder to the wheel", "as much pity as to be taken of a woman weeping as of a goose going barefoot", and other rude sayings.

The next seven editions are by contrast tall folios and are lined up here on the bottom shelf. The third edition, 1628, is the first one to carry the famous engraved title-page showing various causes of melancholy and the two plants which were used as remedies for madness in ancient times, and also the portrait of the author in the lower central panel. In the fifth edition, 1638, (no. 4625) he had this plate re-touched, rejuvenated, but had himself given a cap to wear. Evidently he was getting too old to appear without one, even on a title-page. This fifth edition has the unique distinction of being the only book known to have been printed in three different cities piecemeal. It was begun by a pirate in Edinburgh; Cripps, the Oxford publisher got wind of it, had the unfinished sheets forfeited and the book completed partly in London and partly in Oxford, Burton taking advantage of the opportunity to add a good deal to the book and considerably mixing up the work of the various printers. It takes an expert to tell just where one printer begins and the other ends, but it has been done.

In one place they seriously overlapped, and a leaf had to be cancelled. We have two copies, no. 4626 still preserves the slashed leaf Ll1 after page 262, the slashing being a signal to the binder, which in this case he has ignored, to cut out that leaf. In no. 4625, the redundant leaf has been cut out as directed.

In spite of Burton's care in revising the book many ridiculous misprints persisted and the work has never yet been properly edited. One comes across such absurdities as "the Pope's parrots". Trace that back through the various editions and incomprehensible words and you'll find what was originally printed was the "Pope's parasites". In the preliminary poem one verse begins, "When I lie waking all alone"; a new edition made it "When I lie walking all alone"; the next printer "corrected" that absurdity to "When I go walking all alone". A good modern edition is the three volume one by Shilleto in 1893, in the middle of shelf 6 here. Volume 2 of this copy is a precious relic of Osler. He took it with him on his expedition in 1900 to inspect the Dismal Swamp of Virginia, as is told by Cushing in the Life. He spent a somewhat boring day covering the fly-leaves with his imaginary adventures and managed to crowd in 3000 or more words in his most illegible, smallest and abbreviated hand. He wrote the tale to amuse his son Revere. When we were cataloguing this section we couldn't find the book. Finally, it was traced to Christ Church to whose library Osler had given some editions which they did not possess. Burton had given one third of his great library to his college and Osler had the books all re-arranged in Christ Church Library to surround Burton's painted portrait. The authorities very kindly restored to us this precious set of Shilleto's edition. I deciphered the tale as well as I could, and had it typewritten

and bound as no. 7642 on WG.6. For Osler's own account of Burton, his library and his book, see the posthumous edition got out by the Oxford Bibliographical Society, no. 7682 on WG.6. A handy, lendable, pocket ed. in 3 vols. is on SC. u.3.

On the two tables near the shrine are set out a couple of interesting early books. Here is the fattest thing in the Library (no. 7502) one of the six volumes of the great medieval encyclopedia compiled in the 13th century by Vincent of Beauvais for his friend St. Louis of France. The work was done at Royaumont, the magnificent monastery Louis built for Vincent near Paris, which was occupied by the Scottish Women's Hospital in the war of 1914. With all the books they could lay their hands on, and all the readers and writers Vincent wanted, they managed to compile this vast encyclopedia of all known learning. It had to wait 200 years to be printed, then made six enormous volumes, like this. We have three of the six, in this first edition, 1476-8. The other two, dealing with natural history are more interesting from the scientific point of view but not so sumptuously bound or decorated. This one is the moral volume. The whole work is entitled *Speculum mundi* or *Mirror of the world*.

It was printed by Mentelin, the first printer of Strasburg, probably in two hundred copies for each volume, and though the work was 200 years old it was still in such demand that they had to start re-printing it as soon as they finished this edition. Then in another thirty years, it had the fate of a modern encyclopedia and went out of date, because even in Catholic countries with the new learning coming in, they were no longer interested in medieval stuff. The book is in its original binding, somewhat disguised. Originally, the back would probably be open, showing the sewing, with

great bands of leather holding the thick oaken boards together. In the 18th century they thought it was untidy and they covered it with cloth, so it probably looks more untidy now than when they tinkered with it. However, they had the decency to put back the medieval bosses and clasps. The end-papers, covering the rough oak, and the first leaf are 18th century paper. George Dunn, whose book-plate it bears, was a great collector of these early books. Somebody has written him a letter with three questions which Dunn has marked A, B, C, on the front of the letter and answered on the back, "Home only last evening and still at work 6 a.m. Yours sleepily, G.D." G. D. might stand for something worse than George Dunn!

The early printers had to compete with the beautiful illuminated MSS. and the farther back you go the more artistic the printing is. There was no title-page, no numbering of the leaves, none of the conveniences of the modern book, but there is a beauty about the printed page which books, unfortunately, soon had to lose. A book lover of that time would not look at a black-and-white book; it had to have colour in it. Space was left for the main initial, in this case the letter I, which shows the effect of damp, the colors having run. That is one reason for the huge metal bosses; such books were kept on their side allowing a current of air to pass around them and tending only to keep them more or less dry. Every capital letter in this enormous book is touched with red ink after the book was printed, because the tradition was that all capitals had to be in colour, and the rubricator, the man that did this red work, has put in a paragraph mark at the end of every sentence where the printer has left him space, and the numerous references are underlined in red.

I was in Oxford when this book arrived about 1918. Osler grunted and groaned getting it out of the case and handed it to me with the remark "Jehoshaphat, take it up and weigh it". It tipped the bathroom scales at 28 3/4 lbs. He was thoroughly amused to find the leather marker, not a very old one, I fear, in the place where I hope it still will remain, namely the chapter headed "De fugienda societate mulierum", on fleeing the society of women! (Part 9, distinction 5, on the page numbered in pencil 838.) The printer probably got into trouble for leaving out the most important chapter of all, that on virginity, which he has here tacked on at the end. I do not know where it should come (in the book, I mean).

Here is another old dig at the ladies! A Pliny of 1530, bound in stamped pigskin over wooden boards with bevelled edges. It is not an Osler book, but bears the book-plate of the late professor F. D. Adams, who bequeathed his fine collection of over a thousand books on the history of geology to the Osler Library. We hope some time to have shelf-room to justify us in re-claiming them from the Redpath Library. A few specially interesting books are already on our shelves here in the Medical Building.

This fine copy has on its fly-leaf the signature of the famous Zurich reformer Ulrich Zwingli. It is in an abbreviated Latin form, "This book is (of) huld zwing". The title-page carries an advertisement, a shameless blurb. It reads as follows: "Jerome Froben to the friendly reader, greetings: Pliny's History of the World, newly so emended that our former edition, which was accurate enough, seems sound asleep when compared with this ... In that edition we had surpassed all others by a long interval; in this we have even surpassed ourselves by a still longer one, helped by [certain manuscripts &c.] ... Compare them reader, and you will find not a

few hundreds of passages happily restored. We shall never regret the expense or the labour, if your appreciation ~~cor~~rewards to our industry. Hand wash hand [Greek how-d'ye do]. Hail and enjoy good luck. We have added a most copious index. Basel, in the office of Froben, 1530."

The joke is that both Erasmus and Beatus, the annotator mentioned on the title-page, had to write to the publisher and tell him that the MSS. he boasts of were no good whatsoever and that his father's edition, brought out some five years before, was infinitely preferable. The father was John Froben, a great scholar, professor of Greek as well as a printer, and a great friend of Erasmus.

A charming feature of this very well printed book is the historiated initials, incorporating little pictures illustrating old fables. These were carved on wood probably by the famous Holbein 20 or 30 years before the book was printed. On p. 105 is a very medieval-looking Julius Caesar getting stabbed, on p. 170 Balaam smiting the ass, the ass expostulating and the angel about to smite Balaam. But the gem of them all is that of Socrates and Zanthippe on p. 435. She was the biggest scold in history, and is nagging him beyond endurance, and as he walks out of the house to get away from her, she lies in wait upstairs and empties the slop pail on him. It is said to have hit him fairly on the top of the head, but the artist did not want to hide his ugly mug, so he has the contents going down his back! He looks up at the sky, not at her, and says, "After thunder, rain." For the benefit of the ladies, the female defence is that Socrates spent all his time gassing in the market-place and never bringing home the bacon, while Mrs. S. had to take in washing to support the numerous progeny.

We also have in the Library some wild women that interest the girls. No. 7552 on NA.3 is probably the earliest known MS. of the memoirs of the Spanish Military Nun, as she is called in English. The writing is so clear and readable that they were uncertain of its date when I took it to the British Museum, but they guessed it to be about the beginning of the 18th century. It calls itself "Life and successes of the nun ensign (as she is known in Spanish, La Monja Alférez, in other words nun-lieutenant) Catalina de Erauso, of good family, born in San Sebastian, written by herself on the 18th of Sept., 1646." We don't believe that. For one thing at the bottom of that page she has herself born in 1585, whereas it is certain that 1592 was her birth year and not even Catherine would give herself seven extra years!

Her Memoirs whether authentic or not, were first discovered and printed about 1828, but the main facts of her life are well known from records of the time. She was the daughter of a Spanish grandee who had lots of daughters and no money; consequently all the girls had to be put into a convent at the age of two because there was no dowry for them and they could not hope to be married. Catherine by the time she was fifteen had taken her first vows, decid ed she had had enough of it, ran away and turned herself into a boy, took service as a page in a nobleman's house for nearly a year until her own father, or perhaps brother, came to stay in the house, then she slipped out of the back door and enlisted. She was much the most famous woman soldier who ever fought as a man. Joan of Arc, of course, never disguised her sex. Catherine fought with the Spanish armies in South America for sixteen years, rising from the ranks, a very difficult thing to do in those days so she must have been a very good soldier, and then she was so badly wounded that her sex was discovered and her story came out.

She was put back into nun's habit (not habits!) and sent to Madrid in 1624. There, of course, she created a sensation. Her behavior was anything but convent-like. Her family shipped her off to Rome to make her peace with the Pope who, after questioning her closely and deciding that the only vows she had broken were those of obedience, took a good look at her and decided she was a tough guy, not a glamour girl. You can understand the Pope's decision if you look at the authentic picture, the frontispiece of the 1909 English translation of her Memoirs, no. 4797 on shelf EL.1. The Pope not only absolved her ^{from} of her vows, but gave her a dispensation to dress as a man for the rest of her life. She must have been a glandular type. There was no sex-appeal about her. The English edition is illustrated by fanciful pictures prepared for the French translation by the French-Spanish poet, Heredia. The picture of her cutting off her hair, opposite p. 4, is particularly Frenchified. There would have been no disguising hips like that; she couldn't have got away with it for sixteen days, let alone sixteen years, in any army, particularly the Spanish one! She tried to lead the simple life in Madrid, but couldn't stand it and returned to America where she drove a mule train between Vera Cruz and Mexico City for twenty years until she died in 1650. A grand life for a nun!

Hollywood got excited about her some years ago and sent a scout here, but though the Pope could put up with her (at a distance) in 1624, she couldn't pass the modern censors. A few years ago, a perfectly charming little nurse from Chili, taking a post-graduate course here, came into the Library. As she was Spanish-speaking I showed her the MS. She

stared at it, gasped, and then, with a merry laugh, "So that's why my brothers call me Catalina de Trauso!" As a high-toned damsel she had had to run away to study nursing. The Senorita was relieved to learn that her namesake after all had not done anything much worse.

Osler got interested in these cases of impersonation of sex through the stories he had heard in Montreal about an extraordinary individual, James Barry, who died in 1865, alone in London, was autopsied and found to be a woman. She had risen to the second highest medical office in the British Army, Inspector-General of Hospitals. She had graduated, as a man of course, at Edinburgh in 1812, where it is on record that they refused him his degree because he could not prove he was 21 years of age, as has always been required before one gets an M.D. degree. There came a peremptory order from the Lord Lieutenant of Scotland, the King's representative, to the effect that it would be convenient if they would grant this young man his degree whether he could prove his age or not. He went right into the Army, where he had an extraordinary career. He, or she, was sent home once from the East for court-marshal, something probably she could not do, and on arrival in London instead of being tried she was promptly promoted. It was known that she or he ~~had~~ had a pull with the War Office. She seemed to choose her own station, never staying long in England. She did some extraordinarily good surgery in South Africa about the 1820's. The former premier of S. A., James Barry Minnick Hertzog, is called after her, because his maternal great-grandmother (?) was operated on, delivered by Caesarian

section, by this young army surgeon in an emergency, saving both mother and child; so there has always been a boy in the family called after him, so to speak. A Ph.D. lady in South Africa, Thelma Gutsche, wrote me last year that she has found evidence of the truth of such operations.

Barry was stationed here in Montreal in the 1850's for eight years as medical head of the garrison. Our old dean at that time, Dr. George Campbell, who was no fool, and who later taught Osler, attended her twice for illnesses and never suspected her. After it came out in 1865 that she was a woman, he used to hold it up to the students as a shocking example of how we doctors neglect to examine our colleagues when they are ill, even sufficiently to determine their sex, which isn't going very far.

Osler tried to write her up but found that every document concerning her had disappeared from the War Office, including the autopsy report which some of his colleagues had seen some years before. Two army surgeons working under her in the West Indies in 1840 had accidentally discovered her sex, but she had sworn them to secrecy.

There is no authentic account of her. We have two books, both frankly novels, namely "A Modern Sphinx", by Colonel Rogers, 1895, no. 5394, and "Dr. James Barry, her secret story" by Miss Racster and Miss Grove, 1932, two South African ladies who put on a play about her in London in 1919, ~~and have recently fabricated her "diary"~~. The 1895 and 1932 books and an envelope containing cuttings, &c., about her are on EL.6.

There is more than a suspicion that she may have been a certain Joan Fitzroy, unofficial daughter of the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV.

Joan seems to have disappeared about the time this young man entered Edinburgh.. She probably had a passion for surgery and the only way to become a surgeon in those days was to change her sex. If she was an elder first cousin of Queen Victoria, that might account for a good deal of her ability. Doubtless the truth will come to light some day.

Case NA. contains chiefly MSS. and incunabula, the earliest printed books, books printed before 1501. They are very rare but we have 136 in the Osler collection. They have increased in value 4 to 6 times in the 30 to 40 years since Osler bought them.

The boxes lying lengthwise on the top shelf contain Sinhalese MSS., from Ceylon, collected and given to us by the late Dr. Casey Wood, the eminent ophthalmologist who made important collections for our Medical Library and for the Redpath Library. These old Sinhalese MSS. are written on prepared leaves of the ola palm and hence are called olas. They are described under no. 7784 in our printed catalogue, but most of them were given by Dr. Wood after the Library reached McGill.

An interesting one is no. 8690 said to be a handbook of about 80 diseases written about A.D. 1580. Its silver covers are interesting; one of them bears a manifest medallion of the sun; the other might puzzle us Westerners because its medallion contains a rabbit, which is what the Orientals see in the moon. The writing is scratched on both sides of the polished leaf with a sharp stylus, then dry ink is rubbed in and brushed off, leaving the pigment in the scratches. The language is Pali-Sinhalese, derived from the classical Sanskrit. Each leaf has two puncture holes through one set of which a cord is threaded holding the MS. together.

A mere medical work is allowed only one cord but a sacred one has to have two!

Shelf 2 - First comes a little box containing a curious parchment roll from Abyssinia. This MS. dating only from the 18th century consists of prayers and charms to counteract the particular devil who causes belly-ache! It is adorned, if I may say so, with a picture of St. Michael biting his own long nose.

No. 7529 contains some alchemical tracts by Christopher of Paris in a MS. written in the Venetian dialect in the last quarter of the 15th century. It opens with a letter dated 1472 from Christopher to a former pupil. This date, if authentic, puts Christopher about 200 years later than he was hitherto supposed to have lived. It contains details of very human and Franciscan interest, accusing the good St. Francis of some pretty rough sabotage. The old man complains that his only daughter, who was the only hope and only comfort of his old age, forced him to give his consent to her entering a Franciscan convent. St. Francis appeared to him in a vision and when he wouldn't submit to the will of God, the Saint told Christopher to go into his laboratory and see what had happened. He found all his apparatus broken and all his experiments spoiled. Then after taking a severe beating (he does not say St. Francis personally laid on the whip) he submitted.

The thick, brown book lettered "Rutherford Clinical Lectures", #7621 towards the end of the shelf, is a real relic. It was written by Rutherford himself about 1749 and it was he who introduced bedside teaching into Edinburgh, and, consequently, through our Edinburgh-trained founders, into McGill, and through Osler into the U. S. h/

Shelf 3 - Probably the only unique book left in the Osler collection is the big red MS. no. 7508. This turns out to be the only copy known of the original work of Al-Ghafiki on medicinal plants written in the 12th century by this Moorish physician in Spain who was probably the greatest of the Arabic botanists. The book is usually kept in the show-case. It is unfortunately incomplete, being only the first of two volumes, and describes the plants whose names begin with the letters A to K. It is rare in any case on account of the coloured illustrations, such pictures are idolatry to the strict Mohammedans and very much frowned on even in a scientific work, except by the Persians who have always been more liberal in this matter.

This copy was written at Bagdad in A.D. 1256. It is one of two volumes sent to Osler from Persia in 1919, shortly before he died. They were described as two volumes of an Arabic translation of the Greek herbal of Dioscorides. The other volume which closely resembled this in appearance of the writing and the illustrations, but was somewhat larger, turned out to be a Dioscorides. Only three such copies were known, and Osler in his private instructions left the illustrated Dioscorides MS. to the Bodleian Library. After his death when it was discovered that this volume was not Dioscorides, I had a friendly discussion with Bodley's Librarian as to whether the Osler Library might be permitted to keep it. We left it to Lady Osler who decided in my favour. If Osler had known of its excessive rarity, uniqueness in fact, he would have left this volume to the Bodleian also. About ten years ago I found that Professor Meyerhof of Cairo, many of whose ophthalmological books had been bought by Dr. Casey Wood for the Medical Library, was printing a translation into English of an abridged version of Al-Ghafiki made by a 13th-century Hebrew. He had published three

small volumes of it when I learned of it, and found that he thought the original was unfindable. When I wrote him that we had half of it here I expected that he might well be annoyed. But on the contrary, he apologised profusely. He had the Osler catalogue before him on his desk and had never thought of looking into it for a rare Arabic work like this. I had a complete photostatic copy made for him which cost him over \$90, and a microfilm copy is now in the Library of Princeton University. Experts say that the illustrations are not copied from those of the Dioscorides MS. To my eye they certainly resemble them and are thoroughly stylized. Compare them with the black and white ones in the photographic reproduction, Leyden, 1906, of the famous Vienna MS. of Dioscorides, which dates from A.D. 512 and contains the earliest known natural history paintings that have come down from antiquity. It has fortunately survived the war. It is known as the Codex (that is a MS. in book form) of Anicia Juliana. She was a Roman princess sent to Constantinople to marry the heir of the Eastern emperor. Meanwhile her fiancée was bumped off, as they were apt to be in those days, and a charming young Byzantine general was sent in a ship to meet her and break the news to her. He did it so nicely that she married him as soon as they landed, and got the wedding present after all.

One of the early pictures in the MS. show Heuresis, the personification of discovery and related to "Eureka," showing the mandragora or mandrake to Dioscorides. This was a much valued remedy in antiquity and was used amongst other things as an anaesthetic. But to be efficient the plant had to be gathered in a special way, at midnight when the moon was full. Moreover, it was dangerous. It has a forked root resembling a doll and was supposed to

shriek as you pulled it out of the ground. Any living thing that heard that shriek was apt to drop dead. So the best way was to borrow your neighbour's dog, attach him to the plant, whistle for him and blow a bugle so that you wouldn't hear the shriek and let the dog take it. This picture shows the dead dog still attached to the plant, indicating that it has been gathered in the proper way.

The next picture shows Epinoia (Intelligence) holding up the plant while Dioscorides describes it and Crateuas draws it. The pictures are all believed to have been copied and re-copied from those of the first Greek herbal written and illustrated by this Crateuas 100 years before Christ. Dioscorides lived in the 1st century after Christ, being a Greek army surgeon in the armies of Nero. He gathered medicinal plants all over the world and described them in this work whose title has given rise to the medical term *materia medica* or medical material. It was used as a text-book on the subject up till nearly 1700.

An English translation made in 1655 was first published in 1934 by Dr. Gunther, no. 8670 on SG.4. The two 1906 volumes of black and white reproductions of the original are so huge and so heavy that we usually have to keep them flat on the floor.

To return to NA.3. - No. 7406, a small vellum-bound incunable, printed in 1490, and containing the *Natural Philosophy of Albertus Magnus*, has a crude, but interesting, early wood-cut diagram of cerebral localisation, on leaf 40. Three enormous circular ventricles are indicated, each divided into two areas, labeled *imagination*, *motion*, &c.

No. 7586 is an uninteresting early 15th-century MS. in a very interesting contemporary binding of white leather over wooden boards with the usual parchment label attached at the top of the front cover giving the name of the author Nicolaus de Lyra. A dainty, ingenious clasp has survived intact longer than such delicate gadgets usually do.

No. 7543 is the best of the twenty or more ornate 17th-century medical diplomas which Sir William collected. Coming from north Italy they are in what is called the Venetian style: instead of being a large roll of parchment like ours, they are arranged in book form. This one is the diploma of a German student called Nolto, taking the degrees of doctor of philosophy and medicine at the age of 26 at Padua in 1664. On the first painted page there is a fine miniature of him surrounded by ten less artistic figures. I was asked whether these were his lady friends - they are not! They are Apollo and the nine Muses. On the opposite page the diploma begins in language a bit more complicated and ornate than in a modern one. It is bordered by five figures of ancient physicians: apparently Hippocrates with the book, Dioscorides with a plant, Avicenna (as a Mohammedan) has a turban, Galen with a urinal, Aesculapius with his serpent and staff. The text is written in black and gold and is signed at the end by the Faculty with a final attestation by a notary. This and one other are the only two which still have their three seals attached. Each seal is in a little steel case covered with beautifully tooled leather. One is the seal of the University, another shows the lion of St. Mark, this being the civil seal as Padua was the University for Venice, the third is the seal of the man's nation. The foreign students, of which the^{re} were

many in Padua, elected one of their own nation as "councillor" and he would be responsible for their behaviour and would have to attach the national seal to any document concerning them. When Harvey was at Padua in 1600 he was head of the English "nation" and his arms are still on the walls of the University of Padua on that account.

The ordinary single sheet parchment diplomas of the 17th-century are very rare. We had one from Cambridge, but as there was no example of it at Cambridge, Osler gave it to that University (no. 7538).

On NA.4, no. 286-7 are two copies of the first edition of the Roman medical writer Celsus. This is what is called the editio princeps, that is, the first edition of a work printed in the language in which it was originally written. Celsus who lived about the time of Christ was a Roman patrician and certainly not a practising doctor, a job which was considered beneath the dignity of any respectable Roman. It is a commonsense treatise based on Hippocrates, and on the Alexandrian physicians whose writings are lost. It is full of sound commonsense and incorporates the first history of medicine. It was apparently part of an encyclopedia compiled by Celsus of which only this medical section and that on agriculture have survived. It was unfortunately not known during the middle ages or the medicine at that time could not have failed to have benefited by it, and also the language. For it is the only medical work which has come down from antiquity which is written in good, classical Latin. Up to about 1830, when medical students still had to write their theses in Latin, and were largely taught in that language, they always had to pass a rigorous examination on Celsus. The work was lost early in antiquity, and no MS. came to light until the 15th

century. This first printed edition appeared at Florence in 1478. Usually Osler did not keep two copies of the same rare edition, but I imagine he was a little doubtful about giving away no. 287, which he had picked up very cheaply in Italy in a somewhat ragged, unbound condition. With his usual soft-heartedness he lent this to a young lady in Oxford who was studying the lost medieval art of book decoration, and with his blessing she proceeded to illuminate the initials at the beginning of each section. She made a good job of it, but committed some shocking anachronisms. It is disconcerting to find a Bunsen burner, for example, in an illuminated initial D at the beginning of book V, on leaf 05.

No. 468 is an Avicenna, printed in 1500 and in a fine stamped leather binding of that time. It originally had four clasps, but the unusual top and bottom clasps are now missing except for part of their fastenings.

No. 7423 is a fragment of the surgery of Brunshwig printed probably in 1497. It has a crude skeleton on the title-page, crudely painted. It is bound in a beautiful fragment of a 14th-century Italian antiphoner, with the words and music written so large that the whole choir could read from one copy. It is part of the office for St. Andrew's day. When printing came in and enough copies could be bought, these huge old choir books were thrown out and sold to bookbinders, gold beaters or other tradesmen who needed vellum.

No. 7426, a Cicero, 1480, has nicely illuminated borders on its first printed page.

No. 7447, John of Gaddesden's English Rose, 1492, is the first printed medical work of an Englishman. It illustrates something also of the

development and artistic degeneration of the printed book. It has the beginning of a title-page which reads in Latin, "The English Rose, the practice of medicine from head to foot". In other words it is a systematic medieval textbook beginning with headache and ending with corns. It is printed on poor paper for the 15th century. The initial spaces have not been painted in in this copy, but they show the guide letters. By this time the rubricators, who were supposed to paint in the initials, were no longer monks but often ignorant fellows who did not know their Latin and who were apt to put in the wrong letter. So the printer puts a small letter in the middle of the space and this is supposed to be obliterated by the painted initial. Another innovation is the numbering of the leaves, every second page, and the number is not always put in the same place; hence when the book has been cut down for binding, as here, many of the leaf numbers are cut off, for example on leaf 9. The numbering, however, makes another convenience possible, a table of contents. Still another innovation is the publisher's woodcut device at the end. The colophon here reads: Pavia, 1492, 24th day of January, John Anthony Birreta put it through the press. His device bears his initials I A B, there being no capital J at that time. John of Gaddesden, Osler's predecessor, was professor of medicine at Oxford in the 14th century. He had the reputation of being a very good physician and is much praised by Chaucer.

No. 7457 - Martius, 1476, is in a fine contemporary binding. There is an amusing contrast in the inscriptions written on the vellum fly-leaves inside the front and the back covers. I have translated these in my paper, "At Osler's shrine".

No. 7472 - the Treasury of the Poor, a work on popular medicine, is by our only medical Pope, Peter of Spain, really a Portuguese, afterwards Pope John XXI. The work was compiled about 1270 and this edition was printed in 1497 with the date at the end misprinted 1476. This reminds me of an incident at school when the headmaster asked my classmate Eddy Seagram, later head of his father's distillery, "What was remarkable about Adrian IV?" Eddy, prompted from behind, answered, "The only Englishman who ever sailed the Papal Sea".

No. 7467 in a fine modern, dark morocco binding by Rivière is the first pharmacopoeia to be printed. It is the Antidotarium of Nicholas of Salerno, compiled about 1100 and printed by the famous Jenson in 1471. It is a series of prescriptions arranged in alphabetical order. On the first page some devil has cut out a fine initial which probably carried a miniature of Nicholas. The culprit has not bothered to fill in the text on the back of the page. On the back of leaf 33, is the formula for the spongia somnifera, or somniferous sponge, a popular anesthetic of the middle ages. A translation of the formula is inserted. It is made up largely of opium, hyoscyamus, hemlock and mandragora. It fell into disuse, probably because one could never be certain of the strength of the opium. The same dose might have no effect this week but kill your patient next week. Osler has put an amusing note at the end. "This used to be considered the first medical book printed, and then it was mistakenly thought that the Practice of Ferrari was printed earlier in the same year. Osler has written, "I missed a copy at Rosenthal's. That voracious monster Pierpont Morgan had bought it!" There was no competing with Morgan. I didn't dare print that note in the catalogue, and when I showed it to Osler's great friend,

Arnold Klebs, the authority on medical incunabula, he groaned and wished he had known about it because he had a copy of that Practice which he had given away without knowing that the Osler Library needed it.

The next book, no. 7474, contains the letters of Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini, a great humanist of the 15th century afterwards Pope Pius II. On his election as Pope, the Cardinals asked him what name he would take, and he quoted Vergil's line, "Sum pius Aeneas...", I am pious Aeneas. Since then the name has become popular at the Vatican.

The next book, 7479, in a cloth case has a simple and interesting binding common in the middle ages, bare wooden boards with the back open. It contains the astronomical data or ephemerides for the years 1492-1506, compiled by Regiomontanus, whose real name was Mueller. His Latin name looks like Montreal, but he came from Königsberg.

The next book, no. 9876, is a modern reproduction of a calendar by the same Regiomontanus for the year 1475. The original was a block-book, printed at Nuremberg in 1474, each page being printed as a whole from a carved block of wood, instead of from individual, movable lead types. Near the end there is a superposed diagram with two movable parts, and on the last leaf a "zodiac man" showing the parts "ruled" by the astrological signs.

No. 7482, the Natural Theology of Raymond of Sabunde, written about 1430, printed in 1496, is in its original binding, more or less. It has a fine vellum fly-leaf showing curious interlinear musical notation. A MS. note on the 7th leaf, at the beginning of the text, states that the reading of the prologue had been forbidden by Pope Clement VIII. This prologue was put on the Index in 1595 probably because it supports what was then

the Protestant doctrine that the only source of revealed religion is the Bible.

NA.5. First come the five volumes, here bound in six, of the great editio princeps of Aristotle, printed by the scholar physician Aldus Manutius at Venice. It was begun in 1495 and finished in 1499. For his Greek type Aldus unfortunately copied the handwriting of his teacher, with the cursive contractions, abbreviations and combinations of letters (logograms) which are very confusing nowadays to a reader of Greek.

No. 7420, Bellantius, gave the compilers of the great new catalogue of incunabula a lot of trouble. It is incomplete, lacking the second part, and we ascribed it to the year 1498(?). Our portion was finally proved to belong to a 1502 edition.

No. 7433, The Light of the Soul, printed in 1477, is in a fine contemporary binding which badly needs repair, but I should not like to trust it to any binder that I know of at present in Montreal. It carries its title Lumen Animae on the usual label in the usual place on the front cover. On the back of leaf 151 the date 1481 is written and was probably put there by the rubricator.

The title of no. 7437, The Flowery Garland of Medicine, has probably inspired the artist to paint the wreath around the title-heading as well as the illuminated initial on leaf 7.

No. 7465-6 containing the works of Nicholas of Cues, better known as Cardinal Cusanus, is in a fine, well preserved, stamped leather, contemporary binding. Osler had a particular fondness for this man and this book. Nicholas who died in 1467 was a particularly fine character, especially for a politician

in those days. He was the Pope's principal trouble-shooter, being sent wherever there was a necessity to pour oil on troubled waters. His great ambition was to found a parliament of religions which could unite not only the Christians, but the Mohammedans, Jews and all. To him "The religion of all thinking people is one and the same". Moreover, he was an extraordinary experimental scientist for that age, a predecessor of Copernicus, believing that the earth moved like the other planets and was not the centre of the universe. Osler had a translation made of the remarkable tractate here on "static" (meaning weighing) experiments and stimulated Dr. Viets to publish it with an account of the Cardinal's surviving library at Cues (see nos. 3498-3500). His pioneering experiments on the growth of plants, for example, were not repeated for 200 years.

Shelf NA.6 - no. 239 is an early edition in Latin of Aristotle's work on animals, Venice, 1476. It is a fine bit of printing, and the pages with their wide margins here ruled in red are very handsome.

The next book, no. 263, is bound in fragments of two fine old medieval vellum manuscripts. It contains an early Latin edition of Theophrastus, the first scientific botanist, a pupil of Aristotle's.

No. 312 is a Pliny printed in 1481 and rather strikingly decorated. Leaf 15 where the text begins has a 15th-century portrait of Pliny and the margins of the page are beautifully illuminated with floral designs and some medallions showing animals.

No. 334 in an ornate modern red morocco binding is the editio princeps, first edition in Greek, of the *Materia Medica* of Dioscorides, printed by Aldus in Venice, 1499.

No. 398, commentaries on Galen by Hugo of Sienna, a famous medieval surgeon, who had modern ideas on the healing of wounds by first intention, has inside the front cover, a small photo of an old French officer of about 1870, apparently used as a book-plate. It also occurs in nos. 2211 and 2536. We have not succeeded in identifying him.

No. 7416 is the Articella, a very popular collection in the Middle Ages of various works of Hippocrates, Galen and some Arabic writers. This edition was printed in 1487 and is still in the original boards.

No. 7422 is the Lily of Medicine by Bernard of Gordon, a medieval Frenchman. A recent satirical writer says that in spite of his name he was not a Jew; he was probably born at a place called Gordon in the south of France. This is one of the best of the medieval text-books and a MS. of it was the best medieval one which Osler possessed, and is in our catalogue as no. 7525, but is not on our shelves. Osler willed it specially to the College of Physicians in Philadelphia. It seems to have been the fashion in the Middle Ages to give a medical text-book a florid name. In France there was also the Gallic Rose, like the English Rose by John of Gaddesden, and the popular book in Italy was the Flower of Medicine.

No. 7427 printed in 1490 is in its original boards of the 15th-century with tooled leather back and with brass nails. On the first leaf there is a woodcut of the author and his patron King Charles II of Sicily and Jerusalem. They are both represented as left-handed which probably means that the artist forgot that they would be reproduced in reverse from his block.

No. 7449 - I don't know what these 5th-century sermons of Pope Leo

the Great are doing in this Library but they are in a finely printed volume of about 1471 and in a contemporary leather binding. The same may be said, except for the binding, about the next book, no. 7450, a History of Florence in Italian.

The next book, also in Italian, no. 7454, is on health, physiognomy, &c., by Manfredi, curiously titled *Il Perchè*, the Why, doubtless because the text begins with that word; in this copy that page is handsomely illuminated.

No. 7492 contains the *Astronomical Writers of Antiquity*, finely printed by Aldus in 1499. It is decorated with woodcuts, and St. Paul's quotation in his sermon to the Athenians from the Greek astronomical poet Aratus is marked in the margin of leaf N5, "For we are also his offspring". It is in a contemporary binding of stamped pigskin with modern labels.

N B

This case contains some of the small, and most of the medium-sized books by the primarians (in the Oslerian sense) from the 16th century on. (The dictionary defines primarians as low-grade pupils!)

NB. 1 - The second and third books are bound in vellum fragments of fine old manuscripts. The binding of no. 647 is from a Bible, the passage being from Isaiah, chapter 40, verses 10 to 17, written large and legibly.

An upstanding book on the shelf is the excellent bibliography of Ambroise Paré by Miss Janet Doe, published in 1937. She is such a perfect librarian, &c., that the N. Y. Academy of Medicine was compelled to appoint her librarian to succeed Dr. Malloch in spite of her sex.

A book that should be here is the *Anatomie Universelle*, 1561, of (#657) Paré. It is so rare that they had no copy in the Ecole de Médecine in Paris and Osler specially bequeathed his to that great library. In the 1920's

Lady Osler sent the book to Paris by the hand of Dr. J. F. Fulton. He was grandly and gratefully received by the Faculté de Médecine and the Dean explained how absolutely unfindable this famous book was. A few days later Dr. Fulton, whom few books are rare enough to escape, found a copy in the open-air bookstalls by the Seine. Much the same thing happened to Osler, only in reverse, in 1908, when he picked up a copy of no. 1072, the French version of Bishop Berkeley's Reflections. A few weeks later he heard a lecture on it by Bergson who said that this French translation was quite unobtainable.

No. 692 is the greatest work in the history of medicine, the beginning of modern physiology and its first great experimental demonstration. It is the De mortu cordis, the motion of the heart and blood in animals, by William Harvey. It is a rare book, but Osler managed to pick up five copies, mostly for different libraries and at prices which would make the mouth of present-day collectors water. He would have to live longer than Methuselah now to repeat the performance! Our copy is perhaps one of the best in existence as it still has its margins. Nearly all are badly printed on bad paper, badly foxed, that is spotted with the brown discoloration which occurs in poor paper, particularly in our modern newspapers after they are one or two years old. The outer margins here, particularly of the title-page, are a bit frayed and are usually cut off by the binders. Harvey entrusted his MS. to Wm. Fitzer, whose name occurs as publisher, an agent who travelled to and fro between London and Frankfort in the book trade. There was no exportation, even of Latin books, from England in those days and to get his ideas circulated as well as the blood Harvey had to send it to the Continent.

Good paper was probably as scarce in Germany in 1628 after the thirty years' war as it is after the recent wars. The illustrations here are on better paper. It is a pity that such a great book should look so ugly. At the end there is the leaf of errata, which was added to some of the later issued copies. Osler inserted it here from another copy, and it shows the usual size of the leaf. Also, this errata leaf is from a copy which had been bleached and probably in another fifty years it will again look as bad as the other pages. On one of the end fly-leaves Revere Osler has copied a passage from Aubrey's Lives concerning the water poet Warner who claimed that he gave Harvey the idea of the circulation! On the last fly-leaf and inserted are Osler's notes about the various copies which he found.

No. 7698 is the rare first edition of the English translation given to the Library by Dr. and Mrs. Fulton, after Osler's death, when they found that his copy was defective.

Towards the end of the shelf there is the modern re-translation by Dr. Chauncy Leake which is much easier for the student to read than the 1653 one.

No. 703 is the rare Dutch translation, 1650. It opens with a touching Dutch poem on the death of the great teacher Harvey, published about seven years before the old man really died. I hope Harvey had the pleasure of reading this nice obituary. It and the translation are by van Assendelft whose other works do not suggest that he deserved the first three letters of his name!

No. 707 is the rarest of all Harveiana, the Cambridge, 1649, edition of the two letters on the Circulation which he wrote to Riolan the younger in

1648. Only about ten copies are known. The same is true of the Rotterdam edition of the same year and it is not certain which of the two is the first. (#695) Inserted are two letters from Jenkinson, the Cambridge librarian, who discovered the work. He describes the differences between the two copies which he owned. He writes "Copy (b) cost 10 d pence originally; but I had to give 3 s. 6 d. for it. The other cost 4 s." What would they cost nowadays?

Harvey had kept silence under all sorts of abuse during the twenty years since he had issued his great work, and Riolan was the only man he answered. Riolan, his most vituperative opponent was professor of anatomy at Paris and the greatest of living anatomists, but he was quite incapable of accepting any new doctrine in physiology. These letters of Harvey, who was an old fellow student of his, apparently had no effect on him.

There are three editions in 1651 of Harvey's other pioneer work that on generation. The tall one, no. 710, has an additional engraved title from showing Jupiter opening an egg/which all kinds of animals emerge. This illustrates the famous saying of Harvey that all animals come from eggs, which has been called one of those/winged words which fertilize science.

NB.2 - Nos. 675-6 are the Latin and the English editions of Gilbert on the Magnet. It is the pioneering work on electricity, written by Queen Elizabeth's physician, William Gilbert, and published in 1600. The English edition printed 300 years later is something of a tour de force, because they have managed to make it come out to agree page for page with the Latin original, a very difficult accomplishment because our language requires so many more words than the Latin. The earliest scientific consideration of electricity is in chapter 2 of book 2, and about the middle of p. 52 occur the two terms

electrically and electrick. The noun electricity was first used later by Sir Thomas Browne. A feature of these books is the asterisks in the margin. These Gilbert used to indicate what he considered to be his own discoveries, and the size of the asterisk indicates the importance he attached to these discoveries; on pp. 48-9 are two large stars and one small one.

No. 681 is the first edition, 1620, of the famous *Novum Organum* of Francis Bacon, the work which showed the necessity of the experimental investigation of nature with an open mind. He takes his title, *A New Instrument*, from the running headline, the title-page having merely *Instauratio Magna* (literally, The great Renewal), a projected work which Bacon never finished and of which this *Novum Organum* was intended to constitute part 2. The remarkable engraved title-page of this book has the well-known picture of a ship sailing boldly through the straits of Gibraltar, known in antiquity as the Pillars of Hercules. An extremely out-size pillar is planted here on each shore of the extremely narrow passage. Below this is the motto, Many shall pass through and knowledge (*scientia*) shall be increased, more appropriate in its Latin form than in King James' version, Daniel 12. 4, where the many are running to and fro!

No. 719 contains a reproduction and transcription of Harvey's MS. notes, printed in 1886, for the lectures he gave at the College of Physicians in 1616. At leaf 80 is the celebrated passage which proves that Harvey was lecturing on the circulation 12 years before he published his great work on it. It also shows the vileness of his handwriting. This passage may be translated thus: WH proves from the structure of the heart that the blood is carried continuously through the lungs into the aorta, as by two clacks

(valves) of a water-bellows to raise water. He proves by ligatures the flow of the blood from the arteries into the veins. Hence the contraction of the heart causes a continuous motion of the blood in a circle.

No. 1024 is the Principia of Sir Isaac Newton, first edition and the first issue, 1687. Here he formulated the laws of motion and the theory of gravitation. It is nice to notice on the title-page the imprimatur of Samuel Pepys, the diarist, who at this time was President of the Royal Society.

No. 1027 is the first edition of his Opticks, 1704, which he wrote in English. His Latin Optical Lectures, 1729, a different work, is in the Medical Library.

The monster with the fat brown back lettered "MS. Life of Lord (#1064) Shaftsbury" is a curiosity, one of three known copies of the 1790 edition. Before that it had been badly revised twice after it had been badly written originally in 1734. This is the copy used by G. W. Cooke for his still worse enlarged edition in 1836. It just goes to show that it is no use to tinker at a bad job. Shaftsbury was the friend and patient of Locke, and for the interesting account of his hydatid cyst of the liver see Osler's John Locke as a Physician. (#1061)

No. 1094 is the first edition in two large-paper volumes of Boerhaave's Elements of Chemistry, Leyden, 1732, one of the great works in the history of the subject and the one on which Boerhaave's scientific reputation now chiefly rests, though in his own day he was the most famous teacher of medicine in Europe. On the back of the title-page here, he has signed with his own hand a printed attestation of the genuineness of this edition. He had suffered horribly from seeing his pupils using a work which had been printed in Paris

under his name but was really compiled by one of his students from notes taken at his lectures.

No. 1102 is a very special set of the two volumes of Boerhaave's Index of the plants in the Leyden Physic Garden, which I believe he planted. The first volume is on large paper with wide margins and the second is interleaved, both being full of his autograph notes; and he records in the margins the day on which he lectured on that particular subject each year. Look, for instance, at p. 23 of the first volume, this subject was treated in his 5th lecture on 16 May, 1720, his 46th lecture in 1725 and his last lecture in 1726. He had a very characteristic way of writing the dates, e.g. 16 May, 1720, is $17\frac{16}{5}20$.

NB.4. No. 1204 is the French Government's definitive edition of the works of Lavoisier, who was put to death by the revolutionists in 1794. The publication of the six volumes was interfered with by the Franco-Prussian war; vol. 2 appearing in 1862, vols. 1, 3 and 4, 1864-8, whereas the last two were not published till 1892-3, ^{and these} having been printed in smaller format were put into stilted bindings to make them as tall as the earlier ones.

No. 1242 is the rare first edition, 1791, of Galvani's Effect of the Electric Force on Muscular Motion. In 1937, on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of Galvani's birth, a demonstration was put on at the University of Montreal by the late Léo Pariseau, who was a great authority on medical history and particularly on medical electricity, and was one of the martyrs of early X-rays. He invited me to show this copy. There was a very large audience and to my astonishment a great many black-coated seminarians. They were distinctly amused and not scandalized at

Pariseau's famous clowning. He repeated all Galvani's experiments very cleverly, and before each experiment he would say a prayer to a huge, green, china frog, either in Latin to Sancta Rana or in French to Ste. Grenouille; it brought down the house!

No. 1251 is a precious volume containing first editions of Jenner's pamphlets on smallpox. They are mostly presentation copies to his friends in the Shrapnell family, apparently cousins of the man who invented the shell. This copy came to Osler from Hunter McGuire of Virginia, the doctor and friend of Stonewall Jackson, and it previously belonged to Dr. George Foy of Dublin, the champion in Europe of old C. W. Long as the discoverer of anaesthesia.

No. 1253 is a reproduction in 1884 of the 2nd edition, 1800, of Jenner's Inquiry. This was printed at Sydney in Australia and calls itself a facsimile which it is not as it doesn't correspond page for page to the original. Only one of the many Australians who have passed through this Library, and all of whom I have asked, had ever heard of this excellent reprint.

No. 1340 is the "Reports of medical cases" of the celebrated Richard Bright, 2 vols. (bound in 3) 1827-31. Vol. 1 contains his cases of kidney disease with the magnificent illustrations. Bright himself was an artist, and inserted loose at the end of this volume are two wash drawings which were given to me in 1923 by Dr. J. G. Adami who acquired a lot of Bright's sketches at a family sale in 1918.

NB. 6 - no. 1118 contains a great number of old transcripts of letters of Boerhaave, but at the beginning there is one autograph letter of 1737.

No. 909 is a MS., probably autograph, of the famous Father Paul Sarpi, about the Inquisition, written about 1613. It is said to differ from the printed edition of 1638. Sarpi, the famous historian of the Council of Trent, is believed by some Italians to have known something about the circulation of the blood, hence the appearance of his works in this Library and in the Harvey section.

No. 1268 contains an autograph paper on hydatids and a letter of Jenner. See in the catalogue Osler's note to 1267 "Regulations and Transactions of the Gloucestershire Medical Society" mostly in Jenner's hand. That volume Osler gave to the College of Physicians in London.

The letter on leaves 5 and 6 here in no. 1268 has given a lot of trouble. It is dated Cheltenham, Jan. 16, 1807. There is no address but from internal evidence it was written to Richard Phillips, publisher of the Monthly Magazine. I had catalogued it as an original but, just in time to change it on the proof sheets, I discovered that Osler had been fooled by it when it had been sent to him by the famous Dr. Griffith Evans, who graduated here at McGill in the 1860's, worked with Osler and Bovell on the microscope in Toronto, and later discovered trypanosomes in the blood of horses in surra in India. It is a perfectly deceptive lithographic facsimile which was issued in vol. 2, 1825, of "Professional anecdotes" a copy of which is on shelf EFu. 4. Another copy of this lithograph was reproduced as an original in the Bulletin of the Vancouver Med. Ass'n. in 1945. In depriving their Library of its "chief treasure", an original Jenner, I gave them some consolation when I acknowledged it had already deceived not only me but Osler himself. On the back of leaf 5 Jenner

Jenner expresses admiration for the King of Spain. This refers to his service in obtaining a pardon for the son of Judge Powell of Upper Canada. The boy had been taken in a privateering expedition off Cuba and had been condemned to death as a pirate. A genuine autograph letter to Dr. Dobson, dated Feb. 16, 1814, was found here in the Osler Library in 1947 amongst some otherwise uninteresting papers that came from Oxford. As far as I have learned, it has never been published. It mentions the release of Captain Husson in exchange for Captain Millman, through the good offices of "the Gallic emperor", Jenner was really kept busy trying to get favors for prisoners of war. Napoleon is reported to have said "I can deny that man nothing." He mentions the neglect of vaccination in the Navy as compared with the Army.

No. 1329 contains autograph MSS. of the great Laennec.

No. 7506 is an interesting MS. of the work of Albertus Magnus on Man. On the back of leaf 178 Thomas de Baest says he finished writing this copy on 27 April, 1437. It is in a finely preserved, excellent stamped leather binding of the period, and on the back is a label with the shelf mark O 50 of the library of St. Barbara at Cologne where this copy was seen and described in 1470 by Peter of Prussia. Note the unusual four brass nails on the lower edges of the binding.

No. 7511 is an interesting relic of Ashmole, the famous alchemist, astrologer and antiquarian, and a relic also of the early water supply of London. It is in an indenture form with the top edge wavy, a vestige of the days when an indenture was really dented by being bitten by one's denture. This is dated 1669 and grants Ashmole a lease of a "Water-course ... through one small Branch or Pipe of Lead" to his house at an annual rental of 22s. 8d.

No. 7516 is an important letter-book of the great Roman clinician Baglivi, containing his correspondence up to 1699. His later correspondence in a similar book is in the possession of Dr. Erik Waller of Stockholm. The letters here are from Redi, Malpighi and other distinguished contemporaries, together with the drafts of Baglivi's replies. Osler stipulated that the book should go back to Rome, "but no hurry; before it returns, some one should work up the letters". I have been gradually deciphering the letters, and have sent transcripts to Dr. Münster of Bologna of those letters which prove that Baglivi was an intimate pupil of Malpighi, living in his house and even signing his letters for him. This close association of the two has been disputed. The volume unfortunately has been so tightly bound that it is very difficult to read the inner margins of the letters and it is almost impossible to photograph them for that reason.

No. 7522 is two case books of Francis Bernard who died in 1698. He was perhaps the last of the honest astrological physicians. Each leaf in these books has an engraved horoscope blank. In one volume he calculates the nativities of his patients and in the other their decumbitures, that is he finds out the exact time they took to their beds with their illnesses and calculates from the position of the stars at that moment what the prognosis will be. In the second volume there is a consultation with Edward Browne, on p. 161, and the case of Pepys, probably Richard a cousin of Samuel, on p. 275. At the end there is a very interesting record of his daily receipts for the years 1678-9, including his hospital salary at St. Bartholomew's for one year, £8.8. 8.

No. 7527 contains (as leaf 6) an indulgence issued in 1497 by the Hospital of Burton Lazars and also a transcription and a translation, together with photos, &c. of similar indulgences at Oxford. Modern hospitals ought to try this scheme!

No. 7535 is an interesting slip of parchment recording a coroner's inquest in 1512. The scribe has evidently got a little bit mixed in his dates, because he has the victim thrown by his six-shilling horse on St. Luke's day, 18 Oct., his body viewed and the inquest held on the 27th of Nov. and his death occurring on the first day of December next following, all this apparently during the fourth year of Henry VIII. Osler has put an interesting note on the history of the coroner's office.

In a cloth box, no. 7550, containing a diploma of the University of Utrecht, 1756, there is housed temporarily an interesting relic of the early days of the McGill Medical Faculty. It is a parchment signed by the Governors of McGill resident in Quebec City in 1833 appointing John Racey professor of anatomy, physiology and surgery at McGill College in Montreal. This was given by his great-grandson who is now a member of our Dental Faculty. The joke of the document is that John Stephenson who had held those chairs since the beginning of the Montreal Medical Institute in 1823, continued to hold them. Racey was appointed professor of midwifery, and probably the Faculty made it hot for him because he returned to Quebec City after two years. Until the days of expensive laboratories the medical faculty, being more or less independent financially, could disregard the University Governors, except in the matter of granting degrees. The document was badly described in the McGill News, summer number, 1948,

pp. 57-8. For instance the signature "C. J. Quebec" is not that of the Chief Justice but of the second Anglican Bishop, Charles James Stewart, the good man who so hated slavery that he would not eat sugar.

No. 7553 is a parchment appointing John Faries (or Feries), surgeon's mate to the 1st battalion of the Royal Canadian Volunteers at Quebec in 1797.

No. 7554 is a finely written MS. in Latin on parchment containing the 14th-century statutes of the University of Ferrara. The white pigskin binding with metal work is contemporary and there are some fine decorated initials throughout the book.

No. 7571 is an Arabic MS. written in the 17th century. It is the Royal Book of Haly Abbas. There is a note by the first owner that he bought it from the copyist "for himself and after him for whom God will".

No. 7576 is a fine example of a hortus siccus, a collection of dried plants, leaves and flowers with the names in Latin and a few in English. A good many of the specimens are naturally broken.

No. 7577 in a lurid purple morocco binding of the 19th century is an interesting MS. on parchment of Hutten's "Wood called Guaiacum", of which we have the Latin original, 1519, and which Osler thought was the best work on syphilis up to 1600. This MS. copy, finely written on vellum, of the English translation made by Thomas Paynell, raises the question why such trouble and expense since it is manifestly copied from the 1539 printed edition? The answer apparently is that it must have been a presentation copy to some great man, and even 100 years after the invention of printing it was still regarded as more polite to present a finely written MS. copy than a printed one!

No. 7579 is an interesting MS. written early in the 15th century in the South of France. In the 18th century it has been given a title-page and bound. The first 187 leaves are an anonymous treatise on medicine called Copiosa, on account of the author's copious experience, he says, but at the same time he is careful to point out that it is all collected out of ancient writers. Original work was not to be recommended in the Middle Ages. The work seems to be unknown, and of the six parts promised only the first, and that incomplete, is here. The author naïvely confesses that he has not put his name to it because if he did nobody would read it! The second tractate, against the plague, was a most popular work. It is here dated 1372 and the author's name is given as Johannes Jacobi. In the next century this tract was frequently reprinted, but always under the name of Knutson, or rather the Latin form Canutus, a Swedish bishop. Goodness knows how it came to be fathered on him; he may have had it edited and added to. I hope that some day more evidence will be found to connect the first work with John, son of James, who died in 1384. The Pope, whose physician he was, made him Chancellor of Montpellier University, which raised a devil of a rumpus because from time immemorial the students had had the right to elect their own Chancellor. They tried to fight the Pope but he was too strong for them, and they had to accept his appointee, which might well account for this anonymity! The illuminated initial on leaf 1 contains a picture of Guy de Chauliac trephining a very nonchalant patient with his enormous trephine. It was thought at first from the writing that this MS. was written in Northern Italy, but we identified the two watermarks, which are recorded in Briquet no. 6931, as belonging to paper used at Montpellier

in 1402 and at Lyons in 1392. Some notes about the MS. are in an envelope beside it.

No. 7581 is a handsome MS. in a stamped leather binding showing the arms of the Altieri family. It is the great Lancisi's account, but not written with his own hand, of the last illness and autopsy of Pope Innocent XI. This copy was made about 1700.

No. 7587 contains two damaged parchment leaves of what was a handsome 14th-century MS. of the poetical herbal known as Macer Floridus. There was a real Æmilius Macer in classical times who wrote a poem on herbs of which a few fragments have survived. The unknown 10th-century author of this present herbal adopted the usual trick, knowing that an ancient name would give his work currency; so Florid Macer is really a title, but the work, nevertheless, is often wrongly attributed to the ancient Macer.

No. 7593 contains MS. notes about the old dramatists by Dr. Robert Fletcher, who helped Billings build up the Army Medical Library. Fletcher, who died in 1912, at the age of 89, was a most interesting old man. He used to dine sometimes with the Oslers in Baltimore and his conversation was not only instructive but amusing. He was saturated with Charles Lamb and Osler would never tire of drawing him out. I remember Osler asking him once if he had ever practised. He had come out from Bristol to America about the time of the Civil War in which he had fought on the Northern side. He told us that after the war he soon found he was not fit for practice. He was always too robust. He had only one prescription for his own ailments, if any, and had no success in getting his patients to use it. His prescription was, "Treat it with contempt".

No. 7603 is the indenture of my grandfather Edward Osler, W. O.'s uncle, binding him to a surgeon of Truro in Cornwall for five years in 1811 at the age of 13. The language is ancient and the conditions rigorous. He shall not waste the goods of his master, or (here it calls a spade a spade) commit matrimony, &c. nor play at cards or dice tables, nor haunt taverns or play-houses, nor absent himself from his master's service day or night. When his service was over at the age of eighteen he went to London and qualified as a surgeon at Guy's hospital. He became known as a writer, not as a surgeon, and there is an account of him in the Dictionary of National Biography and also in Osler's Introduction to our catalogue and the notes to his books.

No. 7612 is in two volumes, letter-books of Sir William Petty, containing copies of his letters from Dublin, some of them copied in his own hand, for example, in vol. 1 his letter to Pepys of 16 July, 1685. One important section concerning the Down Survey Osler had removed from the end of volume 1 and gave to Trinity College, Dublin. Petty was the famous founder of political economy and vital statistics.

The next MS. 7613 is in Petty's hand and formerly belonged to Pepys. It is his confession of faith.

The next one, no. 7614, is in the hand of Samuel Pepys, copied from a letter of Petty's in which he classifies all creatures into two "Scales". The first scale begins with God and descends to man through the orders of angels, &c., while man and the smallest known animal are at the top and bottom, respectively, of the second scale. This was bought from Maggs Brothers, the London dealers specially famous for MSS. The two brothers

were friends of Osler and used to come down to Oxford to talk business and see his library. Lady Osler used to amuse them by pretending to frisk them before they left the house.

Once in the 1930's the surviving Maggs brother paid a visit to this library here in Montreal. Our benefactor Casey Wood had recently sent a valuable book which he had bought for us at what he considered an outrageous price from Maggs. I thought I saw an opportunity to please and avenge him. So I said to Mr. Maggs, "Here is an interesting MS. you sold to Osler in 1917". He said, "Oh, yes, I remember that, yes, Pepys's own hand, isn't it splendid, yes, yes, yes". I added, "There is an excerpt from your catalogue inserted at the beginning." He took one look, put his hand to his forehead and exclaimed in horror, "My God, what a price!" He had charged Osler only 5 guineas, instead of the 100 it would probably have cost after the war. I wrote this little tale to Casey Wood, who was then in Italy, thinking it would comfort him, but on the contrary he wrote back and for the first time called me a damn fool; "Next time I buy anything for McGill from Maggs he will add on what he should have charged ^{Osler} for that Pepys MS."

No. 7628 is a handsome early 14th-century MS. in Italian of the pharmacopoeia of Nicholas of Salerno. The formula for the anesthetic "soporific sponge" (compare no. 7467) is here on the back of leaf 26. The MS. is written on parchment and is in its contemporary binding of wooden boards, with rough pigskin metal bosses.

No. 7636 contains unpleasant documents about the burning of the last witch (let us hope). It happened at Clonmel, near Tipperary, in 1895. The burning was done by the unfortunate woman's husband and neighbours

whom the husband had persuaded that she was a witch. The remedy was to hold her on the stove till the Devil was burned out of her. It was really carefully planned murder, the husband wanting to marry another woman. These papers were got together and given to Osler by Dr. George Foy of Dublin, who is mentioned above in connection with the first edition of Jenner. Foy, who was doubtless a Protestant, suggests that the murderer got off with a prison sentence, because he had managed to implicate the ignorant parish priest who had apparently condoned, if he had not helped, with the burning.

The Show-case

The usual denizens of the show-case are a few early and rare old books and some Osleriana, e.g. Rabanus Maurus no. 7478, Bagellardus no. 7417, Al-Ghafiki no. 7508, the Assyrian tablet no. 53, the first edition and (4418, 4420) Osler's original copy of the "Religio Medici", his E. Y. Davis MS., the first interleaved volume of his working copy of the 1st edition of the text-book, (4446) Molière's livret no. 5177, and the first edition of Burton's Anatomy no. 4621. The last and the Al-Ghafiki have already been described in connection with the shelves on which they should be found, WK. 6 and NA. 3, respectively. The books are kept closed because it doesn't do them any good to leave them open for more than a few days at a time.

The Rabanus Maurus, no. 7478, is a folio in a new looking, old style pigskin binding, done at Oxford about 1918. Rabanus, Bishop of Mayence, was one of the few learned men of the 9th century. The work is an encyclopaedia with a chapter on medicine which makes it the first medical book, so to speak, to be printed, if, as it is commonly believed, it dates from 1463, seven years

after the invention of printing. It bears no date but the copy in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris has a note by a Canon of Notre Dame that he bought it on 20 July, 1467. Klebs in his "Incunabula Scientifica", 1938, tentatively dates it 1474. He would not give me his reasons, but said they would come out in his later work, which he did not live to publish. He apparently disputed the authenticity of the Paris inscription, which is, however, accepted by Scholderer of the British Museum who compiled the list in Osler's "Incunabula medica", no. 7243. So the identity of the first printed medical book is still in doubt. It was printed by a man who is still known as the R-printer, on account of his curious capital R. There is a good unrubricated example in the 2nd column of the second page, back of the first leaf, the second R in REVERENDISSIMO; another is in the word SPIRITVS at the beginning of chapter 3 on leaf 6. It was less than 150 years ago that they discovered the printer's name, Adolph Rusch, and they think that this curious R is a monogram of his initials AR. Unlike most other early printers, he did not put his name on the date to his books. If this is 1463, it is the first book printed in roman type, of which he was the inventor, copying the new Italian handwriting. The first printing was in gothic type, which continued to be used in Germanic countries, and in England (as "black-letter") until the 1600's. This copy, unfortunately, is sloppily decorated; the coloured ink of the initials has run in places, and take a look at the list of chapters on the front and back respectively of leaf 2; on the front each individual capital D is touched up neatly with red ink, but on the back and the succeeding pages he runs his pen carelessly down all the line. Still, whatever the date turns out to be and however sloppy the work of the rubricator, it is a book to be treasured, not sneezed at. The work is known by two different titles: in our catalogue it is "De sermonum proprietate," but on the back of the binding and in Klebs it is called "De universo". The Germans spell the author's name Hrabanus even in Latin; we Anglo-Saxons used to begin that

same word raven with an h, but got over it eight or nine centuries ago.

No. 7417 Bagellardus on Diseases of Infants, printed at Padua in 1472, is the first medical monograph to be printed and is probably the first work by a contemporary writer to be sent to the printer, certainly the first work by a living physician. The early printers were business men and during those first sixteen years printed nothing but works that had been in demand for years, preferably those by authors long dead. This is an excellent treatise for its day and reached a second or third edition during the author's lifetime. The book begins with a blank page on the back of which is a list of chapters; we cannot call it a table of contents because the leaves are not numbered, but even so this is an innovation. There is a nicely painted initial at the beginning of the text and the colophon occurs on the last leaf, the 40th, and as usual gives the particulars about the book including the title which runs as follows, "A little work on the diseases and remedies of infants compiled in so many chapters by the outstanding and famous doctor of arts and medicine, Master Paul Bagellardus of Fiume (that is the Fiume near Rome, not the bone of contention on the Adriatic) ends happily", the last two words being the usual ending of a MS., feliciter explicit. Then follows the printers' motto, this being before the days when they had woodcut devices or trade-marks. These two printers always put this cynical motto at the end of their books, "Only misery is free from envy". Then comes the date in ten enormous Roman numerals, 1472, 21st day of April; and they abbreviate their names, Bartholomew de Valdezoccho of Padua (what his F.F. stands for I do not know) and Martin of the Seven Trees. He was doubtless a German printer, Siebenbäumen, who

translated his name into Latin, possibly (?) an ancestor of the celebrated actress Helen Twelvetrees!

It is followed in the same binding by no. 7470, a treatise on poisons by Peter of Abano done by a different Paduan printer the next year, 1473. In the middle of the work where the chapters are short the initial letters, done successively in red and blue, make a handsome page. Books decorated in Ireland usually added green to the succession, and the green in this connection is said not to occur elsewhere except occasionally in England. There is a colophon here on the back of the 30th leaf reading, "Finished at Padua the year of our Lord 1473, thanks be to God". The printer then discovered that there was a whole lot more to come and on the last page, the 40th leaf, he puts, "And here is the end of the whole thing, thank God". The spine of the binding of the volume bears the stamp of an elephant which is the crest of the Fountaine family, members of which began collecting books about the time of Charles I; their library was dispersed about 1900.

In the centre of the show-case are some Osler relics:-

His matriculation card reading, "McGill College, session 1870-1, This to certify that the bearer, William Osler, is a student of McGill College," signed by Robert Craik, who was then registrar and afterwards dean. Osler's name is filled in in his own hand. He had evidently used this card as a book mark, as it was found in an old journal in the Medical Library about 1932. There is also one of Osler's teaching cards "Winter session, 1880-81. Demonstration course in Physiology and Histology. Saturday 2-4 p.m." It was sent to us by the widow of S. E. Brown, the

student to whom it was issued and whose attendance is certified by Osler on the back. This is a tribute to Osler's magnetism as a teacher. Did anyone else ever manage to get medical students to come to classes on Saturday afternoons, as he did, all during the ten years he taught here? He had begun using those hours by necessity not choice. Originally it had been the only free time the Faculty could give him for demonstrating such toys as the microscope in 1875.

Beside these cards is the unmelted half of his Montreal door-plate, which was found in the ruins of the old Medical Building after the fire of 1907. Someone, probably Dr. Shepherd, must have expected Osler to become famous when he left here in 1884, otherwise how account for this relic being kept all these years. In its entirety it must have been a vulgar display of metal, probably necessary in those days; not that many patients crossed his threshold or bothered him! By contrast his Philadelphia and Baltimore door-plate was a genteel little silver affair. I slept at 1 West Franklin St. the night after the family left for Oxford. When the wreckers came to demolish the house before 8 next morning, I got up in a hurry, dashed down to the front door to salvage the plate. Only the mark and the screw-holes were there; Cushing had beaten me to it! It is in his shrine at the Yale Medical Library, and they nail it down when I pay my visits there!

Next come Osler's gold watch and his fountain pen. The watch which is a grand old Waltham turnip bears this inscription, "Presented to William Osler, M.D. by classes '85, '86 & '87, Medical Faculty of McGill University, Montreal, Nov. 1884." His monogram W. O. is on the front of the case.

There used to be a split-second hand, but we children used to fight for the joy of pressing the button next and seeing it snap back, so it soon broke and he wisely did not replace it. There used to be a fine big gold dog-chain. It can be seen on the photographs of his waistcoat up to about 1917 when it wore out. The watch kept perfect time all the 35 years he wore it, in fact it was as punctual as he was.

The oldest thing in the Library is the Assyrian medical tablet no. 53. It is the first medical one to be found at the site of the ancient Assur, the capital of Assyria. It was obtained from some Arabs who had raided the Germans workings by a padre in the French army in 1918, who sent it to his brother, Professor Scheil of the Académie des Inscriptions in Paris. The text was written on soft clay, in the cuneiform (wedge-shaped) script of Babylon, and afterwards baked. The tablet is written on both sides. At Oxford it was restored to its original shape by putting plaster on the corners, but the writing here is all original. It was also re-baked in the hope that that would prevent it from cracking any further, but more cracks have been appearing. The front or obverse of the tablet is the one that shows the most cracks. In the upper lines, which are so chipped away that they cannot be read, there is apparently a description of some eye disease. The lines below are nearly all prescriptions, such as this, "The plant cummin thou shalt take and grind up and give him to drink thereof in the best beer"... and he will live". Probably the best beer had more to do with it than the cummin! The last lines on the back are the colophon giving the name and the address of the medical student for whom this copy was made about 700 B.C. perhaps in the reign of Senacherib. His father and grandfather

^ 2 ?

were officials of the temple of Assur, the goddess who gave her name to Assyria. He is probably the first medical student whose name as such we know. It describes itself as the 32nd extract from an old work. There may well have been as long an interval between the original and this copy as between this and us. The last line is the catch-line, the first of the next tablet, and the sequence is hardly scientific, passing from eye disease to "If a man's insides rise up and gripe him". Beside it is an extract from ~~one of~~ Cushing's diary, 26 Jan., 1919, describing Sir William's reception of this treasure and quoting him as saying Assur was the place where the widows howled. I asked my friend, the head of the Diocesan College, where this came in the Bible. He said it was not in the Bible but he knew there was a quotation something like it somewhere else. It bothered him for an hour, and then he telephoned me to say it came of course from ^{Bryon?} Bryon's famous poem about Senacherib, "The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold", where "The widows of Assur were loud in their wail".

No. 4418 in a red morocco slip-case patterned after Osler's usual binding for his Browne collection, is one of the two earliest, the "surreptitious" editions, 1642, of the "Religio Medici". It is still disputed whether this 159-page edition or the 190-page one, no. 4419, is the first. This copy is in its original limp vellum binding. It was issued anonymously and someone has written "By Dr. Browne" on the title-page. Osler has a note at the end that he paid £26 for it in 1900, and I have put a clipping from a 1946 sale in which an evidently less desirable copy fetched \$375. H. Cotton, whose signature is inside the front cover, will be mentioned in connection with his Gazetteer, no. 6990, on WB.5.

Beside this is Osler's favorite copy of his favorite work, the Boston 1862 edition of the "Religio", &c. It is also in his red morocco binding and the edges have been gilt. As Osler says in the Introduction to the catalogue, the first book he ever bought, a Globe Shakespeare, was stolen by "some son of Belial". This "Religio" was his second purchase and is consequently the father of the whole collection. He always kept it near him and it would go into his bag if he was going off for the night. It is often said to have been burnt or buried with him, because it was the only decoration on his coffin at the time of his funeral. There are wonderfully few markings in it, the word "adipocere" is written on p. 322 opposite one of Browne's scientific contributions, the first description of that strange "fat concretion". That page is also dog's-eared. On p. 345, opposite the famous passage in which "The iniquity of oblivion blindly scattereth her poppy," he has scribbled in pencil on his death-bed, "Wonderful page, always impressed me as one of the great one's in B. 6.xii. 19." On that same day he wrote on one of the front fly-leaves, "I doubt if any man can more truly say of this book comes viae vitaeque", that is, companion on my life's journey. Above this scribble he had written in ink in 1914 that it was to go to his son for his lifetime. The boy had no interest in medicine, but was interested in English literature of the 17th-century. This bears his bookplate which he put into any of his father's books that he wanted to inherit. It is his own design and etching and admirably shows his tastes. It is a Gothic window with his carpenter's tools in one of the upper lights and the arms of Christ Church in the other, the College which he had just entered when the war broke out. Below are his initials and an

abbreviated description of himself as the disciple of "Iz.Wa.", Izaak Walton. The whole is entwined in his fishing tackle. Osler was under the impression that he had bought the book in 1867. His inscription on the title-page, written at Trinity College, Toronto, is dated 28 Feb. '68. On the fly-leaf next before the frontispiece his name is written in a very elegant lady-like hand over the date Aug. 28th, '68. This, I suspect, was written by his cousin Mary Osler, a very beautiful girl with whom he was quite smitten in his boyhood. At the end he has written his itinerary from Trinity, Toronto, as far as the Allgemeines Krankenhaus in Vienna in 1874. He may have carried it on after that, but this is the spot where the binder's new fly-leaf obtrudes. A duplicate copy in the original (publisher's) binding, no. 8456, is on shelf WJ.5.

No. 7641 in a quarter-vellum, marbled binding, lettered "MS. of Egerton Yorrick Davis", contains Osler's pseudonymous pseudo-anthropological mystery-piece, the contribution with which he fooled Dr. William Molson in 1882 and which he managed to get suppressed after it had been partially set up in proof for the Medical Journal. Leaves 4-8 bear a sort of apologia, written years later probably at Oxford, in which he still tries to throw dust in our eyes about his identity with Davis. After the notorious "Professional notes among the Indian Tribes about the Great Slave Lake, N.W.T." I have added to the volume extracts and photostats of other Davisiana. I hope my successors will consider it their duty to see that this famous jeu d'esprit does not get into print. Perhaps the volume ought not to be kept here in the show-case, but I like to have it handy to show appropriate, selected inquirers. Under "Davis, E.Y.," in the card catalogue is a memo

about two accounts of the contents of this volume, concocted by Dr. Hartsough when he was a student here and by Dr. John Beattie, both with my help, to be read before the Osler Society here and also in Oxford and London. They were allowed to be used on condition that they be returned uncopied to my care. They are with the suppressed "Day-books" no. 7668 in the cupboard WE., shelf 2.

Next comes the first of the two ^obund interleaved volumes, no. 3544, of the working copy of the text-book, with two pictures on the fly-leaf of the author sweating over it in a hot summer in 1891 at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. This is the second printing, as he explains on the title-page which also bears his pet book-curse, "May all the curses of the good Bishop Ernulphus light on the borrower-and-not-returner or upon the stealer of this book;" also, "For samples of good and bad pages of MS. see at end of this vol." For Ernulf and his curse see my pamphlet, "At Osler's Shrine", and "Tristram Shandy", no. 5473, vol. 3, ch.11, pp. 36-56, where the text is given in Latin and English with the necessary comic relief. On the fly-leaf of the text-book he has put an account of how he came to write it. A printed copy of this is pasted on the opposite page. It ends up with the proud statement, "During the writing of the work I lost only one afternoon through transient indisposition and never a night's rest. Between Sept. 1890 and Jan. 1892 I gained nearly 8 lbs. in weight." It is remarkable that this great book, which broke new ground, should have been issued without any introduction or preface but only a "Note" thanking his assistants. In this, his working copy, his favorite assistant W. S. Thayer has been scored through. Opposite the outrage Osler first wrote, "Who the devil crossed out this?" and

later, down below, "That nymph H. S. confessed it — she did not like T." Who that naughty nymph was I have never found out. At Dr. Thayer's last visit I asked him; he laughed a bit dubiously and I have a suspicion that he may have known, but all I got out of him was, "Ah, there were so many who did not like me in those days". Thayer had come down to Baltimore with his Boston Brahmin chin in the air and his grand manner did not go down altogether with the Baltimoreans, but he had not been there long before everybody loved him, including most of the nymphs! Miss Humpton, who is also mentioned in the Note, could not tell me her identity either. She is still living in Baltimore (1950). Osler used to say she wrote the text-book, and she dactylographically did! After he left Baltimore she went to Dr. Barker and Osler never again had a satisfactory secretary. Opposite p. 544 are the two leaves of the original typescript; the first one, with few corrections, is about caseous pneumonia which he knew well; the second leaf, with more of the pen than of the typewriter, is on tuberculosis of the testes. Then comes a copy of the publisher's prospectus, endorsed, "This thank the Lord I did not write". It gave him a good deal of trouble, all his friends having ordered and paid for the book before they received their complimentary copies, whereupon Osler made Appleton repay them. Notice the huge k at the end of the word "thank", one of the chief characteristics of his handwriting and often looking more like double ll when he is writing fast. At the end he has inserted two skits which amused him greatly, "The student's guide to Osler" which is in very clever verse, and the mock examination paper on the 4th edition. Both of these pick out his literary allusions which helped to make this scientific work literature, as Mr. Madan, librarian of the Bodleian,

characterized it. Details of these skits can be found in the two volumes nos. 3586-7 on shelf WF. 5. Answers which had long been sought to the examination paper were largely furnished recently by the late Wyatt Johnston's copy which came to the library with some of his papers. The answers were included in the Osler Centenary section of the C. M. A. J. of July 1949.

The little green volume is a treasure, no. 5177, the extremely rare livret, 1675, of Molière's "Malade imaginaire". The play was put on in this year, but the text was not printed until 1674. Only one copy of this very rare issue was known in 1886 to the Grands Ecrivains editors and was then in the possession of the Baron de Fuble. No other copy has been found recorded, so this may be the one described. The work contains only the skits put on between the acts to amuse the people. It contains at the end, p. 34 on, the famous "Cérémonie burlesque", the scathing satire on the Paris medical faculty which at this time, fifty years after Harvey's book, was still ostracising anybody who dared to believe in the circulation of the blood. In this burlesque Molière puts the Paris faculty on the stage, probably pretty thinly disguised. They prided themselves on their Latin, but he makes them talk dog Latin, so Frenchified that probably the audience could understand it. Each doctor asks the candidate, "Bachelierus", a silly involved question, and the bachelor gives the same crazy answer in ghastly Latin, "Give a clyster, then bleed, then purge". The chorus comes in every time to say that he has answered perfectly and is well worthy to be incorporated into our learned body. Molière took the part of the candidate and at the fourth performance, just as he took the oath, pronouncing the word

juro, at the bottom of page 41, he had a rush of blood to his mouth and was carried off the stage and died fifteen minutes later of haemorrhage, usually said to be pulmonary, but it is much more likely to have been a ruptured aneurysm as he had had severe pain for many years. So that's what comes of ridiculing the profession, even when we deserve it! In the front I have pasted the information a visitor gave me that the Comédie Française celebrates the anniversary of Molière's death by a performance of this burlesque as far as the word juro; then the curtain falls and spotlights are turned on Molière's bust and his empty chair.

Here, about the middle of this job, I come to the numerical beginnings, so to speak, of the collection, so I put in a word about the arrangement of the shelving. I tried to arrange the books, as far as possible, in the numerical order of the printed catalogue, beginning at the south-east corner of the room and on the south wall. It was customary at Oxford, where I learned my job, to give each case a capital letter in alphabetical sequence. The medical librarians across the hall ridicule my method (but I still think it is bright) of designating each case by two letters, the first one indicating the direction in which one is looking. Thus, the first door on the south wall is SA. the next SB and so on. The cases above these are designated SA.u and SB.u. The shelves in each case are numbered from above downwards, 1,2,3. There was a serious miscalculation, partly my fault, partly the architect's, in arranging the accommodation. It was expected that the room would provide one third spare shelving for growth, and it was thought that most of the lower cases would provide six shelves and the upper ones five. It was not realized that an unusual proportion

of the books of the Osler collection are larger than the average modern run of books. Some of the lower cases provide only four shelves, SA. for instance, and not many of the upper cases, which contain chiefly modern books, provide five sizable shelves; in most the top shelf is used for pamphlet cases lying flat. The wooden shelves are much too long to hold the books without additional support, except in the narrow cases like SA. and SC. which are the only ones which could support books of folio size. Other folios are arranged along the bottom shelves of the south wall. Some cases were arranged to accommodate chiefly quartos, middle sized-books, for instance SD. and SG. It would have entailed a shocking waste of space to try to arrange the books absolutely in numerical order, regardless of size.

SA.

This contains the largest books at the beginning of the Prima section. The first one no. 285 is the second-century Geography of Ptolemy, edited by the famous Servetus in 1535. This book is usually said to be rare because Calvin burnt all the copies he could lay his hands on, which is not true. He only burnt Servetus and the one copy of Servetus' second work against the Trinity, as described below in connection with shelf EH.1. But this Geography was made the subject of a most unjust charge against him, that of contradicting the biblical designation of Palestine as a land flowing with milk and honey. It's more correct description here as rocky and barren, is carried over from an earlier edition ~~but it was so described in an~~ with which Servetus, then aged 15, had nothing to do. Another famous point about this book is that Servetus protests against the name America. The passage is marked here with a slip of paper after map 28, on the back of which he says

that those who insist on calling this continent America make a great mistake since Amerigo [Vespucci] came to land here a long time after Columbus. In the last map of the book, however, before the Index, two West Indian islands are shown and under them the North Eastern coast of South America, labelled in large letters America, but Servetus would have no quarrel with that because this was the portion of our hemisphere which was explored by Vespucci.

No. 350, in five vellum-bound volumes, is the editio princeps of Galen, printed at Venice by the Aldine Press in 1525. They have the book-label of Howard Kelly, Osler's colleague and a great collector who was very generous in giving away his books - and his time. The label consists of an out-size visiting card with this motto under his name, "aliis inserviendo consumor" - I wear myself out in the service of others. Any other person who did as much as he would have been worn out long before his 85th year. Galen was medical dictator for nearly 1500 years and was the most voluminous of our writers. I have inserted a note about an allusion to Linacre which I found and which would have pleased Osler had he known about it. It seems to show that Linacre lived in Aldo's house at Venice for some years, a fact unknown to their biographers. The moral is, read the preface of your books, especially if they are in Latin and you cannot easily read Greek.

No. 357, in two volumes, is an incomplete 1562 Basel edition of Galen's works arranged in classes. The interesting engraved title-page border is copied from the Venice Giunta editions (compare no. 354). It illustrates scenes from the life of Galen, with the Roman doctors comically dressed in 16th-century top hats.

Next come nos. 366 and 372, Galen's Therapeutics and his Hygiene 1519 and 1517, translated by Linacre and magnificently bound in red morrocco resembling Osler's binding for his Browne collection. Linacre, with Browne and Harvey, was among the first old authors whom Osler collected in his Baltimore days. These were the first translations of Galen to be made into decent Latin, earlier ones being not only in the mediæval jargon, but largely corrupted through successive translations from Arabic and perhaps Syrian.

SA. 2.

No. 313 is Pliny's Natural History called here "The Historie of the World", put into English by the famous Elizabethan translator Philemon Holland, an impecunious old doctor in Coventry. Opposite the title-page Osler has written the comical remarks from Fuller about the "one sole pen" with which Holland wrote this vast work; the verse is printed in the catalogue.

No. 329, Aretæus, Leyden, 1731, is in a fine vellum binding with gold tooling and unidentified arms on the cover. The missing green ties are inside the cover. The handsome title-page and the uncommonly good printing for the time are probably accounted for by the fact that this was edited by Boerhaave.

No. 339, a Dioscorides translated by Jean Ruel, about whom Osler has inscribed a note, is in an ~~old black~~ vellum binding, blackened *with age* and re-backed. It has a handsome title-page and is a good example of an early book from the press of the famous Estiennes or Stephani of Paris and later of Geneva.

No. 340 is an illustrated edition of the same, 1549, having at the end a glossary by Gesner of the names of the herbs.

No. 341 is an early Latin edition of Dioscorides printed in Florence in 1518 with a handsome title-page and very handsome vellum fly-leaves from a beautifully clearly written Latin MS. of the Old Testament. The binding also is old and well preserved.

No. 344 has the text in Italian and the illustrations coloured by hand.

Shelves 3 and 4 are largely occupied by no. 145, the enormous edition, 1679, of the works of Hippocrates and Galen in both Greek and Latin, in 13 volumes, here bound in 9. The editor, René Chartier, died in 1638 and some of the volumes in other sets were printed as early as 1639 and bear that date.

No. 155, in old vellum rebacked, is the famous Surgery of Hippocrates translated into Latin by Vidus Vidius (Guido Guidi), 1544. Many of the illustrations are particularly interesting, having come down from Greek MSS. of the 9th-century or earlier. They were re-drawn (and re-clothed) in the 16th-century.

No. 262 is a Theophrastus of 1541 in a fine contemporary pigskin binding.

No. 144 is the works of Hippocrates in Greek and Latin edited by Anuce Foes and printed at Frankfort in 1595. This was the standard edition until that of Littré in the 19th-century. Foes worked forty years on it. The three leaves of Conjectures by Portus and the leaf of errata, usually missing, are here bound in before the Index. The huge volume is in a fine old vellum binding.

At the back of shelf 5 is a 1662 edition of the famous glossary-concordance by Foes entitled *Oeconomia Hippocratis*, acquired in 1948.

Case SB.

The beginning of the *Prima* section. This first division of Osler's cataloguing scheme gave us a lot of trouble. He calls it the *Beginnings* and it is supposed to include anthropology, &c. This being a scientific collection and catalogue, Osler put Lucretius first before Genesis. We were glad to find his note of explanation, namely, that Lucretius gave the first true account of the gradual rise of the human race from barbarism to civilization, a description which, he said, could be transferred to any modern text-book of anthropology.

After several editions of Lucretius comes the celebrated first work published on the modern higher criticism of the Bible. This is the anonymous *Conjectures* by the 18th-century physician Jean Astruc who wrote the history of the University of Montpellier and stoutly defended the honour of that school against his contemptuous Parisian colleagues. It was not discovered until after his death, fortunately for him, that he was the author. This copy in a fine, gold-tooled binding came from the famous Huth library. It bears Huth's golden book-plate. Osler acquired it for the ridiculous price of 17 shillings at the Huth sale in 1911. Ask a doctor about Astruc, says Osler (#6749; C.M.A.J., 2: 151, 1912), and you'll get a blank stare; ask a theologian and you'll get a happy smile or a scowl depending on his attitude towards the higher criticism. Astruc was the first to point out that the author of Genesis had two sources which he tried, not too successfully, to dovetail together.

In the middle of shelf 2 is the exact reprint in roman type in 1911 of the authorized version, 1611, of the English Bible. This has the book-plate of Sir Walter Raleigh, not the sailor, but the Oxford professor of English who died in 1922. We bought this to replace Osler's missing copy, and only recently I heard incidentally from the widow of his favorite McGill pupil, H. V. Ogden of Milwaukee, that Osler had given it to him.

On SB.3, no. 142 is the editio princeps, first edition in Greek, of Hippocrates, printed at the Aldine press in 1526. Like the Galen, this was presented by Dr. Kelly and has his visiting card with his motto written on it.

No. 216 in a fine old binding with tooled back is the editio princeps of Plato another contribution of the Aldine press to classical learning, this one printed in 1513.

No. 238 is a 14th-century MS. on parchment of a part of Aristotle's work on animals translated by the famous Michael Scott out of Arabic into Latin. It bears the book-plate of a great medical collector, Geo. Kloss, whose sale-catalogue, 1835, is no. 7150.

No. 248 is a commentary on Aristotle, 1561, whose title-page bears what it shamelessly calls a true effigy of the philosopher. It has some quaint little wood-cut initials. The vellum binding is so well preserved that it might almost be modern.

At the end of this shelf is the editio princeps, Basel, 1543, of Euclid, whose work has had the longest life of any text-book, on any subject. The geometry which we used at school was simply a translation of

these Elements, and probably Euclid is still used in many schools in England. The original editor, Theon, mentioned here on the title-page, was the father of Hypatia. It is in its original leather binding with the back and corners repaired.

SB.4. The first book is a rare Aldine edition of Archimedes' works translated into Latin, 1558. A MS. note on the title-page says it came from the very ancient Upezzinghi family. Just above this is the stamp of St. James the Great of Bologna. The stamp is more recent, so presumably no member of the family stole it from the church. On the back of leaf 49 begins Archimedes' famous calculation of the number of grains of sand required to fill the universe! His answer, less neatly expressed in Greek or Latin, was 10^{51} ; but we have expanded since!

No. 298 is a handsomely bound and handsomely printed edition of Celsus, Leyden, 1785.

No. 354 is a Junta edition, 1550, of spurious works attributed to Galen and has the famous title-page border with pictures from his life already described above in connection with no. 357 on SA. 1. This book is in a well-preserved vellum binding.

Next comes no. 379, a finely printed work of Galen's from the press of the famous S. de Colines of Paris, 1520, with an ornate title-page border.

No. 400 in an old, limp binding is a commentary on Galen, 1612, by Sanctorius, the ingenious father of metabolism whom we shall meet later eating his dinner seated on his weighing machine.

No. 508, a French pamphlet on Roger Bacon, is the first example of what Osler called his war-time binding, in cardboard. It has proved very serviceable and lasting.

Nos. 536-7 bound together are the two parts of the famous surgery of Paracelsus, one of the few of his many works to be published during his lifetime. It was written in German and published at Augsburg in 1536. The title-page of part 2 has a woodcut showing a surgeon treating a shockingly ulcerated leg.

No. 576 is the Italian translation, 1586, of Valverde's Anatomy, both text and figures largely plagiarized from Vesalius. On leaf 64 is the well-known figure of a flayed man holding up his own skin.

No. 584, is the first edition, Basel, 1546, of Vesalius' China root epistle. It is in old limp vellum with a leather back which bears a coat of arms suggesting that used by the famous de Thou for his early bindings.

No. 623 is the first edition, 1545, of the great bibliography by Conrad Gesner, printed at Zurich by Froschauer with his punning device on the title-page, frogs on a meadow. It was not only a great work in its day, the first of its kind, but is still useful. All authors and their works up to his time are listed under the Latin form of the author's

Christian name, with of course an index of surnames at the end. Gesner was one of Osler's favorites and his notes inserted in this copy are well worth reading. It has often been remarked how closely the description of Gesner which Osler has inserted from Morley's Life of Cardan could be applied to Osler himself. There are some interesting little woodcut initials depicting the dance of death; six of these are listed in pencil on the fly-leaf.

Next comes the Epitome of the same work, no. 628, printed in 1555. It has, inserted after the title-page, a list of universities, printed in 1553, a broadside cut in two pieces, which to date (1950) seems to have escaped being catalogued! It has Cambridge founded in A.D. 630 and Oxford in 895 in wrong order and a few centuries too early!

The next book is Gesner's Graeco-Latin lexicon, Basel, 1552, no. 635, in a fine old contemporary binding with one very tight clasp remaining. There is a striking woodcut border on the title-page depicting virtues and vices.

No. 670 is the famous pioneer work on mining and metallurgy by Agricola, printed at Basel in 1556. The old binding was repaired by a local workman who was unable to save the original back which he has inserted inside the front cover. The work is celebrated for its woodcuts illustrating the various processes of mining. A second copy, from the Adams collection, and the English translation by Hoover are on the shelf SD.6.

The next book, no. 674, is also finely printed, has some historiated initials and contains other works of Agricola.

The bottom shelf SB.5, on a good solid foundation, contains some of the huger incunabula, too tall and too weighty to be put on suspended shelves.

The first book is Aristotle's Physics, perhaps the first of his works to be printed. It is of course in Latin; they did not begin to print Greek until later. No. 254 in our catalogue, it is doubtfully attributed there to an anonymous printer in Padua and dated "1473?". The great "Gesamtkatalog" of incunabula has since confirmed the attribution and determined the date as 1472. It is an excellent example of gothic typography and was previously owned by the University of Ferrara whose stamp is on the first leaf.

Its neighbour, no. 245, the Problems of Aristotle with a commentary by Peter of Abano is in much the same style. The lettering on the back of the fine vellum binding is not as old as the book; it bears the date 1474, a year before the book was printed!

Next, no. 311, comes a fat vellum giant containing Pliny's Natural History printed in 1473 by the two Germans who introduced printing into Italy in 1465. Two years later they moved from Subiaco to Rome where Prince Massimo gave them the hospitality of the cellar of his palace in which to set up their press. Osler somewhere comments on the circumstance that at the sale of the effects of the last Massimo in the present century

many of the lots were books that had actually been printed in his house and had remained there for these four and a half centuries. Osler heard a lot of gossip when he was in Rome about that last Prince Massimo, who was evidently an unlucky man. He was believed to have the evil eye, and on one occasion when he entered a room where a vast reception was taking place, a huge glass chandelier fell and killed several people. This great book, the third edition of Pliny's encyclopedia, and the second to be printed at Rome, is a fine piece of printing in roman type, and in its often quoted colophon on the last page its pioneer printers proudly boast of their art while at the same time good-naturedly apologizing for their outlandish names. They managed to put it into Latin hexameters which may be translated thus: Illustrious reader, whoever you are who may look into this book, if you wish to know who the artificers are, read on; doubtless you will laugh at our harsh German names but let our art, hitherto unknown to the Muses, soften your remarks; Conrad Sweynheym and Arnold Pannartz are the masters who at Rome have printed several copies at the same time.

No. 476, a commentary on Avicenna by Gentilis, printed at Pavia about 1478, has some initial letters which are illuminated in golden colors. The label on the back of the binding bears the absurd date 1400, about halfway between author and printing!

No. 482 is an Avicenna printed in Venice in 1484 in gothic type. The profuse capital spaces are filled in with initials painted in red and blue successively and each space has been provided by the printer

with a guide-letter, a custom which was introduced about this time because the rubrication of the initials was taken out of the hands of the monks, and the lay workers who didn't know their Latin were apt to put in the wrong letters.

Despite the fatness of the next book, no. 7432, it contains only two of the medicinal "Sermones" (discourses) of Falcutius who lived about 1400. This is handsomely printed in fine semi-gothic type at Pavia in 1484. The very striking binding is in vellum from an old medieval service book with musical notation, the whole written so large that all the choir boys could read from one copy. These beautiful works of art were thrown out in the 16th century when printed copies could be supplied for each chorister.

The next monster, no. 7470, is Peter of Abano's "Conciliator" printed at Mantua in 1472. "A beautifully printed tome," says Osler, "perhaps the finest of the early strictly medical books". There are some illuminations, including a miniature (doubtless intended to represent Peter) on the 1st printed leaf. It is in a fine contemporary stamped brown leather binding, and is a famous work in which Peter attempts to reconcile the different opinions on philosophy and medicine. "Doctors differ" is no new proverb! Inside the front cover is a note of purchase in 1488 by John Baptist, doctor of arts and medicine, for one pound, 2 florins. The difficulty is to know the corresponding modern value of such sums!

Next comes a tall Adams book in a fine old white vellum binding,

a Dutch translation, Amsterdam, 1682, of the Subterranean World of the great Jesuit naturalist, Father Kircher, physicist, biologist, and (here) geologist.

The two huge green volumes bound in painted vellum contain the "Speculum Naturale", of Vincent of Beauvais printed by the R-printer at Strasburg not later than 1478. His Moral Mirror, 1476, printed in the same office by Mentelin, the master of this man, has already been described (p. 4). ^{2d series of paging} The whole work runs to six enormous volumes, of which another, the Doctrinal Mirror, is represented by no. 7504, a later edition, Venice, 1494; so that we lack the two history volumes of this great encyclopedia of the middle ages. It was compiled by Vincent for St. Louis in the 13th century who gave him 1200 books to digest. The compilation was made in the beautiful Abbey of Royaumont which is still standing near Paris and was used in the war of 1914 by the Scottish Women's Hospital. Unlike no. 7502, these two volumes are not decorated.

Near the end of the shelf is an incunable of the Adams collection, the famous Nuremburg Chronicle, clearly so lettered on the back of its modern binding. This is the Latin version of the Book of Chronicles, a history of the world, compiled by Hartmann Schedel, a medical man who was born in 1440. Printed in 1493 with a German version the same year, ^x is an elaborate, early picture book with 1800 woodcuts, all decently coloured in this copy. Such books are scarcer and more valuable with the woodcuts untouched; but in the course of centuries some child was pretty sure to use its paintbox on them.

No. 7625 is a Scottish MS. written in the 16th century. The

material is ultimately derived from the commentary to the Regimen of Health of the School of Salerno. The writer has added on p. 190 two prescriptions by a "Doctor Maccullo." It is in its original rough parchment binding with an elaborate flap.

SC.

SC.1 - no. 567 is the 1st edition of Vesalius's Fabric of the Human Body. It was printed at Basel in 1543. Modern science dates from this starred year which saw the publication of this and another pioneer work, the Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies by Copernicus. Osler said he never could resist buying a 1543 Vesalius if he had the money. He tells some amusing tales about having to dispose of various copies. His friend Dr. Chadwick of the Boston Medical Library receiving one from his hand, merely remarked with a smile "Come upstairs and I will show you something". There was a still better copy marked "Presented by Dr. Osler". The Medical Library has another copy which Osler sent out in 1909. A transcript of Osler's notes on book and author is inserted and is well worth reading. The three photos of portraits of Vesalius, also inserted, are probably none of them authentic. The galleries of Europe are full of such portraits labeled Vesalius. The woodcut one here, opposite p. 1, is probably the only genuine likeness (according to Spielman, no. 7776). He looks proud of himself, as well he might be, for having got out such a book at the age of 28 after five years as professor of surgery and anatomy at Padua the greatest school of the day. It is the first accurate anatomy with the first accurate descriptions and is perhaps the most artistic medical book ever produced. The illustrations used to be attributed to Titian, and may well have been prepared in his studio.

They are usually supposed to be the work of his pupil Stephan of Calcar. Vesalius nowhere mentions his artists except once where he grumbles at their preference for drawing Venuses rather than working on his stinking material. Vesalius was the first writer (after Paracelsus who wasn't much read in his lifetime) to dispute the authority of Galen. This brought so much abuse, especially from his old teachers in Paris, that in a fit of temper he tore up his MSS., gave up his post and took on his hereditary job as physician to the Emperor. Nobody ever had such a gorgeous dissecting room as that represented here on the title-page. It is allegorical; looking down from the top of the dome are youth and age, on one side is a dandy with slashed hose, on the other a beggar without any, and all sorts and conditions of men are in the audience. Vesalius himself is shown doing the dissecting, which was an innovation; below, in the foreground, are two barber-surgeons to whom the actual cutting used to be left before his day. There are also various animals previously used for dissection. At p. 163 begins the famous series of full-page woodcuts. They are not only accurate but have an artistic quality which anatomical illustrations soon began to lose. One can see the skeleton on p. 164 meditating with its hand resting on a skull upturned to show its base. On the table besides it he is careful to show the hyoid bone and the newly discovered ossicles of the ear. Below is the well known Latin motto "His genius lives; the rest belongs to death." The background of these figures is interesting; juggled about and fitted together they form two landscapes which have been identified near Padua. A little red folder on shelf SC. 2 contains tiny reproductions showing these continuous landscapes. The woodcut initials are particularly

interesting. They were all, except one, prepared specially for the book and represent anatomical or surgical scenes. Ridiculously enough, the medical students are represented as putti, wingless cupids! The large initial at the beginning of Book II, on p. 169 shows a grave robbery; the corpse is being brought up by candle light, the student on guard with a flag is giving the alarm, while the cemetery guard with his official helmet and spear is bribed to look the other way while the dirty work goes on. The initial C on p. 229/shows grown-up men (for once!) depositing a perforated lead coffin in a running stream. This was an ingenious scheme for preparing a skeleton. The water washes away the soft parts and at a certain stage the skeleton is left with the bones articulated by the tough ligaments. On the preceding page, is the one exception, an initial L which belonged to a series of comic woodcuts, probably by Holbein. Vesalius has evidently begun this chapter with an L, in order to use this disgusting illustration: Nature can never be sufficiently LAUDED for having given us these strong muscles at the outlet of the rectum!

The second edition, 1555, no. 568, is an even handsomer book, printed in larger type and with the initials re-carved in larger size. This copy, however, suffers from not having the clean look of our first edition. The title-page has been re-drawn giving Vesalius a more life-like head and the skeleton in the background a scythe instead of a staff, while the beggar on the left has been made into a gallant with clothes like his opposite number. The LAUDATORY initial L is the only one which

remains unchanged (p. 397); the perforated lead coffin on the opposite page is taken out of the hands of grown-ups and given to the putti!

No. 569 is a comparatively poor edition, Venice, 1568, but this copy can boast of having belonged to Aldrovandi and his friends, according to the inscription by that great naturalist on the title-page.

No. 574 is Thomas Gemini's edition of the Epitome, London, 1545. The illustrations are re-drawn on copper plates, one of the earliest instances of such engravings and certainly the earliest produced in England.

No. 575 is an Amsterdam, 1642, edition of the Epitome in an old vellum binding. The title-page shows some Dutchmen admiring an unusually handsome dissection.

No. 579, in two big brown vols., containing⁴ Vesalius' collected works well edited by Boerhaave and B. S. Albinus, Leyden, 1725.

The fat, white volume, no. 526, kept at the end of the shelf for convenience, out of its proper order, contains the works of Paracelsus in German, 1603, in two parts bound together in fine contemporary stamped pigskin. Inside the front cover is an inscription showing that it once belonged to a religious house; it gave references (since obliterated) to "prohibited" passages. At the top of the engraved title-page is the well-known portrait of Paracelsus. There are some interesting woodcuts on pp. 575-606 in the second part.

SC.2, a shallow 3-inch shelf, contains some tall, thin editions of Vesalius laid flat on their sides.

No. 571, is the Epitome brought out by Vesalius himself the same year as the first edition of the Fabrica, 1543. Some of the famous woodcuts were specially re-drawn for this work and it contains two famous ones which do not occur in the Fabrica, namely the nudes known as Adam and Eve, which always were attributed to Titian on account of their artistic excellence. Notice that all the leaves show a transverse crease in the middle. This occurs in practically all copies; they must all have been folded before being bound.

No. 572. turns out to be a composite copy of the Epitome in German, made up of leaves from the 1706 and 1723 editions, and incomplete at that! Osler has written on the flyleaf "Given to me by Harvey Cushing, Oct. 1910". Cushing's Vesalius collection, now at Yale, is the most complete ever made and it was Osler who started him on the downward track.

No. 573 is Leveling's edition, Ingolstadt, 1783, of Vesalius in German. It is compiled, as most of these later editions were, from both the Fabrica and its Epitome. The illustrations here, as in the German Epitome, mentioned above, are from the original woodblocks which had been rediscovered by Leveling. These extraordinary bits of wood were used for the last time about 1933 for the N. Y. Academy's edition which will be described in connection with shelf SG.5. They were destroyed unfortunately, in the recent war.

The fifteen tall volumes, nos. 515 to 517, on SC.3, are three incomplete editions of the reproductions of the anatomical drawings of Leonardo da Vinci, reproduced in facsimile a little before and after 1900, but though incomplete, they include, I think, all his anatomical drawings that have survived. The originals, now in the Royal Library at Windsor Castle, were not discovered until late in the 1700's by William Hunter at Kensington Palace. They are supposed to have gone to Spain after Leonardo's death with his pupil to whom he left them. They were probably picked up there by Charles I's collectors, and by the time they reached England the unhappy king was interested in more dangerous things than art. Some of these drawings are really the first accurate representations of dissections of the human body. If they had been known Leonardo would have been the father of modern anatomy and not Vesalius. The originals are on separate sheets and have been grouped together for the purpose of these editions, according to the organs or parts of the body which they represent. They are covered with Leonardo's notes in his extraordinary mirror writing. He was left-handed and self-taught. Probably any left-handed child who teaches himself to write will reverse our ordinary writing. Not only that, but his language and spelling are absolutely his own. Even when transcribed in print his words have to be translated for modern Italian readers because he writes in his own dialect and with his own very peculiar spelling, doubling consonants and joining the article to the noun, &c.

The second volume on the shelf, 515, ii, has some excellent drawings of the heart. Many drawings are more or less diagrammatic

showing that he was more interested in the mechanics of the muscular movements than in the actual arrangement of the parts. He worked at these dissections with Della Torre, who had intended to bring out a treatise on anatomy, but on the death of this anatomist Leonardo got interested in other things. A good account of Leonardo as an anatomist was published by the late Professor McMurrich of Toronto, no. 8418, on shelf EF. u.5.

SC.4, no. 514 is a reproduction of the remarkable notebook of Leonardo da Vinci on the Flight of Birds. It was very fortunate that he had no internal combustion engine or the atom bomb would have been dropped on us probably a century or more ago. He made flying machines, submarines and tanks - a universal genius.

No. 513, the first anatomical drawing of Leonardo's to be reproduced, was done by lithograph in Germany in 1830. Its erotic nature is cloaked under a moral Latin title. It illustrates the fallacy of facsimiles before the days of photography. What is obviously the man's right leg is given a left foot and the girl's left leg a right foot. As far as I have read, I was the first to notice this absurdity. The mistake is not Leonardo's. In the original he merely indicated the soles of the feet; it was the lithographer who added the toes. Compare the faithful, photographic facsimile in no. 515, vol. 1, folio 7 verso. A transcription and translation of L.'s ^{notes} is in no. 517, vol. 3, p. 6 (folio 3 verso).

The rest of shelf SC.4 is occupied by Avicenna, who was known in the Middle Ages as the Prince of Physicians and whose great work, the Canon, was the standard text-book of medicine from the time of his death about 1037 until about 1600. There were many editions in Latin from 1472 on; but only parts of it have ever been translated into English, notably the whole of the philosophical first Book. It was done by Dr. Gruner of Montreal, who was formerly Adami's assistant in pathology, and who is not only a philosopher but a linguist and Orientalist. His translation and commentary, published in 1930, is on shelf EF.u.2.

No. 462 is a handsome MS. in Arabic and in the usual rectangular, Oriental binding. The first two pages, beginning, of course, at the back, are highly illuminated in gold and colours.

No. 470 is a huge edition, 1523, in Latin, of the Canon with various commentaries by medieval physicians. It is in three volumes and only the first has a title-page, which is handsomely printed in red and black and has a striking woodcut border with traditional portraits of ancient physicians and a dissecting scene at the bottom of the page. In the lower left corner it is signed "Lunardus". The volumes are in old vellum binding.

The next book, no. 471, called on the back Arculanus on fevers, is explained on the title-page as a commentary on the first "fen" (i.e. division) of the fourth Book of the Canon of Avicenna. It was printed by the Juntas at Venice in 1560.

The next two volumes, no. 472, in a fine contemporary, dark

leather binding with gold stamps is a Junta edition of 1608 with another title-page border, showing scenes from Greek medical history.

No. 477 is a modern edition of some mystical treatises of Avicenna with French translations.

No. 355, six large vellum-bound volumes on the bottom shelf, SC.5, contain the works of Galen in Latin in one of the famous Junta editions, Venice, 1576, in which the works are divided into seven classes. The title-pages have the interesting woodcut border mentioned above in connection with the Basel edition in which they were copied, showing scenes from the life of Galen.

No. 356 is a companion volume, an index to all the works of Galen prepared by his commentator, Brasavolus.

No. 439 is the works of the 7th-century Greek, Paul of Aegina, translated into Latin and finely printed at Paris by Simon Colines, 1532. The handsome leather binding looks contemporary, with a comparatively new back.

No. 466 in the bright red Oriental binding is the editio princeps, in fact the only edition of the great Canon of Avicenna printed in Arabic, the language in which he wrote it! It was done at Rome in 1593 at the Medicean press, usually known as the press of the Propaganda which, under the influence of the Jesuit missionaries, was printing standard works in almost all known languages. This copy has a MS. title-page, but on the opposite fly-leaf is pasted a photographic reproduction of the usual printed

title-page of 1593. Notice our "arabic" numerals at the bottom of the pages and the real Arabic numerals at the top; it is interesting to compare them. They were not really Arabic originally but came from India and brought the innovation which made arithmetic comparatively easy, namely, a sign for zero. Their adoption in Western Europe in the Middle Ages was delayed because there was no uniformity, particularly in the symbols used for 7 and 8 which were often confused. This work of Avicenna is still the authority in the East. A physician to the British Embassy at Teheran told Osler that he had been called into consultation with a native Persian doctor to see a patient who clearly had typhoid, but the attending physician knew there couldn't be any such disease because it isn't described by Avicenna.

WA. is the first of the long projecting cases which we have met with in this tour. The shelves are too long to be practical, between seven and eight feet; too long for the weight of the books on them, in some cases they had begun to buckle. In most cases they had torn the metal pegs out of the hardwood holes supporting them, so that we had to put in extra wooden supports at the end of each shelf. The sliding doors also are not very convenient; very often they get stuck and immovable.

WA.1 contains modern, printed editions in Sanskrit or English of the Hindu medical classics, the collections (Samhita) of the legendary physicians Charaka and Sushruta, medical and surgical writings respectively. They probably date from the 2nd and 3rd centuries after Christ though

of no.
To be attached to par./147 on p. 79.

This set has associations with two other scholars also. It belonged to Greenhill and the pencil references to Kühn's edition in the margins are by him. An interesting letter by E. T. Withington, the medical historian, is inserted in vol. 1. He used this set for over eight years, also nos. 429 and 437. His immense job was to go through the whole of Greek literature for terms used in a medical sense, for a new edition of Liddell & Scott's great Greek dictionary. He records in the letter that when he expressed a fear to W. O. that the bindings of this set might be worn out, he got the characteristic answer, "It wouldn't matter if all the bindings came off?" It was almost impossible to converse with Withington on account of his stammering; he preferred to correspond.

the Hindus are apt to consider them much more ancient.

No. 120 is a modern verse translation of the Plutus of Aristophanes, which in act 3 contains an amusing account of a night spent in the temple of Asclepius and the healing of a blind man.

The next book, no. 121, by Caton, contains pictures of the healing temples at Epidauros and Athens. One picture showing the actual stone which a paralyzed man was told by the god in a dream to bring into the temple. It is much too big for one man to carry and still lies under the votive tablet recording the cure.

No. 132 is Gomperz's Greek Thinkers in 4 volumes, one of Osler's favorite books. The work is particularly illuminating about the early philosopher-physicians, who always interested Osler.

Further on, no. 138, contains the fragments that have survived from the writings of Heraclitus, one of whose rude sayings always amused Osler, namely, that his predecessors had much knowledge but no sense.

No. 147, in ten volumes, is the standard modern edition of Hippocrates, Paris, 1839-61, with translations into French and a complete index. The editor and translator was Littré, who was the greatest scholar the profession has produced, although technically he does not belong to us because for financial reasons he never succeeded in taking his degree!

No. 151, is the so-called genuine works of Hippocrates in two volumes, London, 1849, published by the Sydenham Society. These

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were edited and translated by Francis Adams of Banchory, the country surgeon in Scotland who made himself the greatest medical scholar of his time in Britain. This set has been handsomely rebound, but with it is another set in the original cloth binding, no. 8175-6. This was given, probably inadvertently, by Osler in 1919 to Dr. Malloch, but was nobly sent back to the Osler Library in Montreal in 1932 because it belonged to W. A. Greenhill, a great English medical scholar, and has an interesting letter from Adams to Greenhill which Dr. Malloch published in the C.M.A.J. in 1933, vol. 19, pp. 199-201. A reprint is inserted at the end of vol. 1 here with the original letter. The volumes bear Dr. Malloch's book-plate which he devised, while we were working together on the catalogue at Oxford, by copying the border of the device of Caxton, the first English printer. When he received these plates from the Oxford Press and we had almost finished admiring them, an extraordinary coincidence happened. He turned to a shelf and took down a book which he had previously been on his way to fetch. It was Campion's "Art of Descant", 1667, no. 4649, on shelf EK.5. He opened it and could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw in it the book-plate of a certain W. H. C. with exactly the same border. It took all the gilt off his gingerbread.

At the end of the shelf are the five volumes of the recent new translation of Hippocrates into English with the Greek text opposite, in the very handy series of the Loeb classics.

On WA.2 are many editions of Hippocrates, specially of his Aphorisms, which every old physician used to carry in his pocket, if not

in his memory. The two copies of a "(1675?)" edition, nos. 166 and 167, illustrate what the great bibliographer Madan used to call "the duplicity of duplicates", no. 166 having two wrong catchwords towards the end which are duly corrected in no. 167. It is sometimes said that no two copies of an old book are apt to be exactly alike. Corrections were often made during the printing. No proofs were supplied to the author.

No. 168 is a 1703 edition with a commentary by Martin Lister, who was so good a physician that our 19th-century Lister was sorry that he could not trace his ancestry to him.

No. 169 is an 1831 edition arranged for students who at that time still had to pass examinations in Greek, particularly in the Aphorisms.

Nos. 170-171 are, respectively, a MS. of 1428 and a printed incunable of 1498 of the work of Hugo of Sienna on the Aphorisms of Hippocrates. No. 170 is on shelf SA.3 and 171 is bound with no. 398 on shelf NA.6. Neither of them was mentioned in its proper place, but they belong together and it is interesting to compare a MS. and a printed copy of the same work and of the same century. The MS. has an interesting colophon in which the medical student who did the copying signs his name and dates it with rare precision: 1428, the 3rd of April, being Holy Saturday, and the 15th hour or thereabouts.

No. 174 is a MS. commentary by Samuel Bave, 1624, whose case books are no. 7519 on NA.2.

No. 180 is an interesting commentary by Sir John Floyer, 1726, in English, on the impressively honest case histories of Hippocrates. Floyer argues that in the treatment of fevers we can usefully combine the old and the new by adding "the Bark" (quinine).

No. 194 is a translation of a so-called letter of Hippocrates describing his visit to Democritus. Since the recent days of modern literary criticism these letters are known to be spurious, and are comparable to our historical novels.

No. 204, a little commentary in French, printed in 1670, appeals to me on the account of its title which is so deliciously appropriate to the name of the author. It is on Hippocrates' use of cold drinks and written by Dr. Restaurant, a notorious die-hard who railed against all the new science during his long life in the 17th century.

No. 217 is the third edition of Jowett's translation of Plato in five volumes, 1892. These were always on Osler's bedside table and constantly in use. They were a birthday present, July 12th, 1892, from his wife on their wedding trip. All the volumes are full of slips of paper marking his places. It replaced Osler's set of the first edition, four volumes, 1871, which came on the market in 1948,

offered by a Boston bookseller for \$100.00, and is now, fortunately, in the possession of a great Osler lover, Dr. Myron Prinzmetal of Los Angeles. In 1949 he brought me the first volume to interpret the inscription. It seems that when W. O. received the third edition, he gave the old set to his eldest brother, Featherston (1838-1924), the Judge, the most learned and philosophical of the Osler family. F. O. gave it in 1922 to his medical grandson, William Osler Abbott (1902-43) co-inventor of the Miller-Abbott tube. On his lamented death that set of Plato was inadvertently sold by his widow who was not aware of the association value. It is not (and never was) in the "gaudy binding" which someone in Cushing's Life, p. 234, is said to remember it sporting in 1884!

No. 231 is the recent Oxford translation of the works of Aristotle in 11 volumes. The pages are numbered to correspond to the standard Greek edition by Bekker, no. 230.

No. 249 is a very finely printed edition of Aristotle's Ethics, in 2 volumes, 1902, sumptuously bound by Zaehnsdorf in what is known as "crimson morocco extra" with gold tooling. This was a present from a lifelong friend of Lady Osler's, Cora, Countess of Strafford.

The next book, no. 250, is an unhandsomely printed Greek and Latin edition of the Rhetoric of Aristotle, 1619. The title-page has a woodcut border and on the back the arms of Charles I as prince. The dedication is signed by Goulston, who founded the Goulstonian Lectureship at the Royal College of Physicians in London. Osler gave those lectures

in 1885, on endocarditis; he has inserted a letter to him from Dr. Arthur Goulston, a descendant. The book is in its original leather binding but with a new back.

No. 255, in Italian paper binding, is a small treatise by Hoffmann in Latin, 1615, on the Use of the Spleen according to Aristotle. Osler somewhere remarks that he had the greatest difficulty in his physiology lectures in trying to explain the spleen's structure and function. He probably acquired this book after he had given up lecturing and consequently did not have to wade through it!

No. 265, is a recent addition in two volumes in the Loeb Classics series of Theophrastus on Plants. He was a pupil of Aristotle and the father of botany. The next book, no. 266, is the only translation into English of his works on Stones. It was done by the notorious "Sir" John Hill, 1774, of whom Garrick wrote:

For physic and farces his equal there scarce is;
His farces are physic, his physic a farce is.

He was a voluminous writer. There are more notes on him at no. 2969.

No. 291 is an edition containing the great work on Medicine by Celsus, the Roman writer who lived about the time of Christ, and also the medical poem by Serenus. On the back of leaf 153 is the line which used to justify the British in accenting the second syllable of "angīna". This reading has more recently been proved to be wrong; with the words in what is now considered the proper order the American pronunciation, "angina". The book was printed at the Aldine

Press in Venice in 1528 and is in a modern but fine green leather binding with the Aldine anchor deeply stamped in gold on the panels.

No. 504 is an edition of Celsus, 1831-6, arranged for students, who at that time still had to write their medical theses in Latin and pass an examination on Celsus, whose writings are the only medical ones which have come down from antiquity in decent Latin. In lending this book, Osler has written his name and address in pencil on the fly-leaf, which he did not usually do, and has added underneath, " 'Ware the curse of Bishop Ermulphus!'"

No. 535, a 1518 edition of Dioscorides, looks like one of the famous Aldine octavos, though a bit too large. It is clearly the shape of an octavo, but the chain lines run across and the position of the watermark shows that it is a small quarto. It is in a fine old binding with the joints repaired.

WA.4 - This shelf is largely occupied by the 22 volumes of the Kühn edition of Galen, no. 352, which is still the standard one in Greek and Latin. The similarly bound volumes of Dioscorides, Aretaeus and Hippocrates on the shelves above also belong to this set of Surviving Works of Greek Physicians, edited by Kühn. Read the harrowing note in the catalogue, also inserted here on the fly-leaf of the first volume, telling how Osler accidentally bid against himself and ran the price up to a record of £29. He expresses the hope that McGill will pass on their duplicate copy to Toronto. When I suggested this to the Faculty, it was found that the old set in the Medical Library had been given by Dr. John Robson of Warrington and could not be alienated. However, there was a very incomplete third set which belonged to McGill in its very early

days, and this was generously sent to the Toronto Academy in place of the better duplicate. The Latin index at the end of this set in vol. "20", has been most useful.

Shelf WA.4 (continued)

No. 353 in a 16th-century, stamped leather binding is the third volume of a Renaissance translation of the works of Galen into Latin. This was probably printed by Myt at Lyons about 1528. It closely resembles the copy of Haly Abbas, 1523, from that press, no. 8807, on shelf EB.u.5. The end-papers of the binding are fragments of a fine old illuminated parchment MS. and some early English owner has written his own creed on the fly-leaves. The wood-cut on the title-page shows Hippocrates, Galen and Avicenna hobnobbing in spite of the centuries that divided them. The list of translators on the third page, at the foot of leaf aa2, is followed by this pretty slap at the old medieval translators: "These are they who have snatched Galen from out of the jaws of the Barbarians"!

No. 359 is an imperfect copy of some of Galen's works in Greek, edited by John Caius. A MS. English translation of his interesting preface to Henry VIII is inserted. The book is in a handsome, old-style, modern binding.

No. 364 is Daremberg's Galen in 2 volumes, 1854-6, a presentation copy from the translator to Greenhill. This is the only extensive translation of Galen into any modern language, comprising the best of his anatomical, physiological and medical works.

No. 367 is a small octavo in the handsome red morocco binding which Osler in his Baltimore days used to lavish on Linacre, who has here translated Galen's therapeutics into Latin, Paris, 1538. The next book, no. 368 is another copy of the same edition but in its original stamped pigskin binding. An inscription by George Dock, Osler's first assistant in Philadelphia, and probably his oldest living pupil (1950, aet. 90). Under Dock's initials on the fly-leaf, Osler has appropriately quoted from the Hippocratic oath, "To share my substance with him" (i.e. my teacher).

No. 370 is an interesting edition, 1906, in Arabic with German translation of Books 9-15 of Galen's great work on anatomical dissection, of which only the first 9 Books have survived in the original Greek.

No. 371 in old vellum binding is the Greek text of Galen's Hygiene edited by John Caius, printed by Froben, Basel, 1549. This has a dedication to Edward VI, not the same one as to Henry VIII, noticed above under no. 359, nor is there any translation inserted.

No. 373 is another edition of the Hygiene, beautifully printed in Venice in 1523 at the Bindoni press, translated into Latin by Linacre, in Osler's lavish Linacre binding.

No. 374 is another edition, Cologne, 1526, bound in a fragment of a fine old vellum MS. which has been stained black, the fore-edge protected by a flap of vellum, as was not uncommon in those days. This is the same binding, probably from the same MS. and for the same owner, as

those of the Galenic dissecting manual of Guinterius, no. 2848 on CW.3, with which is bound the so-called Galen's "Medicus" or introduction (no. 358), probably the very work which Galen was annoyed to find attributed to him in a bookshop in Rome!

No. 376 is still another edition in Latin, printed at Tubingen, 1541, with an interesting woodcut on the title-page and at the end, which the late Dr. Frank Adams adopted as the book-plate for his history of geology collection, bequeathed to the Osler Library. He got it, I think, from some old geological book, together with the Latin motto, different from the one in the colophon here, "In the hands of the Lord are all the corners of the earth". In the title of this book Galen is called facile princeps^{of} physicians, ^{that} which reminds me/on one of Harvey Cushing's visits to McGill, he was very much amused when our famous Daily reported him as facial principal of brain surgeons.

The next edition, a small 24mo, Lyons, 1548, is in a neat, little vellum binding with four fragments of the eight original strings attached. It bears the comparatively huge, cut-down, book -label of Jean Petit of ^{diocese,} Melun, proto-notary of Bayeux, 1687, to which he willed his library in 1689.

No. 378 is another 24mo edition, 1549, in the lavish red morocco Linacre binding.

No. 382, a small quarto in old vellum, is a rare edition of Galen on the Bones, in Latin, printed by Blado at Rome in 1535. There are two crude woodcuts of the skeleton at the end and a rather better picture of

the skull. Interesting to compare them with those in Vesalius, just eight years later!

WA.5

No. 385 is an 1881 edition of Galen on Temperaments in Latin, reproduced in exact facsimile from that of the first Cambridge printer, 1521. The next two, 386-7, are very small 16th-century editions of the same work translated by Linacre and in his red morocco binding.

No. 388 is the only modern English translation of any of Galen's voluminous works. This is on the Natural Faculties, translated by Brock and issued in the Loeb Classics series in 1916 with the Greek text on one page and the English opposite. The next two, 389-90, are small 16th-century duplicates in Linacre's Latin; 389 is in a handsome tooled calf binding by Tregaskis in a style which Osler often used in Baltimore for his treasures, particularly the Harveys; the duplicate, no. 390, is in old vellum and has a note by Osler inside the cover that he bought it at Rome in Feb. '09. Curious that he should have kept both copies; usually he gave away duplicates!

No. 395, Galen's short text-book, "Ars medica" or "Ars parva", an edition of 1544, is translated by Martin Akakia who was the founder of a long line of physicians of that name, which he translated into Greek from Sans-Malice. The east-end undertaker whose heartlessly labeled hearse I sometimes meet in the mornings would do well do follow this example, his name being Sansregret!

No. 396 is another edition, 1549, in old vellum with one of its strings still intact.

No. 399, also in old vellum, is a commentary by Riolan père on the same work, edited in 1631 by Gabriel Naudé the great librarian-physician.

No. 397 is a little London edition, 1671, of an English version by the famous and prolific Nick Culpeper.

No. 408 in the war-time cardboard binding is a 1596 edition of a little work on disturbances of the mind. At the end is an old library stamp of the House of Mary Magdalen, but whether the Oxford, Cambridge, or other college I do not know.

No. 419 is a little pamphlet printed at Leyden in 1619 from his collection by Joachim Morsius and giving Scaliger's explanation of a difficult passage in Galen. The title-page illustrates some curious fashions of the printers of that time. The large capital I for the genitive ending of Morsius' name, where the other letters are in small capitals ("MorsI") stands for ii and should, I think, have been thus transcribed in our catalogue. It is the same in our two other books from his Musaeum, nos. 3057 and 5518. In the imprint down below the genitive of Marcus, ends in an i, naturally, of ordinary size. Here also is illustrated the queer 17th-century custom of maiming the M's and D's of the Roman dates, using C, I, and an upside-down C for M, and an I followed by this "turned" C for D, e.g. *clj kj* for 1000 and 500.

No. 429, six volumes, 1851-76, in characteristic French red leather, is the useful late-Greek compiler, Oribasius, the standard text with French translation by Daremberg.

Nos. 430 and 433 are Latin editions printed in the same year, 1544, the former at the Aldine Press in Venice and the latter copied from it in Paris. They are, respectively, in old leather with a new back and in old vellum.

No. 436, Greenhill's copy of Alexander of Tralles, 1556, with Greek and Latin text, is in an interesting binding. Three-quarters old stamped pigskin and half the boards covered with fragments of an old vellum anthem book with musical notation; the portion on the back begins the famous hymn Veni creator spiritus.

No. 441, in three Sydenham Society green cloth volumes, is the translation of Paul of Aegina by Francis Adams, the old Scottish and country surgeon and scholar. His commentary here is justly celebrated.

No. 448 is an excellent little book by E. G. Browne, 1921, on Arabian medicine. Read on p. 69 the shocking superiority of Saracen medicine over European treatment in the time of the Crusades.

No. 450 is an 18th-century, handsomely written Arabic MS., part of the "Comprehensive book" of Rhazes. It contains letters to Osler from his Persian correspondents, including Dr. Sa'eed.

No. 453, a thin little book in full red morocco printed soon after 1500, contains an Italian verse translation of the third section of

the Ninth Book of the work of Rhazes called Almansor, a treatise on therapeutics popular in the Middle Ages.

No. 455, in red morocco with a highly gilt back, was bound for and belonged to the Dauphin of France (afterwards Louis XVI) as shown by the dolphins in the panels on the back. It is the 1766 edition of the famous treatise of Rhazes on Smallpox and Measles, which he was the first to differentiate, in Arabic with the Latin translation by John Channing. I think this has been cited as one of the books for which scholars would pay large sums to secondhand dealers about a hundred years after it was printed, not thinking to enquire of the Oxford Press where it was still on sale at the original price of a few shillings!

No. 465-5 are three Arabic MSS. of different parts of the Canon of Avicenna. They are all in oriental bindings.

No. 478 is a MS. in Arabic, ~~and~~ A.D. 1360, containing Avicenna's Treatise on Logic, presented by Osler's Kurdish friend, Dr. Sa'eed. The next book, 479, a printed edition, 1892, unfortunately lacks the French translation (ever published?).

No. 480 is an important little MS. in Latin on parchment written in the 14th century and in its original stamped leather binding which we had suspected of being Spanish work, but was pronounced Italian by de Ricci who made a survey of our books for his 1937 "Census". The work calls itself here simply the Book of Avicenna, but it is no longer attributed to him. The proper title is "On the soul in the art of alchemy". The original

Arabic is lost. On leaf 225 is an interesting note not found in other MSS. giving the date of its original composition, 1012, and of its translation into Latin, 1235. Its ownership can be traced back pretty well to about 1500.

The next book, no. 481, in old vellum and a bit wormy, contains a printed version of the same work together with other alchemical treatises. It is entitled, "Princes of the Chemical Art".

No. 499 comprises the first four parts of what is called the hitherto unpublished works of Roger Bacon. The twelve subsequent parts, printed later, are on shelf EFu.2. Osler took great interest in the various projects at Oxford for celebrating the 500th anniversary, 1914, of the birth of Bacon, one of the few experimental scientists of the Middle Ages.

Shelf WA.6

No. 501 is the only old edition we have of Roger Bacon, a translation into English, 1683, of his "Cure of old age".

No. 527, two fat volumes in old stamped white pigskin with clasps, contains the 12 tomes of the Latin version of the works of Paracelsus, 1603-5.

No. 533 is an English edition, 1656, of one of his minor occult works in a contemporary binding; and the next book, 554, is a similar one of 1659.

No. 538 calls itself An Excellent Tractate on the Pox, a little work of Paracelsus translated into Low German, or Dutch, and printed at Antwerp (Thantwerpen) in 1557. The unattractive woodcut border on the title-page is supported by two very strangely contorted female satyrs.

No. 539 is a rare little book without place or date, printed at Basle in 1551. It calls itself a work on anatomy, but is in reality a free translation into Latin of the second part of the work on syphilis by Paracelsus.

No. 540 bound in a fragment of an old vellum MS. which some hardy worms have chewed in spots, contains three surgical tracts of Paracelsus in the original German, printed in Strasburg in 1571.

No. 543, in stiff old parchment binding, is his "114 cures and experiments" translated into Latin and printed at Lyons in 1582. This is an alchemical work and an old translation into English, 1552, is in Fioravanti, no. 2593, on shelf SF.5.

No. 549 is one of Osler's particular treasures. It is the first edition of Browning's "Paracelsus", 1835, with an autograph inscription on the fly-leaf, "Fred: Geo: Stephens PRB from Dante G: Rossetti PRB". The initials of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood are arranged in a monogram which was their original secret cypher. The initials also occur, but not in cypher, on the covers. The little book must have been well used in its first hundred years because it has required a new leather back. It is now in a double slip-case. In this favorite poem, Browning has idealized

the old rascal who was certainly never as black as he was painted by his contemporaries and later enemies. Osler has inscribed a note about the members of the brotherhood and has inserted the printed order of the service at Westminster Abbey for Browning's funeral in 1889.

No. 563 is the great bibliography of Paracelsus by Karl Sudhoff, 1894-9, in two well worn volumes. It was this work which first made his reputation as a medical historian. Later he became the founder of the first Institute of the history of medicine at Leipzig.

No. 566 is the rare first edition of Copernicus on the Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies, Nuremburg, 1543, which Osler called a starred year in the history of science and medicine marked by this publication and the appearance of the Fabrica of Vesalius. The title-page is interesting; it bears a sort of advertisement or "puff" which may be translated: "Learned reader, in this newly produced and published work thou hast the motions of the stars, fixed as well as wandering, restored by both ancient and recent observations, and adorned, moreover, by new and admirable hypotheses. Thou hast also very convenient tables from the which with great ease thou mayest at any time calculate these motions. So buy, read and enjoy it." The Greek motto, from its cautionary nature and smaller type, must be the author's: "Let no non-geometrician look into it!" Osler bought this copy in Cambridge about 1918 for £18. He says, "It was formerly in Marischal College [Aberdeen] and there is no duplicate mark; but I have resisted the prickings of conscience which suggest asking how it got out of the library!" The other inscription on the title-page

is "God the Lord, God shall be my Lord", in Hebrew, whether written as an antidote to the heresy of the book or in admiration, who knows? A picture of the title-page and a copy of the above notes were printed at the time of the 400th centenary in the Journal of the Royal Astronomical Soc. of Canada, April, 1943, opposite p. 129. Osler has had made and has inserted a MS. translation of the prefatory matter which was designed, unsuccessfully, to mitigate the ecclesiastical judgment on such an heretical book. Even the letter, here printed, written some years before to Copernicus by Cardinal Schönberg urging him to publish his views was not sufficient protection. Meanwhile the revolution had occurred and the Church could no longer afford to tolerate such new ideas; it was not until 1835 that the works of Copernicus were finally dropped from the Index of prohibited books, the Pope having decreed in 1822 that such works should not be condemned in the future. In an envelope alongside the book are copies of the Astronomical Journal, correspondence, &c. and an award to me, Dr. Francis, "for effective cooperation with the Kosciuszko Foundation in the observance of the Copernican Quadricentennial." The name of the Foundation appealed to me, one of the first heroic pieces I learned having been Campbell's famous lines ending

Hope for a season bade the world farewell
And freedom SHRIEKED as Kosciuszko fell.

No. 577 is a Latin edition, Antwerp, 1566, of Valverde's plagiarism of the text and plates of Vesalius, followed by the Epitome properly attributed. The title may be translated "Lifelike pictures of the parts of the human body expressed on copper plate engravings".

The anonymous preface is by the great printer Plantin.

No. 578, in old vellum, is an edition of the Epitome with commentary by the Dutch anatomist Pieter Paaw, 1616.

No. 580 is a second edition, Basel, March, 1537, of the first medical work by Vesalius, his little Paraphrase on the therapeutics of Rhazes. The first edition had appeared in Louvain in February.

No. 582, an extremely small 12mo, less than 5 inches, is the abridged version by Vesalius of Galen's work on dissection, printed in Venice in 1538. It was a present to Osler on his 70th birthday from Harvey Cushing, whose notes occur on the first fly-leaf. It bears the book-plate which Harvey Cushing designed for himself and the many medical members of his family. The scroll around the border bears the initials and date of graduation of the other medical Cushings. It is in a very fine dark morocco leather binding.

No. 583, a small quarto, Basel, 1539, is the first edition of his letter on the burning question of the day, on which side to bleed in pleurisy!

No. 586 is a 1609 edition of Vesalius' criticism (Examen), 1564, of the Anatomical Observations of his successor Fallopius, no. 593.

No. 587, a small quarto nicely printed at Venice in 1564, is an answer by Cuneus to the criticisms of Vesalius by Pozzi, who had taken up the cudgels in support of the infallibility of Galen.

No. 588 calls itself the Great Surgery of Vesalius, printed at Venice in 1568, four years after his death. It is considered to be mostly Borgarucci, the editor, with very little, if any, of Vesalius's work in it.

No. 627, in a rather untidy fragment of an old vellum MS. of the epistle to the Corinthians, is the first abridgement of the great bibliography of Gesner, printed at Basel in 1551 by the same Oporinus who printed the Fabrica of Vesalius. This Elenchus has a puff on the title-page not unlike that on the great book of Copernicus. This advertisement is certainly not Gesner's, probably not the printer's, but more likely by Lycosthenes, the editor, whose real name was Wolffhart. It may be translated thus: Here, candid reader, you have a distinctly new work, useful not only to private and public libraries, but to all students (as shown in the preface) of every art and science, and necessary for the improvement of their studies; in it I have marked with an asterisk everything which has been added to the former edition [by which he means Gesner's great Bibliotheca, 1545].

No. 630, Gesner's Compendium, from an old Byzantine work on urine, printed at Zurich in 1541, has on the title-page a presentation inscription, apparently in Gesner's own hand, to Christopher Clauser.

No. 631, which calls itself a little book on milk and was printed at Zurich without date, was attributed tentatively in our catalogue to the year 1541, but was definitely printed in 1543. This is distinctly a case where the preface is far more important than the

book. Leaves 2-7 are a letter to his friend Jacob Vogel (Avienus) on the wonders of the mountains, and (with no. 642, below) makes Gesner the pioneer of mountaineering. Very few after him wrote in admiration of the Alps until the other great medical bibliographer, Haller, did so.

No. 632 is his edition of Martial, Zurich, 1544, in an extremely well preserved, stamped leather binding with metal clasps.

Nos. 638-9 are the two parts of "Euonymus", Gesner's work on chemistry and distillation. The date of our copy of the first part is unknown. The first edition was 1552 and anonymous; the second part was first issued as here in 1569 and no secret was made of the authorship. Both parts are nicely bound in old vellum.

The next two books 640-1, London, 1559 and 1599, are the English translations of the two parts. No. 640 in old stamped leather and printed in black letter, calls itself the Treasure of Euonymus. No. 641, the second part, is strangely labelled on the back "Practise of phisicke / Baker," Baker being the name of the translator. This part first appeared in English, 1576, under the title "New Jewell of Health".

No. 642 is his little work on the Rare and Wonderful Herbs and other Things which Shine in the Dark, Zurich, 1555, and also contains the much more important pioneering Description of the Broken Mountain, commonly called Mount Pilatus, which occupies pp. 43-75.

Case EH.

Shelf EH. 1 continues the smaller Harveys after NB.1, and is mostly taken up with Harveian orations and Servetus items. The first dozen books, here and on the shelves below, are hidden in a sort of a recess and are difficult to get at.

No. 716, Harvey's works in Latin, Leyden, 1737, Osler calls a beautiful edition and worthy of Albinus, the editor. It is in two parts bound together in vellum. The Medical Library has the very rare first issue of part 1, dated 1736.

No. 724, James Primrose's tirade against Harvey, 1630, is in a rather handsomer calf binding than it deserves. From an old MS. list in the front it would appear to have been bound formerly with five other pamphlets, no. 3 of which, Edward May's Relation of a Serpent in the left ventricle, is very rare and was priced in 1930 at \$100. Also inserted is a clipping of a most amusing speech by Lord Rosebery on his Primrose ancestors, surgical and otherwise.

DuRoy's Sponge to Wipe the Dirt off Primrose's Opinions, 1640, no. 727, and Primrose's equally vituperative Antidote to that Sponge, 1664, no. 725, have been bound separately in vellum for Osler, who took them from that copy of the De Motu which he mentions in his notes to no. 692, towards the top of column 2 on p. 73 of the catalogue, under the date 23 Aug. 1906 (misprinted 20 Aug. in the note to 725).

No. 734, a small 12mo in old vellum, contains the Opuscula of Riolan, 1652, largely his writings against Harvey. After p. 176 of the first pagination begins his unworthy Response to the two letters Harvey addressed to him in 1648 (no. 707).

No. 737 is one portion of the rare first edition in English of the De Motu, 1653. A complete copy was generously given by Dr. and Mrs. Fulton in time to be included in the Addenda of the catalogue, no. 7698 (on NB.1).

No. 741 is a tiny book, calling itself in Latin the Hippocratic Microscope, 1684, printed at the Royal Press of the Prince of the Elysian Fields with the help of the shade of Elzivier. The author is not known, but it gives the impression of being a skit which would be well worth translating. It ironically attributes itself to our cold-drink friend Raymond Restaurant, the old obstructionist (no. 204), and consequently Harvey comes off second best in this dispute in Hades.

No. 744 shows that even at the turn of the century, 1700-1, it was possible for an English physician to write against the circulation. For this obscurity, named Oliver Hill, the cause of the motion of the blood is "the spirits making a flash in the left ventricle, and a puff which swells the heart at every pulsation." After p. 83 at the end of the first part, the type is reduced twice to get the matter in by the end on p. 88. At the end of the volume and apparently not belonging to it are two printed leaves, "A Tryal of Skill", a lampoon on a consultation in which the rather just comment is made that "the new notion of

circulation afforded no help against putrefication." Osler has remarked on how slow practice was in catching up to this great advance in science.

No. 747 is the *Deux mémoires*, two treatises by Haller on the motion of the blood, 1756. The frontispiece shows the veins of a corpse being injected with an enormous syringe.

No. 751 is the standard work in French on the history of the circulation by Flourens, the second edition, 1857; and no. 758 is the standard work in English by Willis, 1878.

No. 760 is the most useful of the Harveian orations, as far as the history of the circulation is concerned, the one delivered in 1880 and published in 1881 by J. W. Ogle, with appendix and notes, pp. 81-209 in small print, even more important than the text. It is for this reason that this and some similar works are put here in their chronological order amongst the commentaries on Harvey, rather than with the ordinary run of Harveian orations.

One of the most satisfactory books in English on the subject is no. 765, J. C. Dalton's *Doctrine of the Circulation*, Philadelphia, 1884.

Nos. 768-9 are two copies of D'Arcy Power's authoritative life of Harvey, 1897, the second copy being grangerized, that is, extra-illustrated with engravings relative to the subject and taken from other books. This of course enhances the value of a work, but is rather shocking to a conscientious bibliophile when he thinks how many

books have probably been mutilated to decorate one particular copy. The nefarious process is called after James Granger who collected engravings in the 18th century.

No. 773 is a separate copy of Osler's 1906 Harveian oration, the Growth of Truth, published in 1907, and re-published the next year in the Alabama Student volume under a different title, "Harvey and his discovery".

Of no. 781, Curtis's work on Harvey, Osler wrote in a review, "Nothing more illustrative of the very best scholarship has ever come from the profession in America."

No. 789 is a reproduction in color of the diploma granted to Harvey at Padua in 1602, which it is interesting to compare with the later, even more ornate specimens, nos. 7540-5 on NA.3. It is in a case with a printed pamphlet by J. F. Payne, 1908. The Great Fire of 1666 destroyed Harvey's library with the College of Physicians, which acquired his diploma later.

Harveian orations:- Osler's notes, printed on p. 83 of the catalogue, are a good guide to these.

No. 839 is the rare page-for-page reprint, Nuremberg, 1790, of the Restitution of Christianity by Servetus, 1553. Only two copies of the original have survived, in Paris and Vienna. In a few sentences on p. 170 in the course of a theological argument he describes the lesser circulation, for what used to be believed the first time. It is now known that a similar description occurs in the works of an Arabic physician An-Nafis

in the 13th century, whom it is very improbable that Servetus could have known about. The work is signed at the end in print M. S. V. over the date 1553. At the foot of that page (734) in the reprint is the date 1790 in print so small that it has often been misread. It was this work which identified Servetus with the heretic that the Church had been looking for for years and caused him to be burned by Calvin later in that same year after months of imprisonment.

No. 840 is a German translation in 3 volumes, 1895-6.

A sort of Servetus-at-a-glance, a huge broadside, 28 x 20 inches, too big to go anywhere but in the cupboard, might as well be described here. Osler had about thirty copies printed in 1908 at the time when he was writing his article on Servetus. The broadside, headed "The discovery of the pulmonary circulation", consists of facsimiles of the title-page and pp. 170-1 of the Vienna copy of the Restitutio, 1553, with an unauthentic portrait of Servetus and a translation of the circulation passages and an account of Servetus from Willis. We could not find a copy to catalogue in Oxford and when I was in Geneva in 1920-2 the poor University librarian sent me apologies about every month for his inability to find the copy which Osler had sent them. A big roll of paper, such as this, is very easy to lose. There is no place to put it in a library. Our copy was catalogued as no. 8388 it having taken me a year to find it after I got the books out to McGill. It is framed and was hanging on the wall in one of the rooms in the Dept. of Anatomy. Some copies, like ours, are signed with the pen by Osler. The unsigned ones have caused a good deal of confusion and

inquiry, specially some that have been cut up into more manageable pieces!

No. 7765 is the very rare original edition, 1531, of Servetus's first work against the Trinity. The names of place and printer are suppressed but they are known to be Hagenau and J. Setzer. Too late to get into its proper place in the catalogue, this was presented in 1924 by Leonard Mackall, one of the chief authorities on Servetus and a man who seemed to know everything about old books. Garrison called him "Osler's bibliographic sleuth-hound". Mackall had lent this copy to E. M. Wilbur who used it for a translation which he published about 1925 and which we have somehow never acquired! I missed a second-hand copy in a catalogue the other day (Nov. 1950). Servetus put his real name to this book but after its publication and when studying and practising medicine, he called himself Michael Villanovanus after his birthplace in Northern Spain.

It is interesting to compare this with its counterfeit no. 841, which was printed about 1721 for Georg Serpilius, a Lutheran parson who made a little money on the side by counterfeiting old books. When Osler wrote his essay on Servetus in 1908 he was under the impression that this copy was an original and he reproduced its title-page as such. The most striking distinguishing feature is the single horizontal hyphen in the counterfeit. The original uses the double hyphen, which is sloped in the large type of the title-page, and the 1721 type and type-page are obviously larger.

No. 842 is a Dutch translation of 1620 bound in stiff, warped, and unmanageable old vellum.

No. 844 bound, probably for Osler, in beautiful blue morocco by Rivière is Servetus's little work, more strictly medical, on Syrups (and digestion), the second edition, Venice, 1545; the first, extremely rare, was Paris, 1537.

No. 845 is an 1880 reprint of his defense of astrology. The original, of which two copies are known, must have been printed before March 1548 when Servetus was prosecuted for it by the Paris Faculty. He came through unsinged, but found it convenient to move away from Paris.

No. 846 in gold-tooled red morocco, is Calvin's Latin Defense in which he tries to prove that heretics should be put to death and makes a vain attempt to excuse his treatment of Servetus.

No. 847, in old vellum, is Castellion's Dissertation, refuting Calvin's defense. Though this was written in 1554, the year after Servetus was burnt, it was not printed until this edition which is tentatively dated 1612, place and printer unknown. Castellion, like Praed's good vicar, held that

If a man's belief is wrong
It will not be improved by burning.

No. 848 is a 1913 reprint of the French version, -- "Rouen" (probably Lyons), March 1554, of Castellion's Treatise on Heretics. His Latin version had appeared the same month, ostensibly printed at Magdeburg but really at Basel by Oporinus, with whom Castellion had worked as

corrector of the press in 1545 when the Fabrica of Vesalius was being printed. Castellion had been ousted from Geneva shortly before that by Calvin on account of his too liberal opinions.

No. 849, in its original vellum, is an answer by Calvin's lieutenant Beza to the above treatise of Castellion. This answer was printed at Geneva in 1554 by Robert Estienne (Stephanus) whose device, an olive tree, has been cut from this title-page.

Nos. 850-2 are three copies of two editions of an anonymous work, which first appeared in Dutch in 1607, on "Certain notorious Advancers of Heresie" including, of course, a picture and account of Servetus. In nos. 851-2 it is appended to Alexander Ross's View of all Religions. Ross, an English schoolmaster from Aberdeen, was an incorrigible controversialist who criticized not only religious heretics but scientific ones like Sir Thomas Browne, Bacon and Harvey; see notes to no. 4558-9. He became chaplain to Charles I and vicar of Carisbrooke. "It is reported that he died very rich and nearly £1,000 in gold was found between the pages of his books."

No. 858 is an incomplete set of the very rare Nouveaux Mémoires of the Abbé d'Artigny, the first six volumes, 1749-53, the seventh being missing; vols. 2 and 3 are of Servetus interest. The fly-leaf of vol. 1 has a note by the donor, Mackall, on its rarity and written in his most careful and unusually legible hand.

EH.2

Nos. 864-6 are three articles by Henri Tollin, who in spite of his French name, was a German parson and wrote extensively about Servetus

in the last half of the 19th century.

No. 867, Willis's "Servetus and Calvin", is still the authoritative work in English.

Nos. 886-8 are three copies of Osler's paper on Servetus, which is a fine bit of writing with, as far as I can make out, only a few inaccuracies such as seem to be inevitable in any writings about Servetus. Alexander Gordon, the modern authority on Servetus, said of Osler's article that it was valuable particularly for the pictures, which seemed to me to be damning it with faint praise. No. 886 is the separately printed Oxford Press copy which appeared at the end of 1909. The next two items are bound copies of the reprint from the Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin of January, 1910. All three copies contain interesting insertions, no. 888 having photos of the very striking monument to Servetus which is at Annemasse, a suburb of Geneva, just over the French border. In 1903 the Genevans raised an expiatory monument to Servetus on the spot where he was burned with an inscription acknowledging the debt the city owed to Calvin, and pleading that this blot on his memory was less his fault than that of the age in which he lived (no. 876). The Annemasse monument shows Servetus in prison in his filthy rags and half starved. This statue was subscribed for by the anti-clericals in France who were much annoyed when the Genevans refused to accept it, whereupon the antis planted it a foot or two outside the city.

No. 891 is an account by Cuthbertson, the Edinburgh librarian, of a very interesting imperfect copy of the Restitutio which may have been the actual one used by Calvin at the trial of Servetus.

Nos. 894-5 are two issues of a paper on Servetus by Hemmeter, of Baltimore, an old friend and colleague of Osler. It appeared first in the Hopkins Bulletin, 1915, and then (also in English) in the Dutch medical history journal, Janus, the same year. For this second issue Osler lent Hemmeter the important plates from his own Hopkins article of five years earlier (no. 887). Osler did a lot for Hemmeter in Baltimore and Hemmeter seemed devoted to him. I think he was born in Germany, but anyway he was very pro-German and after the war he wrote for some German journal a very unpleasant obituary of Osler which shocked Hemmeter's friends as well as Osler's. The next time I saw him, at a public dinner in Baltimore about 1930, he came and took the seat beside me but I got up and moved elsewhere. I forget now what he wrote about Osler and I do not seem to have the reference.

No. 896 contains the "Servetus Notes" of Mackall, which he contributed to the volumes presented to Osler on his 70 birthday (no. 3582). Mackall made himself a real authority on Servetus as on many other branches of bibliography. He was with me in Arts at Johns Hopkins and one day I told him that Osler had asked me to ^llook up about Lavater. Mackall said, "I know about him; he was a friend of Goethe". "Come along" I said, and took him home. Thus began the association that made Garrison call him Osler's bibliographic sleuth-hound. He was brought up in Vienna where his father was the American ambassador and after graduating at Hopkins and at Harvard Law School, he settled at Jena and stayed there

until the Kaiser became threatening. After 1915 he lived chiefly in New York, and wrote the weekly notes for bibliophiles in the Herald Tribune. While we were cataloguing this Servetus collection he came over to Oxford and helped. He was one of the four of us whom Sir William recommended as editors of the catalogue, of which he read and criticized all the proofs. He had an extraordinary knowledge and flair for rare books. I think I have told how he got us the one Religio Medici which the collection lacked, the 1688 Dutch edition of the Works (no. 7679A). He was president of the Bibliographical Society of America and was a bibliophile to the last. When Dr. Fulton visited him on his death-bed and asked how he was, he grunted and groaned, "My a-- is sore" but then opened his eyes, recognized him, and revised the crude Anglo-Saxon thus, "Oh John, sorry! what I meant to say was, I feel as if I had a folio lodged transversely in my rectum"! He was always a jovial, entertaining fellow and a good friend.

No. 898 is the third edition, 1572, of Colombo's Anatomy in which he also described the lesser circulation. This edition has the dedication to Pope Paul IV and so must have been copied from the rare first issue of the first edition, 1559, nearly all copies of which are dedicated to his successor, Pius IV (cf. no. 897 on SE.6).

No. 899, in war-time cardboard binding, is a translation of the harrowing vivisection chapters from Colombo with the addition of a typed translation of the circulatory passages.

No. 901, in vellum which looks a bit dirty but not worn enough to be old, is the "Peripatetic questions", 1571, of Caesalpinus the great botanist. This is one of his works on which the Italians base their claim that he discovered the circulation. If he did, it made singularly little impression on him. A printed copy of Osler's illuminating notes on him is inserted here. For translations of relevant passages he refers to Dalton and Flourens.

No. 902, also in vellum, is his pioneer work on Plants, which also contains a reference to the circulation. A MS. note on the title-page by G. B. Bassi says he bought it at Fossombrone for 10 silver drachmas. The difficulty about such price notes is how to determine the value of a certain coin at a certain time and at a certain place and then to calculate its relative value in terms of modern money!

No. 910 is a MS. copy of the Italian Apologia, 1606, in defense of Father Paul Sarpi, the doughty champion of Venice in the Republic's fight against the Pope's interdict. Sarpi was popularly supposed to have known something about the valves of the veins and the circulation of the blood, but the claims have always been vague. He is chiefly famous for his great history of the Council of Trent of which a translation, no. 911, is on SE.6.

No. 916, in old vellum, is a little work on the heart, 1587, by Rudi. The "fervid imagination" of some patriotic Italians claims that he taught Harvey the use of the valves of the veins.

No. 8635, intruded here, is a facsimile of the work of Harvey's teacher Fabricius, 1603, on the valves of the veins, with excellent translation and notes by K. J. Franklin, 1933, now professor of physiology at St. Bartholomew's.

No. 919, in old leather with new back, is the famous Dialogue by Galileo, Florence, 1632, the first edition, suppressed. Inserted at the end is a facsimile of an interesting sketch by Galileo in 1614 of his newly discovered satellites of Jupiter. Osler notes that he bought this copy in 1913 for 5 guineas. Recent prices seem erratic, \$650, 1948, but \$275 in 1950.

No. 928 in old brown leather is Descartes' Discours de la Methode, Leyden, 1637. In his "Way of Life" Osler calls this one of the great books of science and mentions the vignette on the title-page "showing a man digging in the garden with his face towards the earth on which the rays of light are streaming from the heavens", with the legend, Do and Hope, in Latin. Osler commends the attitude and the motto.

No. 931 is the first modern textbook on physiology, Descartes On Man, Leyden, 1662. This is the first edition, not published, thanks to his caution, until 1662 twelve years after his death, and in a Latin translation. The original French appeared in 1677 (no. 933). The theme is man as a machine, and the illustrations, woodcut and engraved, are interesting. The one of the heart here, opposite p. 9, is "dissected" -- two flaps can be raised to show the interior.

This 1662 copy, in old stiff vellum, and with Sir Charles Sherrington's name, 1888, on the title-page, was come by honestly, no doubt, though it is not always safe to lend precious old books to an ardent collector, no matter how honest. When I was cataloguing the library Sherrington picked this book off the shelf and brought it to me with a twinkle in his eye and told me he had lent it to W. O. in 1914. While waiting in the library about 1916 he found it and saw that W. O. had written on the fly-leaf that Sherrington had given it to him in 1914, so, not having the heart to disillusion him, he quietly wrote above Osler's inscription his own Latin one acquiescing in the expropriation. It is a rare book and Sherrington had never succeeded in getting another copy. I wanted to restore it to him but he would not accept it, even for his life-time. It bears three book-plates, in two different forms, of a James Scott, M.D., so Sherrington, whose middle name is Scott, may have inherited it. It was apparently acquired in Paris in 1820 for the equivalent of £2.6.0. Sherrington, in the B. M. J. of 9 July, 1949, tells of a similar incident in connection with the Macer Floridus herbal, no. 5100 (which see). One would be inclined to think that this couldn't happen twice, but the dates of the inscriptions in no. 5100 bear out his statement, so it is not a question of his 92-year-old memory against my youthful septuagenarian one.

No. 938 is the third edition, 1682, of Boyle's "New experiments" on air. There is a pencil note on the fly-leaf by Dr. J. F. Fulton, the collector par excellence and bibliographer of Boyle and now a curator of this library. In 1933 he kindly presented the 6 volumes of the 1772 edition

of the works.

The next book, no. 7085, purchased in 1937, is the first edition of the Defence, 1662, in which Boyle formulated his famous law of the reciprocal relation of volume and pressure of gases. No. 938 contains the second edition of this Defence.

No. 939, in Osler' special brown calf gilt binding of his Baltimore days, is Boyle's Physiological Essays. On pp. 107-8 he expresses such faith in Sir Thomas Browne that he repeated an experiment no less than three times in order (successfully) to verify his conclusions. That alone, apart from any other consideration, would deserve the binding.

No. 941, is in a volume containing three of his theological works, including no. 953, with title, "A free discourse against customary Swearing", opposite which is the handsome engraved portrait of the Hon. Robert.

No. 943, in a Riviere binding like no. 939, is the first edition of the famous "Usefulness of experimental philosophy," 1663, of which Osler wrote, "there is no work from which one can gain a better idea of the state of medicine about the middle of the 17th century".

No. 947, on the Blood, 1684, is dated 1683/4 on the title-page, which means that they were still uncertain whether the year began on Jan. 1st or March 25th. This is "the most important of Boyle's medical writings and may be said to mark the beginnings of physiological chemistry"

(Fulton). A MS. guide which I have attached to the fly-leaf illustrates Boyle's notorious sloppiness as author and editor. He was too busy to bother about the arrangement or the completion of his writings. He apologizes for having left this one far from finished.

The next four books are all in old brown, blind-tooled leather with new backs:-

No. 949 on "Specifick" medicines and urging the use of simple ones, is "a rare and little known tract" which entitles Boyle "to a place among the principle contributors to medical science in the 17th century" (Fulton, Bibliography, p. 103).

No. 950, "Hydrostaticks", 1690, on specific gravity, is physics rather than physic.

No. 951, a "General History of the Air", published posthumously in 1692, sums up his conclusions and makes some shrewd guesses.

No. 952, the Medicinal Experiments, 1693-4, two parts in 1 vol., is an "astonishing collection of nostrums". A third part (not here) was added in 1694 and is certainly not genuine.

No. 953 has been mentioned above with no. 941.

EH.3

No. 959 is Swammerdam's great work on Respiration. This was his graduation thesis, 1667, reprinted in 1677, and here in this edition, 1679. The additional engraved title-page is most interesting, including also an index to the various experiments, each item illustrated having the

number of the page where the experiment is described engraved here on the title-page. This is evidently from the same plate as that of the first edition, a facsimile of which is pasted in at the end.

No. 960 is the fourth edition, got out by Haller in larger size. Here too, apparently, the very same plate has been used, sixty-one years after it was engraved, but the page numbers referring to the experiments have been altered to conform. In each case the name of the publisher has also been changed. Haller said of this work, that nothing like it had appeared up to that time either in the Netherlands or elsewhere.

No. 961 is the original Dutch edition of his pioneer work on Insects, 1669. On the back of the title-page he quotes in Latin a striking passage from Harvey's preface to his work on Generation. It is translated thus in no. 714, on the 16th page of the preface, "Give me leave therefore to whisper this to thee ... that thou be sure to weigh all that I deliver ... in the steady scale of experiment; and give no longer credit to it, than thou perceivest it to be securely bottomed, by the faithful testimony of thy own eyes." Similar advice is given by Harvey on the 9th page of that same preface.

No. 962 is a translation into French, 1685. It omits Harvey's good advice.

No. 963 is the first edition of "one of the most curious treatises in the whole range of biological literature" (Cole). It is

the first edition, 1675, in Dutch, of the life of the ephemera, a very long work on a very short life, of one day. About 70 pages of the highest importance deal with the may-fly, the other 350 pages constitute "one of the earliest attempts to found a school of natural theology." Swammerdam wrote it under the influence of Antoinette Bourignon, the religious fanatic who diverted him from science. It is translated with the religious sentiments omitted in no. 964 on SE. 6. Cole's interesting comment is inserted in both books.

No. 967, in old leather with new back, is the first edition of the Catalogue of English Plants, 1670, by John Ray (1627-1705) the pioneer botanist. The revised edition, no. 968, similarly bound, and with title changed to Methodical Synopsis, is "the first systematic English flora". Both editions, of course, are in Latin.

No. 969, his "Observations", 1673, in English, is an interesting account of his travels on the Continent. At p. 32, is one of the first records of bed-side teaching at Leyden. A Latin Catalogue of plants not found in England is appended to the book.

Nos. 973 and 974, two Latin works on animals and plants respectively, have the portrait of Ray prefixed. No. 974, on plants, was originally published in 1682. This present revised edition was refused by the London printers, but brought out by a respectable firm in Amsterdam in 1703 with a fraudulent London imprint above their own!

No. 977, his "Three physico-theological Discourses", is of geological interest. In the second Discourse, on the Flood, he discusses the nature of fossils, but like a true scientist, comes to no definite conclusion. The third Discourse, discussing the future Dissolution of the World, is a subject of uncomfortable up-to-date interest.

No. 978, his posthumous Methodical Synopsis of birds and fishes, in Latin, 1715, has a MS. note inside the front cover which may be translated, "This little book is worth more than its weight in gold, but through the carelessness of an astonished bookseller, it was allowed to lie hidden a long time covered with dust and struggling with worms!" On the opposite page, also in an 18th-century hand, is the price 5d! Underneath the inscription, in modern pencil, is £1.10.0. It is now in good shape, no sign of worms, and apparently the Latin annotator had it put into its present good leather binding.

No. 984, in old vellum, is a conglomerate volume containing four copies of three different works. The first is Malpighi's famous Dissertation on the embryology of the chick, in Latin, London, 1673, which he communicated to the recently formed Royal Society. His other Dissertation, on the silkworm (*Bombyx*), is not here. Then follow two imperfect copies of a Latin translation of Boyle's Physiological Experiments, 1668 (no. 940). The last work in the volume is no. 789,

Duverney's great Treatise on the Organ of Hearing, the Latin translation, 1684. The original French, 1683, and an English edition, 1737, both acquired since the catalogue was printed, are on shelf SF.4, behind no. 2524. This is the first scientific work on diseases of the ear.

Nos. 989-991 are works of Malpighi on the structure of internal organs. Some of the plates are missing and others are woodcut and very unsatisfactory. A much better picture of the structure of the lungs, engraved on copper, is in the 1663 edition appended to Bartholin's work on that subject, the Medical Library's copy (our copy, no. 988, lacks these plates).

No. 994, the Medical Observations on acute diseases, 1676, is the greatest work of Thomas Sydenham, nicknamed the English Hippocrates. This is the third edition; the first, 1666, also in Latin, had a more appropriate title, Method of treating fevers based on personal observations. Sydenham kept himself aloof from the theories and the writings of his time. He avoided polypharmacy and even insisted on fever patients having fresh air, a very revolutionary idea. This copy, in old leather rebacked, bears the signature of John Crawford (1746-1813), who wrote a remarkable series of articles in a Baltimore newspaper 1806-7 on quarantine in which he made the far-sighted guess that mosquitos transmitted certain diseases. Osler had copies made which he sent to Sir Ronald Ross, who deposited them in the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. Osler obtained this book by exchange from the University of Maryland Library of which Crawford's books were the foundation. W. O. had a "pull" with Eugene Cordell, the librarian,

whose great Annals of Maryland, no. 5771, Osler financed. Cordell had no right to alienate the book, even by exchange, but I had an opportunity to placate the Maryland Library in 1941 when I obtained, through the Medical Library Exchange, one of the five volumes of an English edition, 1788, of Fourcroy's Elements. I was astonished to find in it Crawford's book-plate. I got our Curators' permission to send it to Baltimore to rejoin the other four volumes of Crawford's set, which had been received incomplete from his estate, so the volume must have been lost in Crawford's lifetime. Habent sua fata libelli - queer things can happen to books!

No. 995 is a Geneva, 1638 edition, in an interesting contemporary binding rebaked. The front cover is dated in large gold letters A. D. 1684, and the back cover has an elaborate monogram, undecipherable except for the Dr.'s "M.D."

The next three booklets, ^{are} in identical handsome brown, gilt-tooled morocco bindings done for Osler by Morrell. This shows that they were acquired in Baltimore days. All are first editions.

No. 997 on smallpox, 1682, and no. 998 on gout, 1683, are important works. Sydenham said more wise men than fools suffer from gout. He himself had it!

No. 999, handsomely bound in mottled calf, is a Leyden, 1684, edition of the Podagra.

No. 1001, in well preserved vellum, is a Latin edition of his Opuscula, little works, Amsterdam, 1683, a tribute to his reputation that a collected edition should be printed on the Continent six years before his death. Sydenham's portrait is missing from the front of this copy.

No. 1002, in handsome modern brown leather, calls itself the second edition of the works. As an earlier London edition cannot be traced the reference is probably to the Amsterdam, 1683 one (no. 1001). Some of Sydenham's detractors sneered that he could not write Latin. There isn't much doubt that he could, but that he preferred not to waste his time by doing his own translations. Osler has an interesting note in this copy bearing on that question taken from a copy which he examined in a Sussex library and which was given by Sydenham to the son of his translator Mapletoft. Bound with this is the second edition of Sydenham's last work, the Schedula monitoria, 1683, no. 1000. Its title means "A sketch by way of warning of the approach of the new fever". While the fever has never been identified, the little work contains other things of more importance, especially his famous description of chorea in children. He was the first to differentiate it from the hysterical epidemic dancing mania or "chorea major."

Two quarto volumes in brown leather, no. 1005, contain not only Sydenham's works, Geneva, 1769, but supplementary tracts by a dozen or more other authors on what was called epidemic constitutions, that is, the circumstances under which epidemics arise. Sydenham was one of the

first epidemiologists.

No. 1006 is the Sydenham Society's standard edition in Latin, edited by the famous Greenhill. Ours is the second edition, 1846, the first, 1844, and also the English translation by Latham, which is the standard text in English, are in the Medical Library.

No. 1007, a small octavo in clean, well-preserved old vellum, was doubtless too fat a book for its original owner. He had it split up and bound in three volumes of which ours is the third, beginning at p. 495. It corresponds to the Geneva, 1696 edition and has a MS. list of contents on the front fly-leaves. The donor, J. G. Adami, 1899, has added a charming Latin inscription to Osler, "sibi tam venerato quam venerabili (or should it be venerando)" - Adami knew his Latin. He adds that he "picked this up at the Armenian convent at Venice in 1890" which does NOT mean that he didn't pay for it!

No. 9459, in battered old boards, is a well printed quarto with title-page in red and black, the first volume of a later Geneva edition, 1716. Although the second volume is missing, this one, given to us by Dr. Hugh Starkey in 1931, happens to contain all the works by Sydenham himself which are missing from the Adami copy, no. 1007.

The next four books are editions of the works in English. They are in old leather, three of them skillfully rebacked. Nos. 1008-10 are three editions of a first translation, by Peachy who, as Osler says in the note, was constantly in trouble with the College of Physicians

about his sign and his shilling fee, both very much beneath the dignity of an M.D. and member of the College.

No. 1011 is a 1753 edition of a later translation by Swan, first issued in 1742. The anonymous life of Sydenham in this copy is by the famous Samuel Johnson.

No. 1012, Medical Notes and Observations, written in English but with a Latin title, "Anecdota" of Sydenham, was compiled by Greenhill in 1845 from a Bodleian MS. which has since been shown to be in the hand of John Locke, the philosopher, a friend and pupil of Sydenham.

No. 8406, lettered on the back "Practise of Physick - Salmon", and printed at London in 1716, is a translation of Sydenham's Processus Integri, a sort of complete method of healing diseases. This version has William Salmon's name on the title-page and calls itself the third edition, "inlarged" throughout with some thousands of additions. The additions are faithfully indicated. A most prolific writer, Salmon had toured the Continent as a quack before practising in London. He is suspected to have been a "ghost writer", the amanuensis of someone who profited by his facile pen.

No. 8557 is a very useful book, the "Selected Works" with notes by the late Dr. Comrie of Edinburgh, published in 1922.

No. 1013 is an account by Osler's predecessor, Sir Henry Acland, of the unveiling of a statue of Sydenham in the Oxford Museum in 1894.

The illustration on p. 30 shows well the company in which Osler's memorial now stands, affixed to Sydenham's pillar and surrounded by Aristotle, Harvey, Hunter and Hippocrates. See the illustration in Maude Abbott's "Appreciations", no. 7747 at p. 428. The Osler plaque is a replica of those at Baltimore and here in the Osler Library, a most satisfactory enlargement of the Vernon medallion.

No. 1015-6 are two copies of Payne's standard life of Sydenham in the Masters of Medicine series. The second copy, in blue calf, has been grangerized, extra-illustrated (cf. no. 769 on EH.1). Correspondence with Payne and notes on Sydenham's Latin are inserted in no. 1015.

No. 1018 is five composite volumes of the Dutch letters of Leeuwenhoek to the Royal Society, printed at odd times and in various groups, this set embracing copies published between 1685 and 1718. Fortunately they are arranged in chronological order with the one very important exception, letter 39, dated 12 Sept. 1683, in which bacteria are first described and illustrated. It precedes the 32nd letter and the illustration is to be found at p. 13 of the third pagination in vol. 1 in the piece with title-page dated 1694. Leeuwenhoek was a not very educated tradesman with a perfectly extraordinary genius for making lenses and seeing things through them. At the International Congress of the History of Medicine at Leyden in 1927 they had five or six of his own simple microscopes on exhibit. Also they threw on the screen a still picture of this illustration of bacteria, and then a

moving picture of similar material, which Leeuwenhoek had got from his mouth between his teeth, shown first through one of his own microscopes and secondly through a modern compound one. There wasn't very much more to be seen through the latter! His letters on receipt by the Royal Society were translated into Latin and published in the Transactions. An English edition of a good many of them is no. 1023, in two volumes, on shelf NB.2. The most satisfactory edition is that published on the 300th anniversary of his birth in 1932, edited by Clifford Dobell, no. 8766, on shelf EB.u.5. His first fourteen letters, 1674-8, which hitherto existed only in MS. in the Royal Society, were published in Dutch with an English translation in 1930 as vol. 9 of the Opuscula Selecta Neerlandicorum (on shelf EGu.4), that treasure store of old Dutch contributions to medicine.

Nos. 1020-1 are two volumes of a Latin edition of the Letters, entitled Arcana Naturae, Delft, 1695-7, bound together in old brown leather with new back.

No. 1025-6 are two popular editions in English, 1720 and 1740, of the third book of Newton's Principia, here entitled System of the World.

No. 1028, a little book called Newton's Tables, 6th ed. 1742, but not attributed to him until the 3rd edition, 1729, was certainly not compiled by Newton in spite of the publisher's signature on the back of the title-page certifying it as genuine!

Osler was collecting Locke hard in his last years in Baltimore, and many of these books are uniformly bound in a nice modern brown calf, probably all by Lloyd who signs the binding of no. 1035.

No. 1034, in contemporary leather the worse for wear, is a posthumous "Collection of several Pieces of Mr. John Locke, never before printed" and contains the famous "Constitutions of Carolina", in which he had a large hand.

Nos. 1035-7 are the three celebrated letters on Toleration, 1689-92. They are together here in the modern binding signed inside the front cover by Lloyd, Willis and Lloyd. These were all issued anonymously and signed Philanthropus. "By Dr. Locke" is written in a contemporary hand on two of the title-pages. A fourth letter, which Locke never finished, is printed in no. 1032.

EH.4

No. 1039, On the Consequences of the lowering of Interest, 1692, might well be read by our Government nowadays when the yield from the University endowments has fallen from about 6 1/2 to about 4 per cent.

No. 1041 is the first edition of his masterpiece on Education, 1693. John Powell, of a place called Preesgwane, which could only be in Wales, has left us in no doubt that he formerly owned this copy! Inserted are some sale-catalogue extracts about MSS. with Osler's note about one they bought for Christ Church Library for £30, "of which I subscribed ---."

I suspect that he was too modest to say that he paid the lion's share.

After the letters of Locke comes a fat, green, buckram volume, no. 7727, an edition of 200 hitherto unpublished letters, 1927, edited by Benjamin Rand of Harvard, who spent some time at Oxford while we were cataloguing the library. He gave this book to Lady Osler and she has written her name in it, July 1927, and I see I have put a slip with a note "catalogued in Addenda but noted to remain in Oxford". Poor Lady Osler was naturally horrified at the idea of the house being stripped of books, and any which she could call her own she insisted should not go to Montreal until after her death. Her task finished, she died a week after the packing-cases for the books arrived!

Amongst the insertions in volume 1 of no. 1054, Fox Bourne's Life of Locke, the menu of the sumptuous dinner Osler gave at the Maryland Club in 1904 on the 200th anniversary of the death of Locke, is well worth reading. Compare it with a menu of a post-war dinner and also with the still more sumptuous list of good things ordered for the last dinner that Locke gave in 1704. His order is printed on the back of this menu.

No. 1061 is a separately bound copy of Osler's illuminating address on Locke as a physician, with details of his handling of the Earl of Shaftsbury's hydatid liver abscess.

No. 1062, in contemporary leather, is Locke's own copy of Vergil, a Geneva edition of 1583, another piece of posthumous thoughtfulness on the part of my friend Mackall. The next book in fine old contemporary leather

is another one which Locke's signature brings into this medical library, namely Pufendorf on International Law, 1672.

No. 1069, in a volume lettered "Tar Water Pamphlets," is probably the first edition, 1744, of Bishop Berkeley's famous Philosophical System, expounded in a work which begins with the medicinal virtues of tar water! The next copy, no. 1070, in handsome three-quarter dark brown morocco, was printed in Dublin the same year, and has the usual title, "Siris, a chain of philosophical Reflexions".

The French translation, 1745, has an interesting note by Osler about buying it in Paris for 8 frs. shortly before hearing a lecture on Berkeley by Bergson who said that this French edition was quite unfindable.

The second volume of no. 1081 is the first edition, 1873, of the famous Haemastaticks of the old parson Stephen Hales, who was the first to determine the blood pressure. Moreover, in bleeding old horses to death he noticed that the pressure was maintained until just near the end, and concluded that there was some mechanism to compensate for the loss.

His other books here show his wide interest and many beneficent contributions: on ventilation, on preserving drinking water and food at sea, and on making salt water drinkable.

Dr. Percy Dawson, author of the two papers on Hales, nos. 1091-2, is a distinguished physiologist, retired in California. Born in Montreal,

he graduated at Hopkins in 1888, and had his eccentricities. His bonny bairns went barefoot in the Baltimore winters.

No. 1100, in "marbled" boards, is a 1715 edition in English of Boerhaave's Aphorisms, which throughout that century were almost as popular as those of Hippocrates. The Medical Library has four Latin editions.

Nos. 1106-7 are the 4th and 5th editions of his Institutiones, the former in contemporary leather with gilt-tooled back, the latter a very fat volume in old vellum. It was this title which caused the Scottish schools to use the term "Institutes of Medicine" for physiology and pathology, a term inherited from Edinburgh by our Canadian faculties. Osler, I think, was the last professor of the Institutes here. The Medical Library has the six-volume edition in English entitled Academical Lectures on the Theory of Physic.

No. 1115, on Lues, 1753, is in a contemporary limp vellum binding with fragments of its strings still attached and with red labels on the back which have evidently been added in accordance with Osler's pencilled instructions on the fly-leaf, under the quaint inscription from "his attached friend", Bombaugh, of whom I never heard.

Most of Haller's physiological and bibliographical works are too big for this shelf and are noted elsewhere.

No. 1165 contains his poem on the Alps in German with French translation, 1795. It is decorated with ten charmingly engraved vignettes

by Dunker, 1786. Like his countryman Gesner of two centuries before, Haller was one of the pioneers of mountaineering.

No. 1168, in a volume of Haller pamphlets, is the reprint of Harvey Cushing's first historical paper, "Haller and his native Town", 1901.

No. 1192, a 1770 edition of Priestley's Chart of Biography, has the armorial book-plate of the 9th Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshall of England, and underneath it the engraved label of his executors, reading "belonging to the library bequeathed by the will of Edward Duke of Norfolk to remain in his family". I wonder how it got out! It is now in a 20th-century binding.

No. 1194 contains Priestley's "Appeal", two volumes bound together, 1791-2. They are his protest against the mob's sacking of his house in Birmingham. Like other Liberals he sympathized with the French Revolution at its beginnings, hence his unpopularity.

No. 10517, in red cardboard binding, is a small book containing Spallanzani's Letters on the flight of blinded bats, published in Italian at Pisa in the same year as his own first issue in Turin. In these days of radar, this work has a particular interest, even though Spallanzani could come to no other conclusion than that the bats had some special sense of touch.

No. 8814, a small quarto in grey cardboard binding, contains two papers on Air by Henry Cavendish, extracted from the Philosophical

Transactions, 1784-5. This volume was acquired in 1935. Here he gives the first proof of the composite nature of water and of how it is produced.

No. 1509, Rudiments of an Egyptian Dictionary, 1830, is a rare book, in spite of our having another copy of it! Read the astonishing memo I have inserted at the end of this copy about how Osler got it out of Elliot Smith (^{#1310}) whose letter is inserted at the front. The author, Thomas Young, was the real pioneer in the deciphering of the hieroglyphics. He earned his nickname "Phenomenon" - an Adonis, dancer, scholar, linguist, physiologist, physicist, &c. (accommodation, astigmatism, colour vision, capillary action, &c.)!

No. 7720 (after no. 1328), is the extraordinary facsimile of Laennec's own copy of his graduation thesis, 1804, reproduced in 1923. Even the binding was "rubbed" to make it look the same age. A letter from the editor is inserted giving some account of it. John Fulton sent me this book from Paris early in 1924 and posted an explanatory letter the next day. Unfortunately for his plans, the book and the letter somehow arrived in Oxford in the same mail, so I was not flabbergasted as he had expected, because at first sight there is no way of telling that the book is not what it purports to be, Laennec's own original copy. Even the leaves at the end covered with Laennec's notes are reproduced on paper of the period! Those loose leaves have now been pasted in.

The Anaesthesia section which begins on this shelf with no. 1352 is a very rich one. It was not easy to fit the books into the scheme of

classification laid down by Osler in no. 1365. This is the only subject heading in Osler's "Prima" section. When I asked him why he did not put the name of Morton at the head of it, to whom he gives the credit, he avoided giving me an answer. I always supposed that it was because the gift of anaesthesia was so much greater than the individual givers and the sordid priority quarrels disgusted him. The advertising page at the end of no. 1356, the number of the Boston M. and S. J. for 9 Dec. 1846, containing Warren's first paper is interesting not only for Morton's "Letheon" on the last page, an earlier edition of the Circular catalogued as no. 1358, but also for the advertisement of Dr. N. P. Hansom, on the previous page, which probably makes him the first anesthesiologist! Such pages are left out of the bound volumes.

No. 1357 -- "All things come to him who waits, but it was a pretty close shave this time" -- for years every letter of Osler to Boston had begged his correspondent to find this 35th volume of the Boston M. & S. J. A facsimile of one such letter, 1916, I don't know to whom, has recently been published by Cunha, inserted between pages 30 & 31 of his "Osler as a gastroenterologist", 1948.

No. 1365 is the first (already referred to) in a volume of anaesthesia pamphlets, of which the following call for some special mention: no. 1378 proved a convenient peg on which to hang Osler's notes and those of his very learned Greek scholar friend, the late Dr. Withington, on the history of anaesthesia before ether. No. 1421 is by William Morton, the son, 1880, who lived in N. Y. and towards the end of his life sent Osler a box containing many of these early anesthesia items, some in several copies which Osler

distributed. In connection with no. 1501 it is interesting to note that until after this report on local anaesthesia was published in 1900, Harvey Cushing was quite unaware that his chief Dr. Halsted had been a pioneer in cocaine anaesthesia (cf. no. 1500).

Lying atop no. 1367, the famous John Snow's work on chloroform, 1858, is now his very rare early work, "The inhalation of the vapour of ether in surgical operations", 1847, but only the centenary facsimile, 1947.

No. 1369 is the first pamphlet in a volume containing the annual Ether Day addresses, 1908-16. It is a masterly consideration of the problems of priority and Popsy Welch is said to have composed it in his usual manner a few hours before on the train, pretending to read it on the platform from a MS. which was really blank except for a few notes.

Nos. 1394-5, vols. 36-7 of the Boston Journal -- it was a good scheme, I think, to set out all the anaesthesia titles, and it is curious to note that it was not until Jan. 1848, considerably more than a year after Holmes had suggested the ancient Greek term, that the word "anaesthetic" appears in a heading, on p. 524 of vol. 37; and two weeks before that, at p. 467, is the illuminating title, "Etherization by chloroform"!

No. 1431 is an interleaved copy of Poore's "Historical Materials", 1856, privately printed in a few copies for distribution among Morton's friends; it is now extremely rare. In 1931 I inserted two photographs of Morton's birthplace, then recently identified.

The next book, no. 1432, Rice's "Trials of a Public Benefactor", is also an important biography of Morton. It is interesting to see a hyphen in "New-York" on an 1859 title-page. The hyphen was usual until about 1820 and not uncommon up to 1840, I think. Cf. my note, below, on the facsimile of Beaumont, no. 1972, on shelf EJ.6.

Nos. 1476-8 are three accounts of Samuel Guthrie, bound together, but not no noted in the catalogue. An American chemist, he was one of the three who discovered chloroform, almost simultaneously (see note to no. 1478). Above this is a recent book on him by J. R. Pawling, 1947. Earlier in life he had practised medicine and kept an "apothecary's store" at Sackett's Harbour. Notice, as end-papers and fly-leaves, the reproduction of five columns from the local Gazette of 1817 with a gorgeously worded advertisement (perhaps the first of its kind?) for his soda fountain. Lest the book should some time lose these leaves with its binding, I have had it copied here:

"Those ladies and gentlemen who value health, with a cheerful serenity of mind, are respectfully invited to call and partake of this boasted and fashionable drink which is exhilarating without intoxication unattended by subsequent depression. With such qualities, surely no lady or gentleman will conceive it any tax upon their time, their constitution or their property, occasionally to indulge in the innocent and healthful hilarity invariably attendant upon a glass of SYRUP & SODA WATER."

No. 1480 - This is the first item in a volume containing 12 of Simpson's important pamphlets. Unfortunately, they are not bound in chronological order. In no. 1457 he introduces ether into midwifery. The chloroform pamphlets should be, I think, in the following order: 1459, 1458, 1479, 1480, &c.

In no. 1500, Corning on spinal anaesthesia, Osler has inserted a very important letter which his colleague Halsted wrote him in 1918 about their pioneer work on cocaine in 1885. Corning, who failed to give credit to his teacher Halsted, was the only one of the group who did not get the habit before the danger was realized. Halsted was one of the few victims of cocaine who has ever had the strength of character to recover. Welch took him in hand and set him to work in Baltimore, switching him from cocaine to opium. When Welch was able to assure the President that Halsted was getting along without even the morphine, they appointed him professor of surgery.

EJ.2

Helmholtz. The "Bibliotheca" lacks his important contributions which Osler had not succeeded in picking up, but the original edition of no. 1521, the description of the ophthalmoscope, 1851, is in the Medical Library and we have since acquired his fundamental work on the theory of music, the original German, 1863, and the English translation, "On the sensations of tone," 1875, the latter a duplicate from Yale with the book-plate of Harvey Cushing; and Dr. Gordon Byers gave us Buller's copy of Helmholtz's masterpiece, Physiologische Optik, 1867, with the (receipted) bill for 8 marks which Buller paid for it in Berlin in 1871. The eleven plates, missing here, are in Casey Wood's copy in the Medical Library.

No. 1536 is the first item in a volume lettered "Pasteur pamphlets ... II" containing separates of several of his original contributions, particularly no. 1534, on Lactic fermentation, 1858. This and the companion one on Alcoholic

(1530 or 1551)

fermentation, of which we have not an original copy, mark the beginning of a new era in medicine. The quarto volume of his original pamphlets is on (1535) NB.5. His complete works in 7 volumes, 1922-39, are in the Medical Library.

No. 1565 is the much-sought-after August 1858 number of the Linnean Society's Journal containing the papers of Darwin and Wallace, "the two most fruitful contributions to science made in the 19th century". Read Osler's interesting note written on the fly-leaf, and also in printed form in the front, with its mention of Darwin's praise of our Sir Wm. Dawson. The binding, meant to match its importance, illustrates the frequent misbehaviour of even the best vellum which is apt to go stiff at the very start, as this did; it makes the little book nearly unmanageable.

The next book, no. 1566, is the first issue of The Origin of Species and contains on p. 184 the remarks about the possibility of the bear becoming a whale. This flight of fancy was suppressed after 1,250 copies had been printed, and after some Cambridge wags had written odes to that bear. The original owner of this copy has made a mess of the title-page in trying to reform Darwin's diction.

EJ.3

No. 1624 is the first edition of Virchow's great work on cellular pathology with a nice note by Osler, not written in the book but in this case copied from his catalogue card. At the end I have inserted a letter about the dedication to Goodsir, the Edinburgh teacher, which I found to occur only in the English translations, not in the German original or the French editions.

No. 1628, Osler's copy of the English translation, 1860, was missing in Oxford as early as 1923. It should therefore have been omitted from the printed catalogue but we were always in hopes of finding it somewhere about the house, as it had been seen. There are copies in the Medical Library.

No. 1629 and no. 1638 are the three volumes of his Gesammelte Abhandlungen which Osler mentions on p. xix of the Catalogue as among the few special treasures he did not leave behind in Montreal. Read also his interesting account on how he acquired them with a tribute to his self-sacrificing father who had sent him the money; the printed note is pasted to the fly-leaf of no. 1629, but in Osler's hand on his old catalogue card.

Nos. 8680 and 9600 are copies inscribed by Osler of Virchow's famous autopsy manual. The first German edition, 1876, inscribed by Osler in March of that year, is evidently the copy he used during his stay in Montreal, while the English version, also 1876, he gave to R. P. Howard; it came to us from the library of the late F. G. Finley.

The rest of the books in the Prima section do not seem to call for comment.

At the end of this shelf is a modern work in Arabic on Egyptian Old Wives Medicine, no. 1707. Next to it is no. 8817 a 1934 translation of this identical work! That ends EJ.3.

No. 10319, after no. 1712, Abernethy's lectures on Hunter, 1815, was given to us in 1946 by the daughter of one of our good surgeons, G. E. Armstrong, and widow of another, Fred Tees. It also bears on the fly-leaf the signature of the famous Joseph Morrin, the Quebec physician and educator, founder of Morrin College.

The modern vellum binding of no. 1713 is stiff and would be unmanageable if it were not for the strings. I suspect that Osler went to this expense because he was so fond of the splendid poem on old age which Browning put into the mouth of "Rabbi ben Ezra". The book, however, deserves a good binding, being a 1507 edition of Abraham Aben Ezra's Judicial Astrology, that is the astrology which foretells fate, in contradistinction to "natural" astrology which was largely astronomy.

No. 1718, in wartime binding, is on the wrong shelf. It is still anonymous, but is not a serious "Account of ... an epidemical madness"; it should be in the Literary section with other satires.

No. 1749. Every good feminist will thoroughly approve the handsome binding given to this famous little tract, an English translation, 1670, of Agrippa's "Female pre-eminence: or, the dignity and excellency of that sex above the male."

No. 1760, Albumasar's Astronomy in Latin, Venice, 1515, is full of quaint, allegorical wood-cuts, some of them daubed with a child's paint brush, but the first and last pages are better treated, specially Sessa's

famous cat and mouse device. The binding is well-behaved modern vellum.

No. 1762, the French translation of Aldobrandino's Hygiene is interesting particularly for the reproduction of the striking 13-century miniatures.

Nos. 1779-80 are two 16th-century English translations of the famous Secrets of Alexis of Piedmont. No. 1780 comes second, although it is the earlier edition, apparently because it contains only the fourth part of the work. It is in old vellum repaired. The MS. note, inserted here after the title-page, shows the interest which Revere Osler took towards the end of his short life in his father's books of this period.

No. 1784, the system of medicine edited by Osler's "brother regius" Allbutt. It is doubly ironic that the first 50 or so pages of vol. 1 should be missing in this library's copy. It was the history of medicine by Allbutt and Payne. Osler must have taken it out and had it specially bound. We searched for it in vain! It is in the Medical Library's set.

In connection with no. 1786, his two volumes on the Arteries and Angina Pectoris, Allbutt once told me that he was astonished to find how much and how early Osler had written upon the condition. Osler has recorded a dream in which he watched his own autopsy performed by his Oxford assistant Gibson in the presence of Welch and Allbutt. On opening the heart Gibson said "angina pectoris", whereupon Osler remarked

"That's right, Gibson, I always say ^{/'}^u angina in the presence of Welch and Allbutt". Allbutt was the only Englishman at that time who pronounced the word with a short "i" which he knew to be right. See note to no. 5434. It is not often that the American (including Canadian) variety of accentuation - ^{/'}^u abdomen, ^{/'}^u duodenum, ^{/'}^u parésis, &c. - is more correct than the British. Over there the boys are trained in school to respect language and to have a horror of "false quantities".

EJ.5

No. 1818, in a contemporary leather binding with an unusually good new back, is a translation, 1701, of Andry's Work on Worms in Human Bodies, 1699, presenting an interesting stage in the development of helminthology. In the chapter on "Spermatick worms" the author adopts the opinion of "Mr. Leuwenhoek" that these are seeds and consequently should not be classed as worms.

No. 1820, in curious marble-papered boards, has an intriguing title, Antiseptics, 1769. It contains the three prize-winning essays of the Dijon Academy on measures against putrefaction and the so-called putrefactive fevers. There is no anticipation of Lister!

Nos. 1821-3 are three copies of two editions of the two earliest cookery books to be printed, those of Apicius, the Roman gourmet, a century before Christ, and of Platina, the 15th-century librarian of the Vatican and author of the lives of the Popes. The famous Martin Lister's interest in no. 1823 earned him some ridicule as Osler notes. Another edition of Platina's cook book with a different title, 1530, is no. 3692 on WD.4.

Nos. 1831-2 are translations of different surgical treatises of the 14th-century Englishman, John Arderne. Both are edited by D'Arcy Power. No. 1831 is from a 15th-century translation and no. 1832 from a Latin epitome of Arderne's works, here translated from the magnificent illuminated MS. at Stockholm of which facsimiles in colour are in the Wellcome Museum in London and in the Cushing collection at Yale. The British Museum also has a splendid illuminated MS. of Arderne's works.

No. 1836 is a wretched little book which would certainly give Aristotle a pain. There have been innumerable editions since 1694, most of them entitled "Aristotle's masterpiece", here called his "Works." It is a hodge-podge on generation, etc., largely derived from Michael Scott's "Physiognomia" which dates from 1209. See note to no. 7490.

No. 1838, Diepgen on Arnold of Villanova. Read Osler's fine note, which is inserted in his own writing at the end and in print on a front fly-leaf.

No. 1843, in fine old vellum (except on the front cover where the skin has been passably imitated in stiff brown paper) is Artemidorus on the interpretation of dreams, 1603. I think if Osler had had a daughter he would have tried to christen her Artemidora, the feminine form of this name, gift of Diana. He addressed my eldest sister thus and used it as a pet name for other favourite children. He was extraordinarily interested in dreams, kept a record of his own from 1910 on, and concluded, as he wrote to Cushing, that "at least a third of my time is, or ought to be,

spent in a lunatic asylum." I suppressed the volume, no. 9680, in Oxford and did not catalogue it until it came out here. Though I can see nothing Freudian in it, I hope my successors will respect my instructions and "reserve" it until 1970, by which time I trust our uppish, sophisticated flapper, psychology, may have outgrown her libidinous adolescence.

No. 1846, in stiff modern vellum, is the famous work of Aselli on the Lacteals, 1627. Do not fail to look at the four famous plates, large, folding woodcuts, the first coloured anatomical illustrations. Aselli discovered or re-discovered these chyle vessels in 1622. They seem not to have been noted since Galen probably referred to them as the peculiar veins throughout the mesentery (see Daremberg's translation, no. 364, i, p. 322).

Nos. 1863-4. It is interesting to compare these two copies of the first edition of Auenbrugger's Percussion, 1761. The first issue, uncut, with the last page blank, still in its original thin blue paper wrapper, and no. 1864, cut down, bound in vellum and with Errata at the end. In view of the general neglect of this pioneer work until Corvisart translated it in 1808 (no. 1866), it is interesting that our Dr. Oliver Goldsmith reviewed it and recognized its worth soon after its appearance (see the reference in the card catalogue).

No. 1904, in spite of its diminutive format, small 12mo., is what it calls itself, "a compendious chyurgerie" of Wecker via Banister, 1585, in an old leather binding, well preserved. Longitudinally inside the front cover is the book-label "From the library of George Dunn ..."; between this and the Osler label on the opposite fly-leaf notice the human touch in the

handwriting of Lady Osler in the word "and" above the printed label "From the library of Sir William Osler ...". One of her jobs was the pasting in of these labels.

No. 1905, "Letter on Corpulence" by William Banting, an undertaker, made that surname famous and gave it common currency as a hum^oorous participle, before it was made eternally illustrious by our Sir Frederick, a better metabolist!

EJ.6

No. 1958, "Medieval Lore," is good reading, an epitome of the popular encyclopedia of Bartholomew the Englishman, of which we have two 15th-century Latin editions, one of them in the Adams collection. This epitome is taken from the early translation by John Trevisa about 1400. Bartholomew, a Franciscan, wrote about 1240.

No. 1962, Bateman. Don't miss Osler's epigrammatic note which may or may not put you off reading no. 1964!

No. 1972 needs a slip-case; I hope no one will ever rebind it. Its brown linen back with the original label still holds together. Beaumont's "Experiments", 1833, is the first great contribution by an American to physiology. With it is no. 3037, the facsimile got out by Dr. Fulton for the 13th International Physiological Congress at Boston in 1929. The Harvard Press fell down on this job. They absolutely wrecked Fulton's copy from which they made the facsimile and they didn't like the spelling of New-York with a hyphen on the back of the title-page, so they scratched the hyphen out! I have inserted at the end a letter

from Cushing, the donor, comparing my powers as a sleuth with those of my lamented friend Leonard Mackall and ending up "but why shouldn't New York be hyphenated? I think it should be spelt 'Gnu-York'." At page xvi here Osler tells how he tried in vain in 1880 to get permission to autopsy Beaumont's alcoholic guinea-pig, Alexis St. Martin. Besides keeping his body in the hot weather until it was too high to be brought into the church and then burying it eight feet deep, I believe his family also guarded the grave with shot guns. At the time of the centenary in 1923, I got in touch with the curé of St. Thomas de Joliette who assured me that there was now no record of the site of St. Martin's grave. Osler has somewhere told of an autopsy he did perform once at gun-point. I can't remember whether it is in print so I record it here:- He was called out into the country by train to see a desperate case in a farmer's son. The father and brothers of the patient were a tough lot and far from friendly. Osler told the country practitioner that he would gladly come out at his own expense to do the autopsy as he was very interested to secure the specimen. I even forget what the condition was! He was back next week. The body was laid out in the barn; father and brothers insisted on looking on at the autopsy with guns in their hands and threatened to shoot if he tried to take anything away. When he came to the coveted specimen he gave a glance at the practitioner who nodded to him to take it, then turned around and gave the family a nasty look, while Osler slipped the specimen into his bag. He said he was never so uncomfortable in his life. When they got away without injury, and Osler asked, "How did you manage it?", the old doctor said, "I have the whip hand; I told the bastards I would foreclose the mortgage". Some future anec-dotard reading this will

probably misapply it to St. Martin and ask where his stomach now is. When Osler asked his class in 1880 where it ought to be, they all guessed wrong. He wanted to present it to the Army Medical Museum in Washington, Beaumont having done this pioneer work as a U. S. Army surgeon.

Nos. 1994-5 are two editions of Sir Charles Bell on the Hand. This is one of the best known of the eight famous Bridgewater Treatises "on the power, wisdom and goodness of God, as manifested in the creation; written and published under the directions of the will of the Right Hon. and Rev. Francis Henry Egerton, 8th Earl of Bridgewater", who, in spite of his prefixes, was an eccentric old sinner. If you are asked, as I was, what the other treatises were, you will find a good list of them at the end of Lowndes, no. 7185, vol. 4, appendix, p. 281.

Nos. 2010-13, are four copies of three editions of Christopher Bennet's "Theatrum tabidorum ... or a treatise of Consumptions" of which we have recently acquired an English translation, no. 10751, lying supra (as we say in Oxford) above it, on this same shelf. It treats of wasting diseases in general. No. 2011, 1665, is a small 12mo. in a fine contemporary leather binding, and containing various other works, of which the second, no. 3311, by Magnenus, on the use and abuse of tobacco, has an interesting picture on the engraved title of a tobacco shop -- several Dutchmen smoking pipes and in the foreground an apprentice apparently pounding up snuff. The last work (no. 2252) in this binding, Castellus on the Odoriferous Hyaena, 1668, has some folding pictures one of which shows that his African creature bears no visual resemblance to our Mephitis mephitica, vulgarly skunk.

Nos. 2018-19, early editions of the Anatomy and Fractures of the skull, respectively, of Berengarius of Carpi, both have interesting pictures on the title-pages. The former, a dissecting scene in the old style with the professor sitting in a pulpit reading Galen while a barber-surgeon does the cutting and the ostensor demonstrates with a pointer. The disgusted-looking old fellow in no. 2019 has a couple of rocks, a spiked club, an arrow, a dagger and an axe penetrating his cranium, plus a sword taking a good slice off his shoulder! Both these were great works in their day. Compare the illustrations with those in Vesalius a few years later -- what a contrast!

No. 2040 Billroth, a famous surgeon, on medical sciences in the German universities, 1874. This was such an important contribution that the Rockefeller Foundation had it translated and widely distributed in 1924, with an admirable introduction which it took the Foundation a couple of years to get out of Popsy Welch. Read the typed anecdote which I have inserted. There is probably as much truth as humour in Dr. Welch's remark that this introduction was the most highly remunerated piece of work in the whole history of literary composition! "They had to pay me \$1,000,000 for it!"

SD.1

Case SD.

These cases were designed to accommodate 6 shelves, but so many of our books are large that we had to put the folios on the bottom shelf and that did not leave room for five normal shelves above. I therefore

economized space by using this and SG for folios and quartos, thereby managing to get six shelves, one for folios and five for octavos, in both SE and SF.

SD.1

No. 1851 is a fine edition in contemporary binding, in two volumes, of Astruc's famous work on venereal diseases.

No. 1853, also in good contemporary leather, is an excellent work on the Province of Languedoc, 1740. Issued anonymously it is also by this same versatile physician and Biblical critic, Astruc. At this stage of the printed catalogue I was being hurried to get things into print so I went too fast. This book I took to be a scientific work on natural history, according to its title, so it got into the Secunda section. It really belongs to the literary section, being a treatise on the history and antiquities of southern France, though it might well have gone into the historical section with Astruc's famous History of Montpellier, but the latter, by Osler's rules, had to go under Montpellier. This illustrates the variety of dilemmas entailed by an artificial classification.

No. 1951 is the finely printed tercentenary edition of Thomas Bartholin's great work on the Lymphatics. Notice the interesting 1916 war-time wrapper bound in at the end and the curious blind impression from the ink of the address, the brown of the wrapper, where it is not inked, having tinted the last page of the printed book!

No. 2168, Phrénologie, 1847, by Bruyères, the son-in-law of Spurzheim, contains hundreds of interesting portraits and other engravings. At the

back of this shelf are a number of Spurzheim's books on phrenology, some of them nicely bound in green calf, gilt. These were sent to us about fifteen years ago as a present from the Royal College of Surgeons, through Dr. John Beattie. They mostly have the book-plate of I. D. Holm and were presentation copies. In one at least, Holm has written on the title-page, "A present from dear Spurzheim"; evidently a fervent disciple!

No. 2170 is a finely bound copy of the famous Relics of the Flood, 1823, by the celebrated geologist William Buckland (1784-1856), a presentation copy to the Warden of Wadham. There are numerous insertions, some of them autograph letters and sketches. He was the first to prove that the polishing of certain rocks could only have been due to the action of glaciers. Towards the end of his life he lost his reason. I read somewhere a curious anecdote about him when he was visiting at Nuneham Harcourt, near Oxford. A former Harcourt, who had been British ambassador in Paris at the time of the Revolution, had brought back to England the embalmed heart of Louis XIV, which he had rescued from the mob at the time that the royal graves were rifled at St. Denis. They opened the casket and found a little mass crumbling into dust. Buckland, seized with what he called an uncontrollable impulse, emptied the contents into his hand and his hand into his mouth, swallowing at one gulp all that was left of the Roi Soleil!

No. 2237, a folio in a fine brown leather binding, similar to several others provided apparently by Osler for his collection of works by

this author, is one of Cardan's famous mathematical books, his Great Art, or the Rules of Algebra, 1545. The title-page is interesting: below the medallion portrait of Cardan is a "puff" very similar to the one on the title-page of that other great mathematical book, Copernicus' Revolutions of the Heavens. I had forgotten about this one when I published the Copernicus advertisement and the one from Jerome Froben's 1530 edition of Pliny in our Adams Collection ("Titles and blurbs", Bull. Med. Lib. Assn, 34: 320-3, 1946). On the back of the title-page the name of Andreas Osiander, to whom Cardan dedicates his Great Art, has been obliterated by an overdose of old-fashioned ink which has eaten through in spots. It is still customary to suspect the Jesuits of dirty work, and as a matter of fact, the abbreviated name of one of their colleges ("Mut.", Modena?) is entered in MS. on this title-page. Osiander was a particularly outspoken and disagreeable backer of Luther. Another interesting point is that Osiander was the anonymous author of the preface in the book of Copernicus. This algebra of Cardan's is one of the most important books in the history of mathematics, even if the Rule which goes by his name for solving cubic equations was taken from Tartaglia, to whom Cardan had sworn he would not divulge it!

No. 2401 in contemporary leather, is Nicholas Culpeper's Physical Directory, 1651, first published in 1649. A translation of the official pharmacopoeia, it annoyed the College of Physicians (see Osler's notes on Culpeper inserted).

No. 2403, Culpeper's so-called Complete Herbal, 1663, is the last(?) edition of his English Physician Enlarged, 1653. There are over forty

editions in Harvey Cushing's collection. This one has well executed coloured plates at the end. Next to it no. 8705, an octavo in contemporary leather, is a 1656 edition presented to us in 1954 by a sister of Dr. Meakins.

No. 2413 is two fat quarto volumes of Erasmus Darwin's Zoonomia, 1794, a famous work in its day. This set apparently belonged to the father and grand-father of Sir Francis Galton. For a curiously botanical pointing hand, see the margins of pp. 508-9 in vol. 2. I have never seen one so leafy or feathery.

No. 2528 is the classical monograph by Emerson on Pneumothorax, constituting volume 11 of the Johns Hopkins Reports, 1903. The pride that Osler took in this achievement is shown by the binding which he had provided for it by Rivière of London. Emerson, who graduated in 1899, was already teaching us clinical microscopy in 1900. I shall never forget one of his first visits to 1 West Franklin St. about '98. Emmy was then exceedingly precise, rigid in manner and stilted in conversation, his favorite expression being "I presume". Revere Osler, then two years old, did his best to get Emmy interested in the pictures of watches and clocks in the Illus. London News, but Emmy was too busy hanging on the words of Dr. and Mrs. Osler. Revere disappeared and came back with Emmy's hat which he handed to him with the single word "GO". Even that failed to impress Emmy, who carried on his conversation as before, though it was almost too much for the family! Later on he mellowed, and his own youngsters taught him child psychology.

No. 2561 is an interesting collection of articles on Faith Healing bound up with a symposium on it from the B. M. J. of 18 June, 1910,

containing Osler's really wonderful essay, "The faith that heals". He boasts that "Faith in St. Johns Hopkins, as we used to call him, an atmosphere of optimism, and cheerful nurses, worked just the same sort of cures as did Aesculapius at Epidaurus" and suggests that if they had had the treating of Aelius, the worst neurasthenic in history, they might have cured him in less than the 17 years Apollo spent on the job!

No. 1746 - Anyone interested in Agrippa's occult philosophy can go to the English translations on EJ.4, but this early Latin edition of 1533, with his portrait on the title-page, has interesting woodcut initials and, despite its deceptively new back, is still in the original wooden boards with traces of the metal clasps.

No. 1800, Alpini, 1611, is in a very well preserved old vellum.

No. 1824, in cardboard, war-time binding, is an Act of Parliament, 1694, and one has to turn past the title-page to find what it is about. The text is in black letter and exempts apothecaries, who were often the practitioners in those days, from serving as scavengers or upon juries.

No. 1841 is a reproduction by the Holbein Society, 1881, of the first edition of the famous block-book, The Art of Dying, here dated about 1450 but since assigned to a later date. The text as well as the pictures of these books was printed from a block of wood representing the whole page. This method began before the art of printing proper, that is from movable lead type, but overlapped that art, as in this case. The first really printed book is now assigned to about 1456.

No.2116, Tycho Brahe's *Mechanics of Astronomy*, 1602, has his portrait on the title-page and at the end pictures and plans of his famous observatory, Uraniborg.

No. 2225, is Cangiamila's *Sacred Embryology*, in Latin, Palermo, 1758. This, I believe, is still the standard work and the standard edition on which are based the rules of the Roman Catholic Church. Such questions as sacrificing the mother for the sake of the child and at what stage the foetus may be baptised. A Jesuit from Quebec who came into the Library a few years ago asking for something else, was very astonished to find that we had this particular book which he had not been able to consult or get from any library in Canada within reach. He needed it badly for a thesis he was writing on abortion.

No. 2274, a commentary by Champier on Galen, Basel, 1532, with some rather fine woodcut initials, is probably a rare book, since Champier's bibliographer had never seen a copy.

No. 2289, Charleton's *Physiology*, 1654, is in a good contemporary leather binding. The woodcut initials here are known as factotums. The one huge border is used in every case and the initial letter is simply printed in the small central space.

No. 2292, Charleton's work on zoological nomenclature, 1677, is also in contemporary binding but with a new back. ^{The title-page} It has a fine picture of the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford, soon after it was built by Wren. The bull's-eye windows on the roof have since disappeared and time has made the grotesques

on the surrounding fence-posts still more grotesque. At this time the Oxford Press did its printing in the new building, from which the huge presses had to be removed for every University function! That makes the preposition in the imprint, E Theatro Sheldoniano, look significant!

No. 2553 is a special number of the Berlin Clinical Weekly in honor of the 60th birthday of Carl Ewald, the famous gastro-enterologist, who had been editor of that great journal for years. He was the closest of Osler's German friends, ever since Osler had come in contact with him in his first Berlin days about 1873, although there is little about their friendship in Cushing's Life. Professor Ewald and his charming family were very good to me when I was in Berlin in 1906.

No. 2583, in old vellum, re-backed and furnished with new ties, is a collection of philosophical and mysterious works from antiquity all translated by Marsilio Ficino, the 15th-century philosopher, whose famous work entitled Triple Life is included. The book is a good specimen from the Aldine Press of Venice, 1516. Even at this late date the initials are represented by small guide letters with no painted letters to fill the spaces. A worm has tunnelled the inner margin of the first 16 leaves and it looks as if it had eaten two corresponding holes in the vellum of the front cover.

The next six volumes, nos. 2621-29, contain most of the 17 parts of the mystical drivel of Robert Fludd, chief of the English Rosicrucians, written, published, and bound in higglety-pigglety order, and very much of a headache to the cataloguer, hence perhaps my "spleen". I added to the collection no. 10194,

a translation of the Mosaicall Philosophy, 1659, but found it no more comprehensible in English than in the Latin, no. 2629. An interesting passage occurs in the work entitled "Pulsus", no. 2628, bound with no. 2627; on p. 11 Harvey's great work, De motu cordis, published two years before, is mentioned apparently for the first time in print. If the stars circulate in the zodiac, why shouldn't the blood in the arteries, Fludd asks the cynics and doubters. This book was printed at Frankfurt, where it is said to have been published by Fitzer, the same man that published Harvey's book. It is printed on equally bad paper.

No. 2638, the autobiography of Simon Forman, 1643, is something of a rarity, only 16 sets of the unfinished printed sheets having been allowed to survive, after the censors of the Camden Society, which was publishing them, had read the autobiography thus far ⁱⁿ ~~is~~ his racy papers. Forman had a hard life, and so did many of his lady friends whose immoralities he relates with perfect frankness. What the Royal College of Physicians thought of this "Pretended astrologer and great impostor" may be read in Goodall's book, no. 6094, at p. 337. Nonetheless he finally obtained his M.D. from Cambridge and he did good work among the poor during the plague.

No. 2650 is a very well preserved copy of the works of Fracastorius, 1555, with the date 1557 stamped on the splendid pigskin binding.

No. 2677 is an interesting copy of Mist's Weekly Journal of 1728, two leaves well padded in a cardboard binding. The report of a case of hydrophobia shows that sea bathing in those days, like eating the dog's liver, was a

desperate remedy prescribed for a desperate disease.

No. 2692, published by Robt. Fulton in 1796, seven years before his first steamboat, contains interesting descriptions and pictures of canal navigation in the 18th century.

No. 2855 with typical French red leather back, is the standard edition by Nicaise in French of the Surgery of Guy de Chauliac, with illustrations from medieval MSS.

No. 2878 is an interesting description of the condition of the head of Charles I 165 years after his execution. It is a presentation copy from the author, Sir Henry Hallford, whose portrait, instead of a handsome one of Charles, is the frontispiece. The tall, slim book has been richly bound for some devotee who shared the poet's faith that the martyred king will

Speak after sentence, yea,
And to the end of time.

No. 2930, the "Works" of J. B. van Helmont, here bound in three volumes, is really a translation of two of his books, nos. 2929 and 2931. On p. 69 of the first volume will be found the first occurrence of the word gas in English, this re-issue of 1664 having really been printed in 1662, entitled "Oriatrike". Helmont modeled the word on the Greek chaos. The g in Dutch being aspirated like the Greek ch made the two words sound alike in his language.

No. 2965 is a report of a case of a "Foetus found in the abdomen of a young man" which caused more sensation in 1815 than it would nowadays

when the nature of teratomas and included twins is better understood.
The surgeon who did the autopsy was a namesake, 200 years later, of the famous Nathanael Highmore who described the antrum.

No. 2946; the question raised in the inserted catalogue note about the possible connection between Henry de Danemarche, medieval astrologer, and Henry the Dane, author of a leech-book and of this Latin herbal, has since been settled. The former has been shown to be a Frenchman taking his name from a vanished hamlet called Danemarche, near Dreux (see Janus, 37: 354,6, 1933).

No. 2973, Hirschfeld's "Névrologie", 1853, with its really superb coloured plates, seems to be far less known than it deserves to be.

No. 3001, Hooke's Micrographia, is one of the important works in the history of science and one of the first-fruits of the Royal Society. It is "full of ingenious ideas and singular anticipations", and seems to be rare. Reference books usually give the date as "1665 or 7". This copy is 1667 and may be a re-issue of the first edition with a new title-page.

No. 3004 is Horsley's important Boyle lecture on the Cerebellum, 1905. Recently I have inserted a letter given to me by Dr. C. F. Martin and written to him by Horsley.

No. 3038, a fat, cardboard-bound volume of James Hutton's "Dissertations" has been thoroughly neglected, although the author was

one of the founders of modern geology. In 1951 I find the leaves of the book still unopened!

No. 3049 is a finely printed and illustrated book of 1522 with the gorgeous Latin title Apotelesmatic (i.e. horoscopic!) and elegant introductions to palmistry by John ab Indagine, whose very striking woodcut portrait is on the title-page. Nothing definite appears to be known about his life or his identity; in one inserted extract from booksellers' catalogues his name is translated as Johann von Hagen and in another it is said to be a pseudonym of a Dr. Goeger of Nuremberg, equally unknown.

No. 3160 is a facsimile in colours of the magnificent 13th-century Lapidary, gem-book, of Alfonso X from the MS. at Madrid. There are more than 200 pages, nearly every one with three or more striking little pictures.

No. 3239, two volumes in fine contemporary mottled calf, is Lieutaud's digest of interesting autopsy reports up to this date, 1767. Behind these on the shelf is a recent acquisition, his Synopsis of the practice of medicine, translated into English, 1816.

Nos. 3247-8 contain the wonderful engravings of shells done by Martin Lister's two daughters. In the incomplete copy, no. 3248, the plates are unnumbered and probably in the first state. See the note to no. 3250, the 1823 edition, on SH.3.

No. 3315, in contemporary binding re-backed, is an incomplete copy of a late edition, 1669, of the horrible Hammer of the Witches, the official 15th-century guide for the exorcising and torturing of those unfortunates.

The vellum back of no. 3320, Manson's paper, 1884, on filaria in the mosquito, reflects Osler's admiration for the great man and his work.

No. 3323 is the first translation into French, 1891, of a medical work written in English in 1766 by the bloodthirsty terrorist J. P. Marat!

No. 3374, in a fine red leather, 18th-century binding, is the famous Aldine collection, 1547, of the old Latin medical writers.

No. 3400, in remarkably well preserved old vellum, contains a hotchpotch of medieval Latin medical writings, many of them attributed to a legendary Persian, Mesue the younger, who apparently did not exist. This was printed at Venice in 1510, and is a good example of typography of the early 16th century.

The next book, no. 3405, is an unusually good example of Venetian typography 200 years later, 1721. It also shows the absurd habit the printers of that time had of disguising the Roman numerals, M being printed as C, I, turned C, and D as I, turned C, that is, an upside-down C. This inanity lasted about a hundred years. The work is iatro-mechanical, explaining secretion as a sort of filtration. Bound (and possibly issued) with it is a collection of similar works by Bernoulli of the same year and by the same printer.

In no. 3411, on the Turpitudes, i.e. diseases, of the human body, Padua, 1600, the title-page is followed by the author Minadoi's poetical

Apostrophe to God!

No. 3429, Moffett's famous work on insects, 1634, is in what is probably its original leather binding.

No. 3433 is Nicaise's French translation of the Surgery of Henri de Mondeville, who had much better ideas of the treatment of wounds than had Guy de Chauliac, but his work, unfortunately, was not nearly so popular.

No. 3444, in 16th-century soft vellum, contains the Consilia, i.e., consultations, of the first Montagnana, printed at Venice in 1525. It has rather interesting woodcut initials, notably the large ones at the two tagged pages, 361 and 412.

SD.4

No. 2722, the famous Gerarde's Herbal, 1597, in a massive red leather binding with bevelled boards and a new back. It goes by Gerarde's name but, as the note tells, he was more thief than author, artist, translator or editor. The first picture of the potato is one of his few original contributions. See the shocking description on p. 77 of "Turkie Corne", our pet maize: "The barbarous Indians ... think it a good food; whereas we may easily judge that it nourisheth but little, and is of hard and evil digestion, a more convenient food for swine than for men" -- this in spite of the fact that the pictures show some rather good looking varieties. My friend Dr. Russel's mother had a new English cook who shared Gerarde's prejudice; after boiling the stuff thoroughly she served it under protest because she couldn't even force her fork through the cob!

No. 3484 is a late edition of extracts from a work called Animal locomotion, 1887, which led to the invention of the cinematograph. The author changed his name from Muggeridge to Muybridge and matched it by spelling his Christian name Eadweard in Anglo-Saxon fashion. His moving pictures, taken with a succession of cameras, proved in 1872 that a trotting horse has at times all four feet off the ground, and he showed them in what he called a zoöpraxiscope. So the present portion, covering (so to speak) the "Human Figure in Motion", is of interest for more than the nudes.

The next item, no. 9976, two leaves in a slim pamphlet binding, is a curiosity, an apparently genuine U. S. patent, 11942, Nov. 14, 1854, for a tape-worm trap invented by an Alpheus Myers of Logansport, Indiana, where the state insane asylum has since been built. You swallow the baited trap, and the silly worm pokes his head into it, is caught and pulled up! This comicality was presented by Dr. Gavin Miller in 1944; in an inserted clipping from the Montreal Star, 1950, our parasitologist, Professor Cameron, comments suitably on it.

No. 3528 contains two papers by my grandfather, Edward Osler, extracted from the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, before which they were read by his good friend L. W. Dyllwin. I have since inserted a photo of the title-page of my copy of a separate and two contemporary obituaries kindly presented by the Toronto Academy of Medicine.

No. 3640 is the Botanical Adversaria (memoranda or commonplace book) of Pena and L'Obel after whom (long after) the Lobelia was named.

Small supplementary woodcuts have been tipped in at pp. 11, 33, and 150. It is in old vellum, well repaired, and with two of the original four strings remaining but, like the old woman's two teeth, they unfortunately do not meet.

No. 3670 in a sumpt^uuous, well-preserved, vellum binding, elaborately tooled in gold, is a 1646 edition of the celebrated pharmacopoeia of Augsburg. It has a finely engraved title-page, giving Hippocrates a forked beard and an absurd turban. This copy bears a big, weird book-plate of CHAS. INO. [John] SHOPPEE, who could evidently go the modern shoppe-keepers one better.

No. 3718, with a vellum back elaborately gilt, is the extraordinary Phytognomonica of Porta, the 1589 re-issue. One of the three previous owners, whose names are on the title-page, has written at the head of the page in Italian, "It is better to die than to live without" -- he doesn't specify what! In this extraordinary work Porta carried the doctrine of signatures to absurd lengths. According to the title he tells you how to know by the mere inspection of plants, animals or metals, what they would be good for in medicine. In 1929, soon after the opening of the Library, the late Francis McLellan, who was an old friend of Osler's, gave us a splendid copy of the first issue, 1588, no. 8346 on shelf SAu.4. His copy, in sumpt^uuous modern vellum, has the title-page border and all the illustrations and interesting woodcut initials painted in unusually creditable fashion; also the book has gauffred (embossed) edges.

No. 3721 is a curious Latin work of Porta's on furtive cyphers, or codes. It bears the striking book-plate of the antiquary J. Eliot Hodgkin with his suitable Greek motto, "The beautiful, the old, the scarce".

No. 3743, in fine contemporary covers with new back, is a Treatise on muscular action by John Pugh, anatomist, London, 1794. I find no account of it or the author but it suggests an early work on physiotherapy. The extra engraved title has two medallion portraits side by side of Aesculapius and Pugh!

No. 3810 which calls itself a "Sure guide" to physick and chyrurgery, 1671, is really a translation by the indefatigable Nick Culpeper of the younger Riolan's anatomical and pathological "Encheiridium" 1649, no. 3809.

No. 3851 in contemporary vellum, is Ruel's important Latin translation of no. 3850, his edition of the Greek writers on veterinary medicine. A prancing woodcut of François I^{er} is on the title-page from the margins of which bits have been cut perhaps by the same hand which may have stolen the book from the Capucine monastery in Naples.

No. 3891 the second instalment of works by Constantine the African, printed in 1539, is in a splendid old leather binding, probably contemporary.

The 17th-century binding of no. 3917, Saunders' "Chiromancie", 1671, is worth the 10 shillings Osler paid, even if the contents

(palmistry plus the Predictive Significations of the Moles of the Body)
are not.

No. 3923, the Practice of John Savonarola, grandfather of the
crusader who was burnt in 1498 for trying to clean up Florence, is a fine
example of gothic typography, Venice, 1519, in an old stamped leather
binding which is probably contemporary, but with new back.

No. 3960 is two weighty volumes on the structure of the heart,
1749, in what has been a fine contemporary binding. If I guessed wrong in
not giving the author, Sénac, his acute accent in the Bibliotheca it
wasn't from having neglected to weigh the evidence.

If no. 3962, a Latin translation of Sextus Empiricus, 1569, is
in contemporary vellum as the style suggests, then it is remarkably well
preserved and the successive owners could not have been interested in
scepticism. Even the worms who nibbled only the first and last few pages
found the going tough.

SD .5

SD.5 is a sort of economy shelf, a couple of inches high but
long enough to accommodate conveniently extremely tall, thin books, laid
on their side.

SD.6

No. 528, in two volumes, is a Latin translation, 1568, of the
works of Paracelsus, in perfectly preserved old limp vellum.

No. 624, in wonderfully preserved contemporary stamped pigskin over bevelled boards with metal clasps, is Gesner's Pandects, 1548, the contents of his great bibliography re-arranged by subjects. Unfortunately, the medical section was never completed. Notice the devices of his Zurich printer Froschouer in this and other big Gesners; most of them show a rebus of the printer's name, frogs on a meadow.

No. 634, Gesner's Lexicon, 1545, has a magnificent Holbein title border.

No. 637 is fragmentary, but bound in at the end are interesting pen and ink drawings by the Cornish naturalist Couch, grandfather of Quiller-Couch.

No. 658 is a second edition, 1579, of the works, in the original French, of Paré, the father of modern surgery. It was a godsend to the surgeons of those days (who, according to the physicians, were uneducated in not being able to read Latin) to get such a book in their own language. Consequently copies are apt to be thoroughly worn like this one which lacks most of the title-page, all the preliminary leaves and many of the interesting extra leaves at the end. Notice the extraordinary pagination in huge Roman numerals. In this special copy the illustrations scattered throughout the book are repeated at the end. Paré explains that the book is dedicated to the king, who of course could not be expected to turn the pages of such a big book, but doubtless would like to see the pictures, so a few copies were made for the royal convenience with the pictures repeated. He served all the French kings faithfully in his long life and they appreciated his services so well that Charles IX saved him from

the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572 by hiding him in his own royal bedroom, for Paré was suspected of being a Huguenot. The anatomical figures on the first few pages are poor reductions of those of Vesalius, but it was Paré who made Vesalius's Anatomy well-known. He was a genius at devising instruments and artificial limbs (p. XLV), and notice on p. XXII the care with which he refrains from putting a needle through the skin of a lovely lady's face; he applies plaster on each side of the wound and sews the plaster together. On the second to last page there is a picture of the Italian who is reputed to have done more than twice as well as Madame Dionne and to have produced eleven foetuses. Modern sceptics diagnose a uterine mole. This copy did not belong to a king of France or it would not be so worn or in such a humdrum binding.

No. 659 is a duplicate copy but without the extra illustrations. It is in a fine old leather binding, and has the preliminary leaves intact.

No. 661, a fat volume in stamped white pigskin binding dated 1587, is the first edition, 1582, of Paré's works in Latin. It claims to have been translated by his pupil Guillemeau, but was almost certainly done by a physician who was careful to suppress his name as the Paris Faculty frowned on the publication for some unexplained reason, and thoroughly disapproved of one of their members being concerned with translating for a surgeon; it was infra dig.! It was very badly translated with omissions and transpositions, and this was particularly unfortunate because the later English, German and Dutch editions were translated from this faulty version and not from the original.

No. 662, in fine old brown leather skillfully repaired, is the last of the four editions of "Parey" in English, 1691, a re-issue of the 1678 edition. Read the catalogue note about the translator Thomas Johnson.

No. 671, in white imitation vellum, is the 1912 translation into English by the Hoovers of Agricola's great work on metallurgy, of which the Latin original, 1556, is on shelf SB.4. This extremely scholarly translation is much less well known than it deserves to be. The late Mrs. Hoover was the Latin scholar, and Mr. Hoover the mining engineer. The work was produced privately in England. When Mr. Hoover was up for President it was never mentioned apparently in the campaigning in the States, though all the English accounts of him featured it. It doesn't do to have a highbrow president like Wilson! I always used to show this book to any American visitor after the Library came to Montreal, and was astonished how rarely any of them had ever heard of this side of Hoover's work. One Californian, who boasted about his intimacy with Hoover, with whom he had worked and who was President at the moment, was flabbergasted when I produced the book, and said "Of course I needn't show you this". He had never heard of it! He sat down in front of it dazed and devoured it for the next two hours, and seemed thoroughly ashamed of himself. Late in the afternoon, just before I was closing, he came back and said he still didn't believe it and must have another look at it!

No. 791 contains a lot of inserted correspondence about alleged pictures of Harvey and one coloured reproduction of a supposed Van Dyck portrait of him at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Dr. Keynes's

"Portraiture of Harvey", 1950, ignores it.

No. 843, in what has been a fine old leather binding, is Servetus's edition, 1542, of Pagnini's translation of the Bible into Latin. It is interesting that Servetus does not retain the translator's 1528 innovation, the first division of the text into numbered verses. It was the same with the English Bible, some of the 16th-century editions numbered the verses, others did not.

SE.

This case, like the next one, contains books of octavo size, except shelf 6.

SE.1

Of the three books, nos. 2047-9, of Sir Richard Blackmore, better physician than poet, probably the middle one, no. 2048, in blue buckram, interested Osler as it raises the question of the usefulness of the spleen, a problem which so bothered Osler that he used to dread coming to that organ in his physiology lectures.

No. 2051 is the first edition, 1785, of Sir Gilbert Blane's classic work on naval hygiene, Diseases of seamen. The next book, his "Medical Logick", has been said to contain "a good deal of common sense with some philosophical pedantry."

(#2052)

No. 2054 is a diminutive anatomy in Latin by Blankaart who compiled the still useful medical dictionary. The engraved frontispiece

is a rather shocking picture of what looks like the interior of a church arranged as a hospital, perhaps in plague time, with beds along the walls from which two dead patients are being lifted and placed in coffins. As further encouragement an autopsy is being performed in full view!

Nos. 2065-6 are Latin and French editions, respectively, of Bodin's Witchcraft which others besides Gui Patin think good for nothing. The Latin has at the back of the title-page and at the end the book-stamp of the British Museum which I had not noted in the catalogue. I now wonder whether I then wondered if somebody had come by it dishonestly! There is no duplicate stamp.

Nos. 2068-9 are the rare original, 1840, and the reprint, 1906, of the little essay by Bodington in which he vainly advocated what we now consider the rational treatment of consumption. The reprint carries his portrait and biography. In the original is inserted a copy of the Lancet's review, refusing to expend its "critical wrath on his very crude ideas," such as good fresh morning air, good wine and a good dinner.

No. 2071, though printed in 1894, is the first edition of Loimographia, William Boghurst's contemporary account of the great plague of 1665.

No. 2073, on winds, has an interesting 17th-century binding done at Oxford for Robert Stear, its first owner, and bears a presentation letter to Osler from Strickland Gibson of the Bodleian Library, an authority on bindings.

No. 2074, in well preserved old vellum, is a contemporary work on ulcers, 1506, without apparently any reference to the new disease syphilis.

No. 2082, in a fine old leather binding and with the gilded leather book-plate of Huth, the famous collector, is the 1552 edition of Andrew Boorde's Breuiary of Healthe. Osler had an affection for this old fellow who escaped from his monastery when he couldn't stand the "rigorosity" of his prior's religion and proceeded to study medicine and to wander around England and Europe. The early MS. of his "Peregrination of England" Osler left to the Bodleian Library considering it too precious to be taken out of the country. See his notes to this and the next two items and to nos. 7525 and 7572. The next book, no. 2083, a facsimile in handsome binding, has an interesting note on leaf Y2 (11th from end) by Sir Henry Thomas, the present chief librarian (Keeper of Printed Books) of the British Museum who in 1917 saw a cock and the hen in the church of Santo Domingo, descendants of the medieval roasted ones who miraculously restored the unjustly hanged young man to life (see his "Monster and miracle", no. 8839).

The books by Berelli the great iatro-physicist, nos. 2086-8, are in well deserved and well preserved old vellum. The book-stamp on the title-page of 2088 tells you pictorially, even if you can't read the Latin, that it came from the library of St. Peter-in-Chains at Rome.

No. 2103, Bovell's Natural Theology, Toronto, 1859, now has inserted, besides the picture of Bovell's tomb, a copy of the letter which he wrote

from the West Indies to A. J. Johnson in 1879 mentioning having seen what must have been anthrax bacilli in a local cattle plague. Cushing (p. 173) thought that this was only one year after Koch's paper, but in reality it was three years, and Bovell was evidently well posted on the new science of bacteriology, even though he could not afford a "high objective".

SE.2

No. 2121, Brasavolus on the unpleasantness of death, Lyons, 1543, is in a flowery Italian-paper binding.

Timothy Bright whose famous work on Melancholy, no. 2128, preceded Burton's, is now chiefly famous for his Characterie, an Arte of shorte, swifte and secrete writing, 1588, of which no. 2132 is the rare facsimile printed 300 years later. This was the beginning of modern shorthand. No. 9613, on the Sufficiency of English medicines, 1615, was given to us by Mrs. F. G. Finley whose handsome garden book-plate it bears. The 1727 signature and book-plate of William Cowper are not (as she thought) the poet's (1731-1800) but his uncle's.

No. 2154 in fine old contemporary leather is the treatise by John Browne the anatomist on Strumas, 1684, with the jaw-breaking title and the wellknown frontispiece showing Charles II touching for scrofula. The work is in three parts with four title-pages and the author's name is spelt indifferently on them with or without the e.

No. 2173 is a set of Buffon's Histoire naturelle, 1785-91 in 12mo. We have 51 little volumes out of 54 or perhaps more, and many of them had

to be put behind to make room for other things. When Osler bought them the original calf bindings were in a sorry state with all the joints cracked or broken and many of the covers missing. It cost a pretty penny to supply them with even the cheap cardboard covers. E. S. Dodgson, whose inscription appears in volume 1 of each section, together with those of Maria Rossetti and sometimes her brother William, was an eccentric with a mania for buying cheap second-hand books and offering them to the Bodleian after writing elaborate inscriptions in them, usually in Latin. The Bodleian, as in this instance, did not always accept them. He was a distant relative of "Lewis Carroll."

In Brücke's lectures, no. 2160, I have inserted a typed copy of W. O.'s affectionate tribute from the Introduction to his Bibliotheca, pp. xix-xx. He says it reached him in Montreal at Christmas, 1874 after which his "predatory" physiology lectures were "a simple matter of translation" -- probably not so simple as he says, for my aunt Jennette Osler told me how she also slaved over the German to help him. The two volumes are bound together by Dawson in Montreal. It puzzles me that while vol. 1 is 1874, vol. 2 is dated 1873, although he says the work had not appeared when he left Vienna in the spring of 1874.

No. 2174, a small octavo which our American rules of cataloguing would falsely call a 32mo, is one of the popular blackletter books on hygiene in English of the 16th century. This Governement of Healthe by William

Bullein is one of two editions first issued in 1558 and is distinguished from the other by the word "Entituled" in the title. W. O. has written a note on the last fly-leaf about the author's portrait which perhaps he could not find, it being on the back of leaf a7. On leaf 23 is an interesting woodcut zodiac man showing the parts of the body ruled by the various signs, and on the back of leaf 26 is a skeleton crudely copied from the grave-digging one in the Fabrica of Vesalius, 1543, and not only reduced and reversed, but distorted. (#567)

Nos. 2175-8 are the interesting 17th-century works of John Bulwer, the pioneer of instruction for deaf mutes. He only put his initials and his nickname Chirosopher on his title-pages. No. 2179, his "Man transform'd", 1653, has a long title, perhaps one of the best things in the book; in spite of its date this has an Elizabethan flavour in "the ridiculous beauty, filthy fineness, and loathsome loveliness of most nations", &c. In both text and woodcuts he rails at the distortions of fashion.

Bound with no. 2180 are several old Jena dissertations on aspects of biblical medicine. The 8th item, by Stock, 1756, on the bloody sweat of Christ, calls itself on the title-page a prelude to the thesis, unfortunately not included, of J. A. Magen (stomach!) on the unwholesomeness of beer. Those public disputations in the universities 200 years ago were probably quite a variety show for any who could follow their Latin.

No. 2185, in neat old vellum, a little work apparently on the lamp of life, has at least an interesting title-page with a medallion showing

the "ditching" of Icarus, the first flyer, surrounded by the Latin motto for Safety First - take the middle road. Icarus went so near the sun that he melted the wax that held on his wings. I wonder if the reviser of the date had any reason for altering 1611 into 1621. Just above the medallion, the author's name in the genitive is spelt BurgravI, the final capital being a conventional form of ii at that time.

No. 2188, with a dubious label "Burns on the heart", is the excellent work by Allan Burns, 1809, whose promising career was cut short at the age of 32. Osler's efforts to obtain more than the scanty details of his life given in the reference books are evident from letters inserted. The next book, 2189, has the more plausible label, "Burns on the head and neck"; he taught anatomy at Glasgow.

The next three books, nos. 2190-2 in good old brown leather, are by John Burton, the obstetrician so unjustly caricatured by Sterne in "Tristram Shandy". He was a worthy pupil of Boerhaave. No. 2190 is his "Treatise on the Non-Naturals". If you want to know what they are he lists them on p. 27, but neither he nor the dictionaries make clear why they were called that by the old Latin writers. There are six, namely, air, diet, exercise, sleep, excretion, and affections of the mind, the last group being the only one that seems to justify the term!

No. 2194, a sort of spiritual psychiatry by Busaeus, 1608, has pictures of the seven deadly sins on the title-page. I think I must have taken a liberty with the note of Osler's from Du Cange and have added Chaucer's gem. In the book I have since added Du Cange's own Latin definition of Accidia, namely, a melancholy which is common in monks.

In no. 2195 look at the inserted coloured picture of Martin van Butchell, a quack, yes, but withal an expert lithotomist, &c. There is another equestrian picture of him in the grangerized copy of the Gold-headed cane, no. 6720, at p. 140, but unfortunately neither of them shows the spots he used to paint on his poney. Still more unfortunately we have no picture of Mrs. van Butchell, who was embalmed by William Hunter in Hollywood mortician style and was kept in her husband's drawing-room until he married again and the second Mrs. van B. donated her to the Royal College of Surgeons. It was only in the last thirty years or so that she began to go bad and I hear that she was finally disintegrated by a bomb in the last war.

The "Mathematicall Phisicke" of the title of no. 2197, 1598, means the old astrology as applied to prognosis and treatment.

No. 2201, with fine red and gold back, contains the famous work of Cabanis On the degree of certainty in medicine, the 3rd edition, 1819. Behind it on the shelf is an early Philadelphia translation recently acquired.

No. 2207, a slim volume bound in Italian paper, is the 1st edition of William Cadogan's excellent essay on the management of children, 1748. It is followed by no. 7863, Rurhth's edition of Cadogan's less creditable work on gout, and also by a skit on it, no. 2208, "Willie Cadogan in the Kitchen ... by a lady", who signs herself Stella and was probably Mrs. Ireland, mother of the young man who perpetrated forgeries of Shakespeare MSS.

Next follow the collected works of Caius the great English humanist, no. 2209. His is perhaps a unique example of the retention of a learned Latin name with the English pronunciation of his real name which is the one now spelt Keese, according to a letter by the scholar Bywater inserted in no. 2214. It was Caius who gave his name to the college of Cambridge which has been specially renowned ever since for its medical teaching. No. 2210, in vellum, with a lot of other works bound with it, is his therapeutics, 1544. On pp. 7 and 70 it has two woodcut initials belonging to the historiated series which is attributed to Holbein and of which there are sharper and more striking examples, but different pictures, in the 1530 Basel Pliny in the Adams collection. No. 2211, another copy, has as a book-plate, facing the title, a small photo of an old French army officer, which occurs in two others of our books, nos. 398 and 2523. It is interesting to compare nos. 2213 and 2214, two copies of the same issue of an 18th-century edition of some of Caius's works, the second copy being on large paper, i.e. with wide margins; the difference in dignity and appearance is very striking. No. 2215 is an interesting English reprint of the 1576 translation of his classical work on English dogs.

No. 2216, his Latin account of the British "Ephemera", i.e. the sweating sickness, a 1721 edition, is a different work on the same subject as his English "Boke or counseill against the disease called the Sweate", 1552, of which a facsimile edition, 1937, follows on the shelf. This has an introduction by Dr. Malloch, also an errata list in which he explains

that the title-page and proofs were not sent to him for revision before being misprinted. The disease has never been identified. Rapidly fatal, it ravaged England and Scotland two or three times at intervals of some years in the 16th century, but never spread far on the Continent.

No. 2235 is Cardan's Arithmetic, 1538. His pioneer work on

SE.4

Algebra, no. 2237, has been noted above on shelf SB.1. No. 2236, on the

About half of this shelf is occupied by the octavo books by Hieronymus Cardanus, usually known by the English form of his name, Jerome Cardan. It is the fashion now to scrap the traditional Latin and English names of old Continental writers and to call them by their vernacular, in this case Cardano. Most of these books are bound in neat brown leather with gilding, a pattern which Osler used for the Cardans and a few others which he was collecting in his Baltimore days. In no. 2227 he has written on the fly-leaf the very just judgment of Boerhaave about Cardan, namely, that no one could be wiser where he knows, no one sillier where he is ignorant.

No. 2228 has inserted the horoscope of Vesalius photographed from a copy of no. 2230. Cardan was his contemporary and probably the date and hour which he gives for the birth of Vesalius should be taken as correct, namely 31 Dec., 1514, expressed astrologically as 17 hours after noon of the 30th. No. 2229 is another copy bound in Italian paper and with a note by Osler that he bought it at the Massimo sale in Rome in 1909. For an account of the last Duke Massimo see above at no. 311 of SB.5. No. 2230 is an enlarged edition with more horoscopes.

It is characteristic of our late friend Leonard Mackall that he wouldn't rest content until he had found ⁱⁿ Osler's collection the edition which contains the horoscope of Vesalius. In no. 2231, in fine old vellum, Cardan goes so far as to give us the horoscopes of Henry VIII and Christ!

16-10

No. 2235 is Cardan's Arithmetic, 1539. His pioneer work on algebra, no. 2237, has been noted above on shelf SD.1. No. 2236, on the theme that doctors differ, is in old vellum and, like most of these books by Cardan, is well printed and has interesting woodcut initials. No. 2239 in thoroughly worn old vellum is a French translation, 1578, of his famous work on Subtlety, i.e. inventions, &c. Notice on the back of leaf 12 the extraordinary illustration of the raising of a sunken ship.

No. 2244 is Henry Morley's fascinating life of Cardan, 1854, in two volumes. This was one of the works which I read to Osler in his bath in Baltimore days. At p. 152 of the 2nd volume occurs the passage about Gesner which Osler quotes in no. 623, and which, as Cushing justly remarks, could well be applied to Osler himself. It would of course be impossible not to make a life of Cardan interesting, he was such an eccentric old genius, full of contradictions and withal a great physician. He was even fetched from Milan to Scotland to see the sick Cardinal Hamilton, probably the longest journey of any consultation on record if one considers the difficulties of travel in those days. Further on are two acquisitions: no. 8625, Naudé's edition, 1654, of Cardan's autobiography in contemporary

leather, and no. 9021, a recent translation into English.

No. 2249. The innumerable cuttings which W. O. has tucked into this fat book labeled DEATH are more interesting probably than the text, but at p. 368 you may see some unpleasant photographs of the soul leaving the body!!

In nos. 2254-6 Osler took great delight, namely, Captain George Catlin's "Breath of life" or "Shut your mouth and save your life", the latter title being that of the 1890 edition which has perfectly delightful drawings by the author. What a preface! "No person on earth who reads this little work will condemn it: it is only a question how many millions may look through it and benefit themselves by adopting its precepts." All our ills are attributed to mouth-breathing. He was an artist who worked among the North American Indians and left some 500 paintings of early scenes from their life. His authoritative study of them was published in 1841.

The last book on this shelf is the first in our collection of the works of the Lyons humanist Champier which occupy most of the next shelf. Read the note which Osler quotes about him from Willis. Most of his books were handsomely printed, often with interesting woodcut figures and initials.

No. 2265, in old vellum and with a fine red and black title-page, was printed at Lyons in 1507. The early engravings, "two fine cuts on soft metal" mentioned in the note, are difficult to find; they are both

in the second part on leaves A8 and the back of E8.

Nos. 2267-8 are two 1512 issues of a sort of epitome of some works of Galen with commentaries. The former is probably rare as it is not mentioned by Champier's bibliographer Allut. The latter is in a contemporary stamped leather binding with new back. Both books are finely printed in red and black, probably at Lyons.

No. 2269 is a Symphony, harmonizing Plato with Aristotle and Galen with Hippocrates; the televisionary woodcut on the title-page shows the four of them fiddling! Bound with no. 2270 is a work by the same Lyons printer, also dated 1516, no. 201, a commentary on Galen's commentary on the Aphorisms of Hippocrates; it has a striking title printed in red with a black woodcut border. No. 2281 with a curious title, meaning a sieve and polishing file, printed in 1516, has an important woodcut on the title-page showing the working of the Ascensian press in Paris on which it was printed.

The chief interest of no. 2278, in its flowery red and gold binding, an Edinburgh thesis by Chanler, 1768, lies in the sale-catalogue inserted by W. O. and his note about his purchase of the extraordinary collection of such theses by 18th-century Americans which he gave to the Baltimore library.

No. 2282 is a little work in French on the theriac, 1685, by Charas, compiler of the huge French pharmacopoeia which precedes this on (42280) the shelf. The theriac was the universal antidote or cure-all, sometimes

compounded of as many as 150 weird ingredients! Charas saw the necessity for revising the ancient formulae. The engraved title-page includes a picture of the beaver (who used to contribute his testes). The English word treacle is derived from theriac which originally meant an antidote to the bite of a poisonous animal.

Nos. 2288-98, books by the 17th-century scholar physician Charleton, are mostly in well-preserved, contemporary bindings. No. 2296 -- it looks strange to us to see "Enquiries into Human Nature" cast in the form of anatomy lectures. The frontispiece shows the outside of "the new theater" of the Royal College of Physicians where the lectures were given.

No. 897 brings us back into the Harvey section, being a folio and requiring a bottom shelf, but chiefly because it describes the lesser circulation on pp. 177 and 223. On the title-page there is a striking picture of Colombo dissecting. There are some interesting historiated initials to test one's knowledge of antiquity and the gallantries of Jupiter.

No. 911, Father Paul's famous History of the Council of Trent translated by Brent, 1629, is in a well-preserved, contemporary binding.

No. 964, almost too tall even for this shelf, is the English version of the collected works of Swammerdam known in other languages by the title its editor Boerhaave gave it, namely the Bible of Nature. The

translation by Flloyd has been touched up by the notorious and prolific self-called "sir" John Hill. I have inserted an interesting note culled from Cole particularly with reference to Swammerdam's work on the May fly and his association with the bigoted Antoinette.

No. 971, in its original binding, is the famous Ornithology of Willughby, 1678. A catalogue note inserted makes it clear why it is put amongst the works of the great John Ray.

Nos. 985-7, the works of Malpighi on the finer structure of plants and animals, are here bound in 4 volumes, the first 3 in original bindings. They were printed in London at the expense of the Royal Society of which Malpighi was one of the first honorary members.

No. 1004 is a very tall folio of Sydenham's Works in a remarkable binding which is described in the catalogue note. Dr. Norman Moore's inserted leaflet on Wharton opens with a quoted paragraph showing Sydenham's indifference to posthumous fame.

Nos. 1030-1 are the 1st and 4th editions of Locke's great work on the Understanding, 1690 and 1700. A menu inserted in 1030 is another copy of the one noted previously. As regards the writing resembling Locke's on the fly-leaf, I believe the University Library has a copy with genuine annotations in Locke's hand.

A glance into no. 1153, a magnificent large folio containing Haller's anatomical plates, 1743-56, proves the truth of his claim in the

preface that he had always preferred the beautiful to the lucrative. No. 1166, another handsome work, shows Haller again as an Alpinist. No. 1176, also finely printed, contains an astonishing number and variety of portraits of Haller. Surely few great men even in these days of photography could surpass this record.

Nos. 1178-9 are two issues of the first edition of Morgagni's great work on the Seats and Causes of Diseases, the foundation of modern pathology. It was issued in 1761 when he was 79 years of age and consists of letters he was supposed to have written to an unnamed student, who is said to have refused to return them until he promised to publish them. For the first time clinical symptoms are systematically brought into relation with the findings at autopsy. I think it is impossible to tell by internal evidence which is the earlier issue. The most striking difference is the title-page in red and black in no. 1178. In our all-black copy, no. 1179, the 2 vols. are bound together. The portrait is so frequently missing, as here, that I am inclined to believe that most copies were issued without it.

No. 1640: it is perhaps appropriate that the next folio on this shelf is by another radical reformer of pathology, Virchow. It is one of his archaeological studies. The plates belonging to it, too tall even for this shelf, are stowed flat on SD.4.

No. 1744 is Addison's classical work, 1855. His pernicious anaemia is reported here for the first time, on pp. 2-4, but the suprarenal

disease which goes by his name he had very briefly described five or six years earlier in a medical journal. I have noted at the end that W. O. paid less than £1 for this in 1915 whereas a copy was recently offered (in 1951) for £130!

No. 1764 is the first of our set of about 14 volumes uniformly bound of the zoological works of Aldrovandi, one of the greatest of naturalists. He died in 1605, full of honours, and our copies of his works bear dates between 1602 and 1668. Though he traveled extensively and employed artists lavishly during his lifetime, he managed to leave enough money to the town of Bologna to insure the proper publication of his manuscripts. All but two of the volumes spill over into the next case SF.6.

SF.1

The first six books are by the 18th-century physician George Cheyne, who cured himself of extreme obesity by dieting. In no. 2504, his "English Malady", 1733, he records at p. 307 the remarkable case of Colonel Townshend who had voluntary control of his vagus nerve and could slow his pulse until he apparently died. Cheyne describes how he and three other physicians watched him until they were all convinced that he was absolutely dead, but after half an hour or so, he began to recover. The case is referred to in question 17 of the mock examination paper of 1907 on the 4th edition of Osler's text book (cf. no. 5587).

No. 2505, Cheyne's essay on diet, 1740, is in the sumptuous brown leather binding which Osler provided for his favourites in Baltimore days. No. 2506, the little anonymous life of Cheyne by Greenhill is extremely

rare. Dr. Viets, who wrote up Cheyne a year or two ago, could not find a copy in the U. S. and had ours reproduced in photostat.

No. 2311, three little vellum volumes of consultations by Chirac, includes in the first volume a short work by J. B. Silva on smallpox. This is not the one for which Voltaire apologizes in the notes inserted in no. 5551, "il était fort au-dessus de son livre ..."

No. 2313, apparently an early work on asbestos, 1691, is in an old volume containing no. 2220 and bought for the sake of the early microscopy pictures.

No. 2315, in good old vellum, is Julius Caesar Claudini's how to approach a patient, or in other words, on the bedside manner, 1628. The engraved title-page has strange portraits of "Hypocrates, Avicena, Aeusculapius", and Galen, the last looking particularly jaunty in a brief 17th-century *négligé*!

No. 2319 is an interesting relic of the great Clemenceau in his medical days when he still had an accent on his first e. This second edition of his medical thesis has inserted in it what is apparently the original list of questions set him by the faculty in 1865. Harvey Cushing got it for Osler out of the old Tigre himself.

No. 2325 is the surgery, 1596, of William Clowes, the best writer in English on the subject in his day. See the long note in the printed catalogue which somehow has failed to be inserted here in the book. This is really the third edition, and not the second as it is stated there.

The two earlier ones, 1588 and 1591, had a title beginning "A prooved practise ,.." Notice on p. 140 an enormous surgery chest planted down on a small-scale field of battle in which the opposing soldiers are shooting each other muzzle to muzzle. The next book, no. 10118, is a recent facsimile of this edition.

No. 2329, in contemporary binding rebacked, printed in Cologne in 1623, is a little work on climacteric years and how to avoid their dangers. Such years were mostly 7 and its multiples.

No. 2330, on gall-stones, 1757, is an example of an old binding skilfully repaired with the original gilt back preserved and incorporated with the new one.

No. 2331, the first edition of Cogan's Haven of health, 1584, lacking its title-page, must surely be the first old book which Osler acquired, it having been given to him here in Montreal as early as 1879 by William McLennan, of the family which gave to him, and to McGill, more than one good gift; his brothers, Senator J. S. and Francis McL. also contributed valuable books, the last as lately as 1930. On the nature of this work read Osler's catalogue note inserted. No. 2332, the second edition, 1589, has the grand full-length Elizabethan title and the publisher Norton's device on the title-page in the form of a rebus, that is a picture puzzle, a tun with "nor" engraved on it. No. 2333 is the last edition, 1612, a Christmas present in 1915 to Osler from his son Revere, who was at that time with the McGill Hospital at Dannes-Camiers in France. He was continually reading old catalogues

and collecting on his own account and probably asked my advice about this item before ordering it for his father.

Nos. 2254-5 are satires or tirades against the habit of taking snuff which was spreading about this time, 1720. The first is a German translation in the abominable German typography of that century, the second a different Latin work. Cohausen is famous for his "Hermippus redivivus or the sage's triumph over old age and death", of which we have a Latin edition, no. 2337, followed by the English translation, 1749 and also 1885, and a French version, 1789. See Osler's notes to no. 2338. The idea of prolonging life by breathing the breath of young people is apparently a very ancient one.

No. 2345, in contemporary binding, is a little medical handbook for priests, 1745, listing symptoms and estimating the degree of danger in each.

In no. 2349 Osler has written his note on the title-page, evidently before he had the book bound. He characteristically left blank the dates and titles of the references necessary to prove the priority of Colles in respect to the law which goes by his name. They are dutifully supplied in Dr. Malloch's hand.

No. 2351 is a large work on what is called "Dynamoscopie" by an obscure French doctor, Collongues, 1862. With an instrument like a rigid stethoscope he could hear a continuous buzzing in various parts of the body, loudest in the palm of the hand or at the ends of the fingers. By

SF.1

SF.2

studying it for years in a Paris hospital he claimed that he could draw significant conclusions about diagnosis and prognosis, from the presence, absence, or changes in the quality of the sound. The only additional reference to this weird subject in the Index Catalogue, is to an article by a South Carolinian, Gaston, 1858, criticizing the views of Collongues and pointing out that it is an old idea. Doubtless some enthusiast will revive it in the future.

No. 2358, Connor's physician's gospel or mystic medicine, as the Latin title reads, perhaps should have been listed among the imitations of Sir Thomas Browne's Religio Medici. It is by no means as mystic as the title would lead one to believe.

"The root of scarcity" described in no. 2356, 1787, is what is generally called the swede nowadays when its chief use, I think, is in tricky crossword puzzles.

SF.2

No. 2362, in well preserved old vellum, is Conring on "Hermetic" medicine, old and new, a good sceptical criticism for its day of alchemy.

No. 2376 is the Latin oration by Coste, printed at Leyden in 1783, but delivered in the capitol at Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1782, before what he calls the University of Virginia, really the College of William and Mary. It is an excellent speech on the adaptation of the old medicine to the new world and it thoroughly deserves translation for its shrewd observations, political, social and medical. Coste was in medical charge

of the French auxiliaries in the American War of Independence. Read Osler's note on him inserted.

At the end of no. 2382, in which Cowper described his glands in 1702, is his satirical answer to the only too just accusations of plagiarism which Bidloo brought against him. The Medical Library has copies of Cowper's Anatomy, 1698, in which he used Bidloo's plates without acknowledgement. The Latin title of no. 2383, which begins at p. 17 in this volume, may be translated, "A thanksgiving in which the many singular gifts of Bidloo, his anatomical skill, his honesty, genius, Latinity, humanity, ingenuity, experience, modesty, humility, urbanity, &c. are praised." The text turns all that inside out!

At the end of the shelf no. 2398 is a tiny vellum-clad work on urine, Bremen, 1652, by Cujacius who calls himself a Genevan Frenchman on the title-page. He is not in Gautier's list, no. 5908, and I wonder what his French name was! Haller credits him with a work on medicine for travellers, but gives no particulars.

SF.3

No. 2399, Cullen's textbook of physiology, 1777, bears the covering title "Institutions of Medicine", the same term as "Institutes" which was the designation of the professorial chair as long as one man taught physiology and pathology, as in Osler's time here. A glance at the next little book, no. 2400, Cullen's influential classification of diseases, impresses on one the strides made by pathology in its widest sense since the first appearance of this "Nosology" in 1769.

No. 2402, in contemporary leather with new back, is one of the astrological works of "Nick. Culpeper, gent., student in physick and astrology," 1658. It tells you (more or less!) how to calculate the prognosis from the position of the stars at the time of "decumbiture", that is, when the patient took to his bed.

No. 2408 is the classical work of James Currie on water as a remedy. He is now chiefly remembered as the editor of Bobbie Burns (no. 4615).

No. 2410, in very well preserved red leather, is Corti's contribution, 1539, to the Vesalian controversy on which side to bleed in pleurisy. It is a well printed but badly cut down little quarto with a good woodcut title border. A long letter inserted from the bookseller shows pretty clearly that this is the first authorized edition.

No. 2411 is D'Amato's compleat barber, 1669, as it might have been called if it had been written in English instead of Italian. The quaint woodcuts show where and how to bleed for different ailments and they begin with a picture of our only genuine surgical saints, Cosmas and Damian.

No. 2412 is the promising work of the first Charles Darwin who died at the age of 20 in 1778. His great namesake was a nephew.

No. 2427, Davies on "Organo-therapy", 1902, is a useful summary of the filthy remedies of yore.

No. 2428, in a good vellum binding, contains two works on the use and abuse of wine, the second by the eminent physician and naturalist Vallisneri, 1726.

The inscription by Sharpey to Osler in no. 2429/^{bears}witness to the impression the young enthusiast made on the grand old septuagenarian at University College in the 70's.

No. 2440, a small 12mo in fine vellum, is a work by Alexandre Diodati which he calls a Satura, usually translated satire, but here evidently meaning a hodge-podge. The question asked by Osler on the front fly-leaf about Diodati's relation to Milton's friend is answered by Gautier's work on Geneva physicians published in 1906, and we have recently acquired an excellent study by Dorian, 1950, of the English family of Diodatis.

No. 2441 by Depierris, 1876, hints that modern decadence is due to tobacco. My withers are unwrung, having freed myself from the slavery of the weed four years ago!

No. 2446, the famous work of Napoleon's physician Desgenettes on the medical history of the army in Egypt, printed in the year X of the Republic, 1802, has not received in the catalogue the annotation its importance called for, but the truth is it did not belong to Osler but ^{was} specially acquired to cover up a mistake of ours incidental to the onerous task of numbering every item in the catalogue. The book formerly in this place is now no. 3505, a bamboozled physician's account in the printed proofs.

of the condition of an old fraud whose name we originally thought was Des Quersonnières. When we discovered that his whole French surname was Noel des Quersonnières we had to switch him from the D's to the N's, so even 80 years post mortem he was still carrying on his knavish tricks. He had been an important man, not only a poet but quarter-master general in Napoleon's armies. In 1844 he was able to persuade everybody, even his doctor, that he was a 116 years old! Many, like the old girl in Quebec who was supposed to be 103 when she danced with Queen Victoria's father, have been able to get away with ten extra years, but Noel gave himself a supplementary quarter-century! Dr. John Fulton, in his Rhodes scholar days a frequenter and now a curator of this library, makes an amusing story of how I commissioned him on one of his trips to London to pick up some important Osler-worthy book by an author with a name beginning with DES. He was the sort of wizard even in those days who never looked in vain for what he wanted. He came back triumphantly with his treasure and I probably had to force him to take the 7/6 he seems to have paid for it. Neither he nor I ^{was} ~~were~~ sufficiently trained in book-sleuthery in those days to notice anything phoney about the portrait which I have noted in the catalogue as belonging to the book, whereas it must have been inserted; see the correspondence (also inserted) between me and my good and lamented friend Léo Pariseau. The figure of Desgenettes is far too plump for the active soldier of 1802 and he couldn't have been a baron ("Bon") in France until three years later at the earliest.

was

No. 2447 by Deubner is on a subject which greatly interested Osler, Incubation, that is, sleeping in churches or temples in the

hope of getting therapeutic hints through dreams. Late to find even a medical work of this sort put into Latin in 1900!

No. 2448, lettered "Pamphlets on Fever," contains important articles by five authors, including the Americans Hosack and James Jackson, on the differentiation of typhoid from the other continued fevers, together with an excellent review, 1841, of the researches of Louis.

No. 2449. I inserted a note culled from the great Billings after I found he had written that these essays of Dickson's "are among the most attractive literature of medicine" — and if anyone knew that literature it was J. S. B.

Nos. 2453-9 are seven different editions in English, French or Dutch of the famous work of Sir Kenelm Digby on the powder of sympathy, which I described above in connection with Sir Thomas Browne on shelf WJ.5. This little oration was first delivered and published in French in 1658; the first English edition, no. 2457, printed later in that same year, is extremely scarce, so much so that its existence often used to be doubted. This one has been specially bound for Osler; most of the others are in contemporary binding.

Digby's "Two Treatises", no. 2461, will be mentioned in connection with the earlier folio edition on SH.4.

No. 2464, a collection of his "receipts" published by Digby's steward, Hartman, in 1668, may well be a rare book or else the binding

may simply reflect Osler's weakness for Digby. The first leaf here is extremely interesting. It bears what is known as a longitudinal label, in this case "Digby's receipts" in large type lengthwise on the otherwise blank page. Such labels were common at that time but usually were not preserved by the binders. Their use? Perhaps for display in the bookshops, but that is still uncertain. Following this is no. 9233, an accession, Dr. Fulton's charming study of Digby, printed in 1937, in which he takes up his various activities and especially his early recognition of the importance of Harvey's work.

The next two books, nos. 2466-7, are the Thoughts, 1776, and the Tracts, 1781, on Inoculation by the Baron Dimsdale who did so much to spread the practice, especially on the Continent. He was ennobled and enriched for his services by the Empress Catherine of Russia.

The first four books, in contemporary binding are by Dionis, the excellent 17th-century surgeon, nos. 2470-1 both on sudden death and catalepsy. He gives a rather interesting account of three or four cases of the latter which he describes as being extremely rare. Apparently all Paris flocked to see one of these girls in her attacks. He mentions that the condition is also called congelation or sideration, which reminds me that we were very puzzled, when Dr. MacDermot was writing up the Latin diagnoses of the early years of the General Hospital, by the occurrence of congelation always in girls and sometimes in August when one would not expect frost bite! Blankaart's old Latin medical dictionary gave us the answer.

No. 2474, a little work by Dodoens, 1569, in contemporary vellum with new back, has delicate woodcuts of cereal plants and vegetables.

Nos. 2481-2, 16th-century works by Donatus, in old vellum, the second one on medical curiosities, have some quaint woodcut initials.

Osler's interesting note on no. 2489, a rare book by Doppet, bad poet, bad physician, bad writer, bad general, but enthusiastic revolutionary who failed to mention his bombardment of the Hôtel-Dieu at Lyons in 1793, reminds me of what W. S. Thayer told us on his return from a Red Cross mission to Russia in 1917. Besieged with a hotel full of diplomats, women and children, when he learned that the officer in command of the battery that was firing on them was a Jewish doctor trained in New York, he bravely went out to expostulate with this revolutionary enthusiast: "I hear you are a doctor of medicine?" The Bolshie struck an attitude and answered, "A doctor of humanity"! Bang!

No. 2491 is a work by Dorland, a pupil of Osler, on the question which got Osler into hot water, namely "The age of mental virility". In chapter 5, beginning on p. 86, is Dorland's kindly criticism of Osler's drastic views.

No. 2493 is the classical work by James Douglas, 1730, on the "Peritonaeum." I have inserted a note in the front of the book illustrating one of the dangers of over-conservatism in the matter of spelling. English writers dropped the diphthong in this word about 200 years ago, but it was only after the 7th edition, 1909, which I had seen through the press, that

the ae in this word struck me as farfetched and it was accordingly changed in the next edition.

No. 2494. If Osler bought this as he said for its association with Robert Knox he would be even more interested in the book by Delarue, "Maladie des yeux", 1823, which was given to us in 1944 by the widow of Dr. Boisseau of Farnham and which is now on the shelf above this, namely SF.3, behind #2436. It has a presentation inscription by Knox to Francis Arnoldi, probably in the very year of the Burke and Hare murders, 1827, when Arnoldi graduated at Edinburgh with the rather ominously entitled thesis on "Asphyxia" which was the process whereby the murderers prepared their victims for the dissecting room! This Arnoldi was later professor of medical jurisprudence at McGill.

Nos. 2495-6 are editions of "The ancient physician's legacy" by Thomas Dover. His legacy was heroic doses of mercury which brought him no great reputation, quite the contrary. His fame rests on his celebrated powder of ipecac and opium, the formula of which is given on p. 14. He is even more celebrated for having rescued Alexander Selkirk, the original of Robinson Crusoe, from the island on which he had been marooned. Read Osler's account of Dover, physician and buccaneer, in the "Alabama student" collection. Since Osler wrote it has been shown by Nixon, no. 2499, that Dover was born in 1662, and got his B.A. at Oxford in 1684 and his M.D. at Cambridge in 1687. He was a favourite pupil of Sydenham and apparently had some of Sydenham's good sense.

No. 2500. Daniel Drake was one of Osler's heroes, every scrap of whose writings he urged librarians to collect. It always surprised me he had so few himself. We have since picked up his magnum opus, "The diseases of the interior valley of N. America," 1850, and the very rare posthumous volume, 1854. It is a storehouse of the medical history of the interior of the district, including the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Valley. Osler used to ask everyone from Cincinnati when they were going to put up a monument to Drake to whom the city owed everything it possessed of any age or virtue. Usually the natives had never heard of Drake and were very surprised when Osler vowed that he would never visit the place until there was a suitable memorial to him.

Ever since our only medical pope, John XXI, wrote his popular Treasury of the Poor in the 13th century he has had kind-hearted imitators in the profession; nos. 1508-9 are French examples from the 17th century. The first shows signs of extensive use; the second, on surgery, is still far too neat and clean to have been appreciated in its day.

No. 2511 is the classical work by Duchenne on the local application of electricity. Behind it is the long awaited recent translation, 1949, of his later and most important work, the "Physiology of motion", of which the French original, 1867, is in the Medical Library. This handsomely bound and well printed translation was presented to us by Mr. Leeman, a devotee of Osler and of this library and formerly Lippincott's agent in Montreal.

At this point should come the great first scientific treatise on the ear by Duverney but, being bound with something else, it was overlooked and had to be catalogued in the Addenda as no. 7689. We have since acquired the French original, 1683, and the English translation, 1737, ~~and~~ both of which are on the present shelf SF.4, behind no. 2524.

If you want a cocksure explanation (of sorts!) of any phenomenon look in no. 2522, Du Pleix's "Resolver", 1635, or rather look through it, for there is no index.

Nos. 2523-4 are interesting 18th-century works by the ultimate source of nylon, &c. the original Dupont de Nemours in his charitable and philosophic days. He was also a pioneer in state medicine, and his "Idées", 1786, printed in French at Philadelphia, is apparently a rare work.

Read no. 2527 by Ellwanger, 1897, if you are looking for a pleasant book and a pleasant remedy for the gout.

No. 2531, the two volumes, 1869, of Erichsen's surgery are the copies studied by Osler in 1871.

No. 2533 in its original binding is a quaint French cookery book of 1676. Turn to pp. 86-7 for twelve ways of improving the appearance of a pear!

SF.5

No. 2534, the Essays, 1684, in the original binding lettered "Waller's Experiments" were translated by him from the Saggi of the Cimento Academy of Florence, which are in the Redpath Library and are of great importance in the history of modern physics.

The next five books are botanical works of the 16th-century physician Charles Estienne or Stephanus, brother and son of famous printers. No. 2536 bears the curious book-plate noted at no. 2211, the tiny photograph of a French army surgeon.

No. 2542, an old composite volume containing six or seven pieces, one of them being no. 3029, William Hunter's humane contribution "On the uncertainty of the signs of murder in the case of bastard children", published in 1812 but read in 1783. This probably saved a good many unhappy lives of unmarried mothers whom it had been more or less the custom to hang promptly, as in the case of Anne Greene, no. 5572, before studying the viability of their dead babies!

Nos. 2549-50 are two editions in old vellum of one of the earliest works on tobacco, by Everaerts, 1587. Somebody has written what looks like a Hebrew title on the cover of no. 2549; while on the title-page and fly-leaf of 2550 Andrew the Cellarer (Cellarius) has written in red ink a Latin epigram on the stinking fumes of the noxious weed. The tirade by Misocapnus (smoke-hater) which begins at p. 199 might be worth the trouble of translating. In these days of the high cost of smoking, it is perhaps a comfort to see on p. 320 that some gilded youths spent as much as 1,600 ounces of silver per annum on tobacco!

No. 2552: Ewald the author of this pamphlet on old age and death, 1913, was an authority on the stomach and for years was an editor of the Berlin medical weekly. He and his family were close personal friends of

Osler from his student days in Berlin. When Revere was killed in France in 1917 he had in his pocket a letter to the Ewalds written by his father in case he should be taken prisoner. This was perhaps not so naïve on W. O.'s part as some have thought.

Nos. 2562-4 contain posthumous works of Fallopius, the successor of Vesalius. The geological volume, no. 2563, Venice, 1564, is stated by Osler to be the first edition, but this is doubtful because there were more than one in that year. It is in well preserved contemporary vellum.

No. 2571, Felkin on posture in labour, was accessioned only in 1918, but the pictures at the end make me suspect that its acquisition was prompted by the memory of the suppressed essay of E. Y. Davis, 1863, on obstetrics among the Indians, no. 7641.

No. 2582 contains several modern French studies of witchcraft in the Devilish Collection edited by Bourneville, including no. 2285, Charcot's "La foi qui guérit", 1897, from which W. O. perhaps took the title of his inspired "Faith that heals" in no. 2561.

No. 2585, a 1550 edition, in fine contemporary leather re-backed, of the triple work on Life by Ficino, the humanist, how to live as a student, how to prolong this life and how to ensure eternal life.

No. 2586 is a small 12mo which belonged to the famous Spanish collector Morante about a hundred years ago and is in his sumptuous binding. It is a work on Flatus, 1643, and is followed by no. 2587,

an English translation dedicated "to all those whose bodies are troubled
with wind".

Nos. 2594-5, two little English blackletter, 16th-century works
on surveying and on agriculture by Fitzherbert, bound together. W. O.'s
note on the second fly-leaf makes the mouth water; it shows that they
were bought in 1909 with two early popular works on health for £1. 10s.,
about \$7.50!

SF.6

SF.6. Most of this folio shelf is taken up with eleven of the
volumes of Aldrovandi mentioned above in connection with SD.6 from which
they spill over.

No. 1810 is the important Parliamentary report, 1829, which led
to the passing of the Anatomy Act a few years later. I like W. O.'s
laconic answer, "No", on the card written to him by MacAlister asking
him whether he had any information about the "pickling" of dead soldiers
imported during the Napoleonic wars!

Nos. 1891-2 are two copies of Baillie's famous "Engravings".
They were probably assumed to be different editions because the second
copy lacks the general title-page dated 1803 and has only that of the
first fasciculus, 1799. The Medical Library has two copies of the
work which this was intended to illustrate, namely, the Morbid Anatomy,
and we have recently acquired an 1820 Philadelphia edition, shelved

just above this, at the end of SF.5.

No. 1981. I like the inscription probably written by Beddoes himself at the head of this Proposal, "Please to suffer this to lie upon your Table"!

No. 2022, Beringer's Lithographiae, 1726, illustrates the credulity of the poor author as well as his 200 supposed fossils which had been literally planted for him by a jocular Jesuit. I have been told that "the fossils on the frontispiece" form the name of Jehovah in Hebrew characters.

No. 2039 is Billroth's Coccobacteria, which Osler "could not resist buying" in 1874 but in 1919 called "a curious pre-Kochian attempt to associate bacteria with disease, and now of value only as illustrating the futility of brains without technique" (Bibl. Osl., p. xviii).

No. 2062, in old stamped vellum: Ramsay Wright's note inserted shows how "old-fashioned erudition" in fine clothing can sometimes be picked up for a shilling in the Sunday morning Farringdon street market in London!

No. 2063: the superb illustrations in this atlas of Bock's seem to be engravings individually coloured by hand. It is strange that it does not seem to be mentioned among his other works in biographical dictionaries!

No. 2077, in two volumes in old vellum rebaced, is the famous graveyard, "Sepulchretum", of Bonet, the great storehouse of pathological records before Morgagni.

SG.

Case SG. contains mostly quartos and smaller folios.

SG.1

No. 4063 is the works of Francis Sylvius in a fine old stamped leather binding. It is to him that we ultimately owe our bedside teaching, described here at p. 907.

No. 4098, a letter against menmidwives, is a celebrated example of 18th-century prudery.

No. 4139, in old leather rebaced is Tyson's celebrated "Orang-Outang", a description really of a chimpanzee and a great pioneer work of comparative anatomy.

No. 4159, a stout volume of the works of Valsalva is in an excellent old stamped leather binding with highly gilt back.

No. 4161 in contemporary vellum, is a rare book, the last edition of Vassé's Anatomy, 1553. The work dates from 1540 and all the earlier editions have a preface praising the Parisian Sylvius, the teacher of Vesalius, and comparing him with Galen. That is all omitted here and

it may be significant that this is the only edition with the four anatomical plates, for Sylvius despised illustrations, that being one of his reasons for turning against Vesalius. The word "Tabulae" in the title does not refer, as it usually does, to the illustrations, but to the four divisions of the work. The cuts are crude compared with those of Vesalius which were ten years old at this time. The text is largely extracts from Galen. There is a thorough study of the work by Crummer and Saunders in the Annals of Med. Hist., 1939. The margins of our copy are filled with contemporary MS. notes which might be interesting if they could be deciphered, for little is known about Vassaeus, as the author calls himself, and there has been much confusion about his real name. Portal and others call him Levasseur.

No. 4203, Wecker's "Secrets" edited by Read, 1660, has an extract from a bookseller's catalogue inserted offering a copy for £18 with what they call a "unique" feature, a longitudinal label on a leaf, missing here, after the title-page. Examples can be seen in nos. 2464, 4491, etc. The Redpath Library has another issue of this same book, dated on the title-page 1661, with a few minor corrections. In those days if a book was being issued towards the end of the year, it was quite a common practice to change the date after the New Year.

No. 4252 is Willughby's "Observations in midwifery", written in the 17th century but not printed until 1863 and then only in very few copies most of which were later destroyed, according to the correspondence which I inserted in 1939. I have always urged students and my obstetrical

friends to write up the book, but it not being loanable they could not take it out and they would not spend the time on it. I know of no work of that time so full of personal observations, and the details which he gives of the ignorant brutalities of the old midwives and of the shocking social conditions in general make tragic reading. Willughby was the then unusual combination of an educated gentleman and country practitioner when it was still impossible for a man to attend a woman in labour. He trained his daughter as a midwife and if she got into difficulties she would sneak him up to the bedside under a sheet, if it was necessary to examine the woman, in that way getting his help without the household knowing it. The correspondence states that Dr. Miles Phillips of Sheffield had found another MS. which he was about to edit and publish in 1939. I am afraid it has not appeared; I ought to have followed it up. To my mind this is one of the most interesting and most neglected books in this collection.

No. 4305 bring us into the Litteraria section with Akenside's handsome quarto (which is more than one could say of his portrait). It is astonishing to us how his poems could have been so popular in the last half of the 18th century, though the unpopularity of our 20th century "poets" is far from astonishing!

No. 4329 is an interesting collection of the political pamphlets of Arbuthnot which succeeded in personifying England as "John Bull". Each leaf is carefully mounted on large paper, perhaps for somebody who meant to add notes and unfortunately didn't.

No. 4381, a luxurious edition (I use the adjective in the medieval as well as in the modern sense) of Boccaccio's Decameron is here apparently on account of the anesthesia story referred to under no. 1378, and perhaps also because the merry house-party to whom the ten days' tales were told was a pleasant prophylactic against the plague. The donor, a Countess of Strafford, was an American and close friend of Lady Osler.

No. 4612, Cosmic Consciousness by Bucke, the London, Ontario, alienist, is a curious work appealing to the mystery lovers, and I have been told that it now has quite a cult and has been reprinted.

No. 4638, a famous old work on Leicestershire, comes into this collection because its author was the brother of our Robert Burton of the Melancholy.

No. 4702 is grandfather Erasmus Darwin's Botanical poem in two parts bound together, first editions of each; part 2 was issued in 1789, two years before part 1 and in a different place. Opposite p. 53 of the Notes to part 1, I am interested to see an engraving of the famous cameo glass Portland vase before it was smashed to bits by a madman; even as now pieced together it is one of the great treasures of the British Museum.

Nos. 4865-6 show the quarto forms in which such poems as "Dr." Goldsmith's were originally published at a price, unbound, of 1/6 or 2s. The Deserted Village is the 6th edition, but issued in August 1770 only 3 months after the 1st! It would be interesting to know the numbers of copies printed.

No. 4079 is Tagliacozzi's pioneer work on plastic surgery, entitled in Latin, Surgery of the maimed through grafting. This is the 2nd edition closely resembling the first and issued in the same place, Venice, in the same year, 1597, but by a different printer. It is a thoroughly scientific work and the procedures for restoring noses, lips, ears, etc. are not only well described but clearly illustrated, as are also the instruments and bandagings he used. In spite of this his teachings were practically neglected until the 19th century, a fact which is not convincingly explained in the excellent study of him and his book recently published by Drs. Martha Gnudi and Jerome Webster of New York. The book seems to have been scarce, although there were three editions, and a fairly respectable English translation was incorporated in 1687 in Read's surgery, no. 3766. The idea of new noses excited ridicule, as in the famous passage in "Hudibras" (Butler, no. 10036). Also, with the decline of duelling there were fewer lost noses to be replaced.

No. 4202, in fine old contemporary leather, is a sensible work against the current witch mania written by a physician and ex-preacher. William Blackford of Oxford, its probable first owner, 1678, confesses in Latin on the fly-leaf that he sees the better and follows the worse.

No. 4248 in an extremely hefty, somewhat "stilted" old binding with new back, is called by the publisher "Willis' Practice of Physick", but really consists of his separate works, translated from Latin

by S. Pordage who isn't mentioned. Each book is separately printed with its own pagination, an arrangement which makes a farce of the insult on the title-page, reading "Fitted to the meanest capacity by an Index"! Try to use that index! It covers one or two of the many works and doesn't say which! It reminds me of the time when a French assistant at Geneva was reviewing a book for our international journal. I suggested adding that the work might have been the better for an index. He exploded. Only Anglo-Saxons needed indexes in other than reference books; for the French, with their logical minds, the analytical table of contents was sufficient.

Wiseman, the author of no. 4258 in old leather rebacked, has been called the first gentleman surgeon. I have sometimes heard complaints that it is still a comparatively rare genus!

No. 4273 Woodall's Surgeons Mate, 1639, also in contemporary leather with new back, has a fine equestrian portrait of Charles I as a frontispiece and, at the end of the preface, an old German verse which Woodall who had worked on the Continent, translates thus:

Who likes, approves, and usefull deemes
This work, for him 'tis wrought:
But he that light thereof esteemes
May leave the booke unbought.

No. 4377: inserted at the end are some bibliographical notes by L. L. Mackall, carefully written in his rarely legible hand, about the "Verses" mentioned in Osler's note.

No. 4683, Cowley's Works, are here because he was a physician by courtesy of the government which ordered Oxford University to grant him an M.D. in 1657!

Nos. 4759-60 are Latin editions of Dürer's Geometry and Fortifications bound together in rugged contemporary vellum. No. 4761 is the section on lettering from the Geometry, superbly printed for the Grolier Club, New York, and translated by a man for whose memory I have a warm affection, the Rev. R. T. Nichol. He not only taught us Latin at Port Hope but taught some of us to love it in spite of his cane! I have inserted an account I wrote of him for the Metropolitan Museum of Art and for Trinity University.

No. 4833 is the Holy and Profane State by Thomas Fuller in fine old contemporary leather. This is worth looking into at any page, not only at the items mentioned in the note, Fuller being one of the most fascinating authors of that century of great writers.

No. 5030 is the rare versified Materia Medica of Knowles in fine contemporary leather. I have inserted a copy of the Epilogue in the original prospectus but omitted from the book; it seems so much more appropriate to these days than to 1720 with its lament about all Europe being consumed by the fires of war.

No. 9192 at the end of this shelf is the octavo volume of explanatory notes about the Leyden, 1906, reproduction of the famous Dioscorides MS. of A. D. 512, described above in connection with Al-Ghafiki (shelf NA.3, at pp. 13-16.)

No. 5204: What Dr. Morgan's New Method may have been I do not know, but this anonymous poem seems laudatory and dull.

The author of no. 5209, a parody entitled in Greek Music-Healing with the ingenious printer using a capital M turned on its side for the Greek capital S, turns out to be by a physician and playwright named Schomberg, whom one biographer calls "a scribbler without genius or veracity".

No. 5221 by Naudé, first medical librarian or rather the first to desert medicine for librarianship, has been called the most original, interesting and enduring book he wrote, which is saying a very great deal. A defense of his patron Mazarin, it ingeniously incorporates all the libels written against the Cardinal and casts them in the form of a dialogue in his defense.

No. 5246 is my grandfather Edward Osler's Church and King, a monthly journal which he not only edited but wrote completely himself and of which there appeared 11 issues from Nov. 1836 to Aug. 1837. It contains no less than 70 original hymns from his pen. Perhaps the wonder is that even one of them, "O God unseen, yet ever near", still survives in present day hymn books. The signature on the title page, "Edw Osler 1841" is puzzling. I do not think it is in his handwriting. His father was dead and his son, also of the same name, who died of tb. as a medical student, would have been at this time in his early teens. I have inserted a pamphlet, recently acquired, by Edward Osler, on The Packet Question, 1844, showing how unwise it would be to develop Southampton instead of Falmouth as the main passenger port on the south coast. It is a well reasoned though unsuccessful plea. The signature on the title-page is that of his third wife whom my mother

and aunt blamed for their very short stature - "She was a good woman, but did not understand growing girls and thought it was very unladylike to want more than one slice of bread and butter at a meal." This stepmother of theirs was a very dissimilar cousin of W. O.'s mother.

No. 5286 is the interesting first edition, 1825, of Pepys's diary in two quarto volumes. It has a feature which I have not seen in later editions, a very interesting one too, namely, a facsimile of the shorthand in which he wrote it; this is opposite p. 1, after the Life. It looks like a very simple code, his main object being to prevent his wife and maid from reading it, and it is extraordinary that it was not deciphered and published earlier. Pepys's books, of which he made a splendid collection, are in Magdalene College, Cambridge, shelved in his own cases just as he left them. When I was taking a summer course at Cambridge in 1901, W. O. and I could not see the Pepysian Library because no one then was allowed to enter the room except accompanied by two Fellows of the College! Our embarrassed guide undertook to send a messenger for me as soon as a second watch-dog could be impounded. In the next six weeks I got more than one call, but dashed across the town each time only to find on arrival that one of the two had slipped his leash. No admittance!

No. 5551, Voltaire's *Henriade*, 1741, is one of our great treasures. The elaborate notes from the catalogue describing it are in this case inserted in the back of the book. The binding is superb and was done by one of the Padeloup family, probably the greatest

binders that ever lived. It was bound for Voltaire for presentation to his physician Silva. I believe he wrote this to order, so to speak, after being asked by his English friends why France, pre-eminent in all other branches of literature, had never produced an epic poem. The Londres on the title-page was to protect his Paris printer who really issued the book, and the gorgeous dedication in English to the queen of England is added so as to carry off the Londres. He naturally chose for subject of his epic the massacre of St. Bartholomew and religious toleration, both sore subjects with the authorities of his country in his day.

No. 5633: the first two volumes of the Annals of Medical History, a sumptuous quarterly which ran from 1917 to 1942, edited by the late Fred. Packard of Philadelphia. These are the only two volumes in which Osler had a hand. The entire run is to be found in the Medical Library. A fine complete index, published in 1946, is on shelf EB.3. There were long delays in the publication of the first numbers and so it happens that obituaries of Osler, who died at the end of 1919, occur in the summer number of that year which has caused some confusion. This periodical has a very handsome appearance, but I'm afraid the criticism was all too just which said that it was more concerned with pictures and typography than with editing. Misprints abound and it is hard to find two foreign words without three mistakes in them.

In no. 5733 are bound together the programme, invitations, etc., for the opening of the new physiological laboratories at Cambridge in 1914, when Osler and his great friend Schäfer were among those granted the honorary D.Sc. There are no less than three copies of the speeches of presentation (always in Latin) by the Public Orator, Sir John Sandys; see leaves 9, 13 or 20, where he lauds Osler as a bond between Canada, the American cousins and England; in his profession he is famous for his medical writings, and ~~so~~ many in and out of it profit by his essays on equanimity, how to live, etc.; while Oxford and Cambridge have specially to thank him for his study of the Renaissance scholar, their benefactor and founder of the Royal College of Physicians, Thomas Linacre.

No. 5928 is what Osler called Gould's picture book for medical students, the famous Anomalies and Curiosities of Medicine, 1897. All the freaks are here and references to original descriptions are given, though not always as fully as one could wish. I have inserted a note about the sceptical treatment Gould gave to Osler's report of the birth of a baby in a C.P.R. train in 1886. It survived being dropped through the seat at 20 miles per hour, missing the wheels and with no worse results than a few bruises. I am still looking for the affidavits which Osler got a day or two after the birth from the mother and from the train conductor. Gould wouldn't print the story as authentic without the affidavits and Osler could not produce them. We had several searches then and since; in fact, I seem to remember them turning up in Oxford and thought they would be with the miscellaneous material we brought out here, but I have not found them. Dr. George Blumer saw them in the Hopkins Hospital

library in the 1890's. I have also inserted loosely - and loosely is the word - other notes about Osler's obstetric experiences. Gould and our first trained medical librarian, Miss Charlton, were the founders, with some help from Osler, of the flourishing Medical Library Association. Gould was a great journalist, a most successful ophthalmologist and wrote volumes of "Biographical Clinics", in which he ascribed all the vagaries of historical characters to eyestrain! He advocated printing books in white on black and used to send Osler some of his trial pamphlets, which made very funereal reading!

The next four books, nos. 5974-7, plus two other volumes acquired since the catalogue, are the well known works of Holländer on medicine in the history of art. They are not as interesting or as useful as they might be. There is a dearth of indexes; one seldom finds what one is looking for; and often the descriptions of the pictures are unsatisfactory.

No. 6280 is the record of an Oxford convocation, 1907, at which General Booth, Mark Twain (Samuel Clemens), and Rudyard Kipling were granted honorary degrees. Kipling and his wife were staying with the Oslers and I think Mark Twain and his also. Kipling was a delight, bubbling over with good humour, Mark Twain an insufferable bear. He was an old man of 72, older than his age and broken by the loss of his daughter and his money. The Oslers had a large luncheon for them all to which Mrs. O. had asked an old friend of hers, a lady originally from the Southern States, who had been a lifelong friend - she thought - of Mark Twain. When Mark saw her he left the room and refused to sit at the

same table with her, which was extremely awkward. He lay on the couch in Osler's consulting room, had all the dishes brought to him, ate them with gusto and insisted on all the other guests, except Mrs. X., being sent in one by one to talk to him! Naturally Mrs. Osler was furious. She told me that she never tried to find out the cause of the quarrel. Kipling made up for everything. He was the life of the party, and coming home from the encaenia, as it is called, he spotted in the crowd one of his old teachers, stopped the carriage, rushed out and embraced him and made room for him in the carriage. The undergraduates thereupon unhitched the horses and took their place.

No. 6500 is a fine volume containing the history of Transylvania University's medical school at Lexington, Ky., which had a rapid rise and fall in the first half of the 19th century. Opening it at random I find this advice given by the famous Daniel Drake to D. W. Yandell, "I have never seen a great and permanent practice the foundations of which were not laid in the hearts of the poor. Therefore cultivate the poor. If you need another though sordid reason, the poor of today are the rich of tomorrow in this country. The poor will be the most grateful of all your patients. Lend a willing ear to all their calls." This reminds me of a panegyric I heard in a Wellington street car about 1908, a dialogue between two Griffintown charwomen which nobody could help overhearing and which lauded our present emeritus, Dr. Alva^h Gordon, to the skies. Neither Hippocrates nor Osler ever got such a buttering. The women were prophetesses and Dr. Gordon well deserved their praise and the practice it probably helped to bring him. Femina medici tuba - women (not only the poor ones) are the

doctor's trumpet.

No. 6728 in two large volumes is a fine large-paper copy in contemporary binding of Marini's edition of Mandosio's history of the papal physicians. On p. 117 of vol. 1 is a MS. note by Osler about Lurki, an apostate Jew, who once held the office and an MS. of whose "Hebraeomastyx" (whip for the Hebrews) is in the Bodleian Library.

In no. 6802 in contemporary vellum Sambucus in 1603 professes to give us portraits of 60 or more ancient and recent doctors and philosophers. Some of his contemporaries are recognizable, but the pictures of the ancient worthies are not only execrable but ludicrous, although they are often reproduced in modern articles as though they were genuine likenesses! The handsomest pages are the four on which the picture frames are left blank. The title-page with its engraved border laid on is a curiosity.

No. 6855 is a magnificently printed edition of the son's Memoirs of Sir Christopher Wren with an interesting account of his pioneer work in transfusion.

No. 7074, a handsome row of seven volumes bound in red morocco, is a facsimile photographic reproduction, made in 1899 and issued the next year, of Graesse's Trésor, one of the standard works of reference in general bibliography. I have used it a great deal, but have seldom found anything in it which was not in Brunet.

No. 7321 is the first we meet of the sumptuous books printed, usually at the expense of individual members and in limited numbers,

60 copies in this case, for presentation to members of the wealthy Roxburghe Club. This copy was presented to Osler who did not become a member until 1914. The 15th-century woodcuts reproduced here are particularly beautiful.

No. 7323, the 1914 Roxburghe Club book, has Osler's name printed in red in the list of 40 members, showing that this was his copy.

Nos. 8137-8 are the two volumes of the reproduction and translation, etc., of the famous Edwin Smith surgical papyrus, published in 1930 by Breasted, the earliest scientific document that has come down to us and the only one out of Egypt which is comparatively free from magic. For the most part it is a straightforward account of cases of injuries to the head. On plate 2a in vol. 2 I have marked the four hieroglyphics representing the first mention of the brain in history and these symbols were used, together with a motto from Galen, for the central design in the ceiling in the entry of the Neurological Institute. The papyrus, which is now in the New York Academy of Medicine, dates from about 1500 B.C. and was copied from one which may have been 3000 B.C. and which Edwin Smith, its original discoverer, suspected might have been written by Imhotep himself.

In no. 8230, Hassell's "Christ Church, Oxford, Anthology" I have pasted a typed note on the fly-leaf. On p. 123, in Lewis Carroll's skit on the disfigurement of Tom Quad this parting shot of the "Professor" seems to me an equally apt "defense" of our modern so-called art, "To an earnest mind, the categorical evolution of the Abstract, ideologically

considered, must infallibly develop itself in the parallelepipedisation of the Concrete!"

No. 9231 is a superb edition of Gesner's two pioneer pieces on mountaineering, beautifully printed in 1937 by the Grabhorn Press of San Francisco. This copy is inscribed to the Library by the editor, Dr. William Dock, the son of Dr. George Dock, Osler's first resident physician in Philadelphia, later professor of medicine at Ann Arbor, and in his active retirement chief medical decoration of Los Angeles where he died this year (1951) at the age of 91. As mentioned on p. 52, this translation into English was made from photostats of our copies of the rare originals, nos. 631 and 642, supplied through my "courtesy".

SG.5

SG. 5 is a shelf only 3 inches high but very conveniently accommodating flatly two extra big folios, as follows:-

No. 2384, the 2nd edition of Cowper's work on Muscles. This is not the same as his "Anatomy" which caused the controversy with Bidloo, mentioned at no. 2383, shelf SF.2. It is in an excellent contemporary binding, skillfully repaired with the old ornate back applied to the new one.

No. 8866, is a magnificent edition of "Icones", all the pictures from the works of Vesalius, got out by the New York Academy of Medicine in conjunction with the University of Munich in 1934. This copy is

inscribed to the Osler Library in consideration of the fact that I gave them a good deal of help with the editing of the explanations of the plates. I cleared up some confusion for them in explaining the different forms of the lower-case Greek reference letters used, forms which modern printers have not in stock and which are often misinterpreted. What they took, for instance, to be an omega is in reality the old form of pi looking like an omega with a stroke over it. No less than 227 of these magnificent illustrations were actually printed from the woodblocks carved for Vesalius in 1542. They were of pearwood and had become warped through the centuries; some could not be quite flattened by steaming, so it was a delicate matter to build up the impression in each case from the distorted block. The impressions are much sharper than the original ones and the paper is better than that used in 1543. The curious fact that the old impression sometimes measures a few millimetres more than the modern one from the same block is explained by the stretching of the paper in the course of centuries. The previous woodblocks which had been used, I think, three times before at intervals of hundred years or so, were unfortunately burned in the bombing of Munich in the recent war. Those illustrations which had to be reproduced by photography are marked by an asterisk in the inner margin.

No. 2155 is a Latin work on the Muscles by John Brown of Norwich, but no relation to our friend Sir Thomas. Printed in 1684, this is the first anatomy to have the names of the muscles inscribed on the actual plates. There was an edition in English in the same year which has sometimes been called the first, but behind this book we have the very rare English

edition of 1681. The plates are the same, but have only reference letters engraved on the muscles. It was presented to us in 1943 by Dr. C. B. MacLean, McGill '27, a former member of our Osler Society, who promised it to me some years ago but had to wait until the old lady died who had given it to him. She would not be the Dr. Elizabeth Cohen of New Orleans, whose extraordinary pencil note is pasted inside the front cover, as follows:- "graduated as M.D. in the first medical collage to give Women A deplomia. I was 4 years there. I have practiceed sucksesfully for 30 years without missing one day Science 1857- to 1888: I have retierd from practice". Senility, aphasia, or unsucksesful schooling?

No. 2226 is Spon's great edition of Cardan's works in 10 huge volumes bound in rough green leather. Volume 1 has a good note by Osler quoting Gui Patin's references to the undertaking.

No. 2238 is a finely printed edition, 1554, of Cardan's Subtlety, which apparently contains a little about everything. The printer has put a puff or blurb on the title page, beginning thus:- Here, candid reader, is a completed work of which in the previous editions thou hadst nothing but the shadow, and yet a shadow well worth the embracing, etc. etc.

No. 2242, Cardan's Metoposcopia, 1658, in contemporary vellum skilfully repaired: the following MS. note was found too late to be printed with Osler's comment in the catalogue, "In the 800 figures of the human face the prognostic significance of every line is given, and

one can predict the end of one's friends and patients by the position of the warts and moles. It is what might be called a show book, useful to interest a group of students, and it illustrates an art which has possibilities much superior to palmistry."

No. 2250 is a magnificent book in a beautiful modern calf gilt binding. Cousin Emma, the wife of the donor, visited the Oslers in Toronto in my young days. She was a lovable soul, though a bit of an old maid (in spite of two husbands) and rabidly teetotal. I saw more than one surreptitious attempt to slip her a "laced" drink, but she was always too sharp for us youngsters.

No. 2282, the 18th-century French pharmacopoeia "faithfully Englished": among the MS. notes at the end half of a big page is devoted to an ointment "Admirabel for all sorte of wounds ... cureth biting of Mad dogs ... botches, Scailes ... water between the flesh and skin, and the bloody flux" and even "the palsey by anointing the place Greeved with It hot".

No. 2328, the posthumous *Curae* of Clusius: it was not noted in the catalogue that the obituaries by Vorstius and others, added in some copies, are lacking here.

No. 2395: perhaps the most interesting things about this "Body of Man" by Crooke, are the price (3 s) paid for it by Osler in 1906, the heavy varnishing of the engraved title, and the woodcut écorché (flayed muscle-man holding up his own skin) on the title-page, a poor

imitation of the famous one in Valverde.

At the end of this shelf has been added no. 8707, a handsome edition with facsimile, 1934, of the 1752 letter by that extraordinary versatile genius Benjamin Franklin, describing his own make of flexible catheter.

CW.1

No. 10594, an accession lying above no. 2633, is a 1596 edition of Fonseca on fevers sent to us in 1948 by Harry Friedenwald, the great collector of Jewish medicine, who died recently in his late 80's. He and his medical family were close friends and neighbours of the Oslers in Baltimore.

In no. 2618 Sir John Floyer in the early 18th century revived the scientific study of the pulse by means of his pulse-watch which would run for exactly one minute. His followers in that century had not the same common sense; Weir Mitchell ascribed their doctrines to "observation gone minutely mad".

Nos. 2630-1, bound together in old vellum, have pleasant controversial titles, "A sponge to wipe away the Weapon-Salve" and "The Squeasing of Parson Fosters Sponge".

No. 2635: it had escaped our notice in the catalogue that this bears on the fly-leaf the signature of R. P. Howard, Sept. of an undecipherable year. This means that Howard probably gave it to Osler

in his Montreal days.

No. 2637 in very well preserved old vellum is a criticism of uroscopy by an excellent Dutchman, van Foreest, 1589.

No. 2641 is the 3rd edition of Fothergill's pioneer description of diphtheria which wasn't given that name until 75 years later. The next volume, no. 2642, contains his early reports of angina pectoris.

No. 2646: some posthumous admirer of Marie Fouquet, Vicomtesse de Vaux, has clothed her Charitable Remedies, 1685, in very ornate red morocco.

In no. 2647, a French thesis, 1802, on the advantages of a weak constitution, Fouquier maintains that the more you try to cultivate your muscles the more your brain and other internal organs suffer. It might be worth translating for distribution in our sports-crazy universities and the McGill Alumni Society.

No. 2652, in a beautiful red morocco binding, is the first edition, 1546, of Fracastoro's work on Contagion; one of the great medical contributions of the Renaissance and a forerunner of the modern bacteriology. He was quite sure that infection was caused by living, invisible seeds. This is followed by French, German and English translations, the last by Wilmer Cave Wright, a woman in spite of her name; her edition, 1930, is a real contribution to medical history.

No. 2655 is a pretty example of "Italian-paper" flowered binding.

No. 2657 is a tiny quiz-compend, 1628, to help the students pass their examinations. The author whose real name was La Frambosière, raspberry bush, has Latinized that and also his home town, Vermandois in Picardy.

Nos. 2687-9 are little 16th-century books by Leonhard Fuchs, two of them in contemporary vellum. We lack his great botanical work. The fuchsia is called after him.

In no. 2703, the Life of Sir William Gairdner, at p. 155 is one of W. O.'s rare marginal pencil marks and his very much rarer dog's-ear. Somewhere he wrote of Herbert Spencer as being an old dry-as-dust who couldn't appreciate Plato. Here is a similar judgment in a letter of Gairdner to Allbutt, "To the end H. S. remained an example, perhaps the most conspicuous example, of a perfectly truthful, absolute scientist, who, with no really unamiable traits in his character, remained so far as we know, unloving and unloved, because devoid of the emotional nature on which love is founded." The inserted letter to Osler at the end contains a fine tribute to William Pepper.

In no. 2708, on cadaverous wonders, the letter about movement after death which Osler has inserted will be found before the chapter on the subject, at p. 451. It reminds me of the first and last time my own largely ludicrous practice got into the newspapers. About 1909 they sent across to the University Club late one Saturday evening for a doctor. An old retired businessman had dropped dead. He was very fat and a bank clerk and I had trouble getting him on to a bed. Out skiing the next morning I saw my helper looking very pale. He had had a bad

CW.1

CW.2

night. About two hours afterwards the old man had fallen off the bed with a crash, waking the household and starting the hysterics all over again. An obituary in the Gazette on Monday alleged that "Dr. Francis's services were of no avail".

No. 2721, Gérard on Stérilité is a serious book only in the sense that it is honest and scientific. It is written and illustrated in a charmingly jovial and "free" Gallic style. A favorite of the late H. M. Little, it is in a deservedly handsome binding by Riviere, probably done for Osler because the next two books, nos. 2723-4, are uniform with it, outwardly not inwardly, being the famous papers by Gerhard, of Philadelphia, on cerebro-spinal fever and on typhus.

An unusual thing about the next book, an accession, Gibson's Anatomy, 1697, is that some very early non-owner (or bereaved owner?) has written on the fly-leaf, "Lewis Chapman - not his book".

No. 2734, the last two volumes on this shelf, treat of medicine in 1774, perhaps not unjustly, as a menace to society.

CW.2

No. 2736, Glanvill's chief work, on scientific scepticism: it was recently pointed out to me that our copy lacks 15 of the preliminary leaves, including his important address "To the Royal Society"!

In no. 2739, on Progress, 1668, at p. 17 Glanvill refers to "the late Noble Experiment of TRANSFUSION ... which no doubt future

Ingenuity and Practice, will improve to purposes not yet thought of".

Among the works by Glisson, nos. 2757-62, are three in the fine mottled brown calf binding which Osler favoured in his Baltimore days for his particular treasures. It is mouth-watering to see that he paid only 7/6 for no. 2758, Culpeper's translation of the famous work on rickets. It was probably in bad shape for evidently Osler had to have the new back supplied for the contemporary calf sides.

In the first volume of no. 2765 I have put some correspondence concerning a portrait of the author, that genius Godman, which in 1941 was in Ottawa in the possession of his great-granddaughter, Mrs. A. C. Kains, painted by Peale.

Above no. 2792 is a fine old copy of the works of De Graaf recently acquired from the N. Y. Academy through the Exchange.

The next three volumes contain nos. 2795-809, probably a fairly complete collection of the outrageous pamphlets of that interesting quack James Graham. At the end of no. 2803 I have inserted a copy of a letter from the Lancet, 1847, which probably gives the name of the druggist whose interesting inscription occurs on the fly-leaf and "who refused to sell him Ether for the purpose of immoderately snuffing it up his nose, & thereby affecting his brain". The gem of the collection, however, no. 2810, too big for this shelf, is on SG.6.

No. 2813: Granville's interesting account of Laennec's invention of the stethoscope is not mentioned in the autobiography, but occurs

here on pp. 20-3, in his book on Sudden Death. When I asked Thayer about the discrepancy between the two accounts, he pointed out that the demonstration at the Necker Hospital described by G. may well have been the first public demonstration, and that Laennec would not necessarily tell his students that he had tried it that day or the day before in his private practice.

No. 2817, the 5th edition, 1676, of Graunt's Bills of Mortality, edited by Petty, is one of the great pioneer works of vital statistics.

No. 2820, an 1867 edition of Gray's Anatomy, has Osler's inscriptions dated between 1868 and 1872. It was returned to him in Oxford by Dr. Richard Kerry who had it from some other Montreal friends of Osler's, the Badgleys. The pencilled notes are hard to find but there are some on p. 421. This everlasting text-book is now in its 30th edition (1949). Next to this copy is the rare first edition, 1858, the only one Gray saw. I had the luck to find it offered for sale the same day that the Women's Medical Society of McGill handed me \$15 to spend in memory of Maude Abbott.

No. 2822: a recent letter from England tells me that the first piece in this Greatrakes volume, his Great Cures, 1666, is extremely rare, only one other copy, in the Huntingdon Library, being recorded by Wing. A fragile little leaflet of 8 pages, no wonder it hasn't survived. It is interesting to compare Faithorne's engraving of Greatrakes, the frontispiece to no. 2824, with the 1744 imitation inserted at the end.

No. 2828, a curious edition of Gregory's famous "Conspectus", shows what difficulties medical students were beginning to have with their still requisite Latin by 1836. What is probably the first edition is contained in the 3 volumes, nos. 7697 and 7697A, alongside and above this. Miss FitzGerald, an Oxford physiologist who formerly taught in Toronto, searched Edinburgh for those volumes for Sir William during 8 years.

CW.3

Nos. 2842-4: S. D. Gross, Lady Osler's first father-in-law, who died a few months before Osler went to Philadelphia, was the greatest of American pathologists and surgeons before the days of asepsis. The old-fashioned, but thoroughly deserved epithaph inserted in no. 2842 is inscribed by David Yandell "To my dear Osler". There is a fine tribute to Yandell on pp. 5-6 of vol. 2 of Gross's Autobiography, no. 2843. I remember what a delightful guest he was at 1 West Franklin St. soon after I went to Baltimore in 1895.

No. 2848 is in blackened old vellum which was once a medieval MS. This venerable binding, with a flap to close the book, contains not only the dissecting manual of Guinterius, Vesalius' teacher, 1536, but also a Greek edition of the Introduction or Physician, which is probably the same spurious work which Galen was amused to find attributed to him in a bookseller's shop in Rome. No. 2849: Guinterius had the help of Vesalius in this 1541 edition, as ^{he} mentions on p. 7. The note to no. 582 in this respect is wrong.

No. 2852: the letter of Gull to Sir James Paget, 1871, inserted here was sent to the Library in 1935 by Sir Charles Sherrington.

No. 2856: in the engraved title-page of this Charitable Medicine of 1632, poor Hippocrates seems to be depicted with a black eye!

No. 2867: these 4 volumes of De Häen's therapeutics are good examples of Italian-paper binding with leather backs.

2880: it is sheer exasperation to see a fat book by a son-in-law of Shakespeare without a single reference in it to the poet or his daughter! Apparently this copy of Hall lacks a frontispiece-portrait of Cook, the translator.

No. 2900: The author's 1886 letter inserted here has amusing references to the foetus in utero, "its doings, its tricks and its antics while there". It is written to E. B. Osler whose "magnificent dog" is mentioned; this was Bruce, a huge gentle beast who would let us children ride on his back.

The uniform old calf bindings on Gideon Harvey's books, nos. 2901-2, are good, which is apparently more than one can say for the contents!

No. 2912: Garrison wrote, "This little book is one of the shining monuments of medical scholarship".

No. 2918: Hecquet was a Jansenist and approved of the hysterical convulsions which led to the closure of the churchyard of St. Médard in

Paris, and to the affixing of the waggish affiche: De par le Roi, défense à Dieu / De faire miracle en ce lieu.

No. 2929, Helmont's famous Ortus: on p. 73 occurs the invention of the useful word "gas", suggested to Helmont by the similar pronunciation in Dutch of the word Chaos. The old-fashioned vellum binding is too fresh to be anything but recent. The translation of this work is no. 2930 on SD.2.

CW.4

No. 2944, the Pathological Investigations, 1840, of Henle, the famous histologist; the essay on Miasms has been called the first clear statement of contagium vivum. No. 9365, a recent English translation, is behind it on this shelf.

No. 2961: this Latin edition of Hewson's famous work on lymphatics has an intimate and personal dedication to his benefactor Benjamin Franklin; it is very different from the stilted English one in the Works, no. 2958, p. 115!

The unusual and unnoted book-stamp of E. Neal in no. 2966 looks more like a valentine with its billing doves and skewered hearts!

No. 2971 is the first edition, 1865, of that perennial classic whose title has been reduced from 42 words to "Hilton's Rest and Pain". A 1950 edition with supplements to each chapter bringing it up to date is no. 10909.

No. 2978 is Hodges' account of the great plague of London, the English translation, 1720, in its original vellum binding. With it is now the original Latin edition, 1672, no. 9388. Here was a physician who served nobly through the plague and yet his description is in many ways inferior to that of Defoe, who was a layman and a babe in arms at the time.

No. 2989, in the fine binding of the Baltimore period, is the very rare separate of Holmes's great paper on ^{the} Contagiousness of Puerperal fever, 1843. The journal in which it appeared was new and short-lived. This copy has three interesting book-plates:- of Holmes with the famous nautilus shell, of the Boston Medical Library, and of J. R. Chadwick, its librarian, the last bearing a very good portrait of the charming old agnostic as St. Chad. It was he who sent these plates to Osler, a devoted friend.

The inscription "Wm. Osler, Nov. 1919" in no. 3006 is in Lady O.'s hand. It came during his last illness and the inserted review of this Life of Horsley is Osler's last composition.

No. 3012, the two 1824 volumes of essays of the famous N. Y. physician Hosack: it appears that a 3rd volume was issued six years later and is wanting in both this set and that in the Medical Library.

No. 3012A, in a good old vellum binding and printed in 1610 by probably the last Robert of the celebrated Estienne family, is on the rather modern subject of divorce, called "Dissolution" in the

Paris of those days and the Quebec of these!

No. 3042-3 are two important astronomical works of Huygens together in what has been a fine old calf binding. Only one of the six plates noted under no. 3042 belongs to it. The other five, misbound, apply to the second work.

After no. 3050 comes an acquisition, no. 9089, a useful French translation of this strange old Latin work on Chiromancy. I commented on the author's possible name in connection with the first edition on SD.3.

No. 3057: that tall capital I at the end of the names of the author and editor on the title-page is a conventional contraction for lower-case ii, and should have been so printed in the catalogue.

No. 3058: the German use of capital J for I on the back of this fine old vellum binding makes the author's name look positively Jittery!

No. 3060-3, the Jackson Memoir and Letters should be read by every physician as, I think, Osler said. I don't remember having taken his advice!

CW.5

No. 3083, in venerable vellum, is by an obscure author who preferred the old to the new. He acknowledges that in 1690 one has to be very obstinate to deny the circulation of the blood but he believes that Hippocrates knew all about it.

No. 3085: curious that the 14th-century Burgundian author of this plague tract should turn out to be "Sir John Mandeville" of the famous Travels! One never knows! Lately Sir Thomas Mallory, the medieval author of the highly moral Mort d'Arthur, has been found to have been very much of a thug!

No. 3090: This collection of about half of the reprints of that lamented genius Wyatt Johnston was apparently made by Adami, who doubtless wrote the prefatory obituary and also the witty prematrimonial menu which has since been inserted at the end. The "Institut St. Jacques" (St. Jas. Club) no longer serves "Glace à la Montreal Waterworks" or calls its Roquefort "Cultures de Penicillium glaucum".

No. 3097 is a rarity as shown by the sumptuous Baltimore-period binding, but is unfortunately the 1776 edition, published a year later than the first which is one of the most precious early medical Americana.

The paper of no. 3101 is of strangely poor quality in contrast to the fine printing and vellum binding of the period, 1561.

No. 3103: Osler's "Two Frenchmen on laughter" in his "Men and Books", no. 6749, is an appreciative comparison, by an expert laugher, of this old work of Joubert and the recent one of Bergson (no. 2020) "without a dry page". Osler and Joubert both describe one spontaneous variety unknown to Bergson and leaving no bitter aftertaste.

No. 3106, in fine red leather, is the pioneer Civil War work

No. 3124, in old red morocco, is Hammond's *Dead Man's Kirtles* by Mitchell and Keen on nerve injuries from gunshot wounds. This copy is listed under Keen instead of Mitchell, probably because the name of the surgeon is the only one on the back and is underlined on the title-page. I doubt if this was done by Osler. It is a presentation copy from Keen to somebody else who probably had it bound. Two touchingly grateful letters written by Keen in his old age are inserted; one about his operation at the Mayo which he expected to be fatal, both about the comfort Osler was to him when he lost his adored wife 24 and 30 years before. With his works on this shelf is an accession, no. 9783, published in 1917, the frontispiece showing Keen in his army uniforms of 1861 and 1917! The grand old man died in 1932 aged 95 and keen in more than name to the last.

No. 3120, in contemporary vellum, is the great Kircher's pioneer microscopic "*Scrutinium*," 1659, the year after the first edition. Further on is no. 3123, a quarto in what must have been a fine calf binding before time and worms and readers gave it the works. It is on magnetism and Kircher calls it a physiologic treatise using the term, as Gilbert did, in its original sense.

In Klein's Handbook, no. 3127, Osler has written his name and "*Univ. Coll. Laboratory / 1873.*" The four authors on the title-page were his co-workers there and one of them, Burdon-Sanderson, he succeeded as Regius Professor at Oxford.

No 3134, in old red morocco, is Kornmann's Dead Men's Miracles which Haller called silly trifles. Opening it at the silk marker, chapter 143, I see why the ancient Passion hymn, Pange Lingua, connects the two instruments of man's fall and redemption - "Thence the remedy procuring Whence the fatal wound begun." - When Adam was dying, his son was unable to get past the angel with the flaming sword to seek a remedy in Eden, but the angel fetched three seeds from Eve's fatal apple-tree and told the son to plant them in his father's mouth when burying him. Out of these seeds grew the trees from which the cross of Christ was made.

Kornmann's next book, no. 3135, in old vellum, is on virginity, but it looks like dry legal stuff which hardly needed to put the censor off the scent with the notorious fake imprint of Peter Hammer of Cologne.

No. 3140, a parasitology of 1879, is inscribed "William Osler / Clin. Laboratory" in what looks like his early hand. I wonder if there could have been a room so designated at the M. G. H. in his time?

No. 3142, in old soft vellum with fragments of two of its ties, is the first edition of the alchemical New Precious Pearl, finely printed at the Aldine Press in 1546 and with handsome woodcuts as incomprehensible as the text they are supposed to illustrate!

No. 3144 is on the burning question (answered in the affirmative here and later by Dickens!) whether old toppers can go up in smoke by spontaneous combustion.

Nos. 3145-6 are two small duodecimos of the 17th century, the latter in contemporary vellum and the former in a modern imitation.

Nos. 3148-51, works of the great Roman clinician Lancisi, are finely printed books; no. 3151, in fine old gilt calf, has on the title-page the stamp of the Lancisian Library. He left his books and fortune to the Santo Spirito hospital in Rome. I hope whoever Osler got this from came by it honestly!

Nos. 3176-81 are a good collection of Lavater on physiognomy, and thanks to L. L. Mackall the bibliographical notes in the catalogue are valuable. On Mackall, and how Lavater and I attached him to Osler, see above under no. 896 on EH.2.

Nos. 3221-2, enlightened anonymous letters, 1745, on maternal impressions: we discovered the name of their author, Bellet, too late to put the books in their proper place in the catalogue.

The best feature about nos. 3232-3, on political gout, is probably their neat old vellum bindings. The books of Liceti which follow are in similar binding, and some bear on the title-page very

clear impressions of St. Peter-in-chains, the stamp of the ancient church in Rome from which they must once have been bought or pilfered.

No. 3241 is a 2nd edition of the great work of Lind on scurvy, first published three years earlier. This was the first convincing demonstration by a sea-going physician of its preventability and curability; but it wasn't until 1795 that the Admiralty issued an order that lemon juice must be carried, 200 years after it was first known to be a specific and 40 years after Lind's proof. Herbert Spencer quoted this as a classical example of administrative torpor.

No. 3244 is a neat example of a book by a famous bibliographer, Van der Linden, with uncertainty about its date of publication - 1660 on the title-page, but "Lugd. Bat. Elzevier, 1659" on the unpleasantly stiff vellum binding. The latter may of course be wrong, but it is more likely that the book was postdated by the publisher.

No. 3260, Sir Oliver Lodge's "Raymond" and the insertions, including Conan Doyle's "New Revelation", call to mind Osler's appropriate remark that it was time those two either put up or shut up. His own sympathy was with the fine poem he has inserted, "Non tali auxilio", not with that kind of help.

WD.1

Above no. 3275, Lowe's Surgery, by the founder of medical things in Glasgow, is an earlier edition, 1612, in old vellum, given to us by the late C.K.P. Henry in 1948.

Nos. 3277-80 are early editions in Latin or French, of Lower's famous work on the heart. The recent English translation by K. J. Franklin is in the Redpath Library in Gunther's series of Early Science at Oxford.

No. 3287, on "A thousand notable things" printed in 1579, has a versified puff on the title-page ending,

The paines and travell hethertoo is mine:
the gaine and pleasure hense forth will be thine.

Bound with no. 3294 are several examples of the extraordinary versatility (and verse-ability) of the late Sir Donald MacAlister who could translate from and into almost any language, even that of the gypsies!

No. 3297: see Osler's touching tribute to Bruce MacCallum and then read Dr. Malloch's interesting book on him entitled "Short Years", which includes some of MacCallum's letters, poems and tales. When his distinguished brother, W. G., died a few years ago, our papers reported that he had been born in Danville, P. Q., instead of Dunnville, Ont., and the Star said inquiries showed that nothing was known of the family in the Quebec village.

No. 3316: nothing need be added to the notes on the Menardi, except a word in praise of the excellent old vellum binding. The little book beside it in Italian paper, no. 3317, is an early French translation of the glossary in Book 7, beginning at p. 118.

No. 3319: the sub-title of this pioneer pamphlet of Manson's is good, "The mosquito considered as a nurse"!

Marat's "Essay on Man", no. 7731, follows his medical works on this shelf. Its two volumes illustrate the difficulty often experienced in knowing whether a work is complete or not. Even comparison with the unavailable 3-volume French translation might not settle the question.

No. 3333 is on the medicinal virtues of the beaver. At the end, on p. 218, is an unnoted and misprinted chronogram, evidently meant to read, Deo oMnIs sCIentIae & sapIentIae VIVo & aVrIfero fontI sIt LaVs aeVa, which would add up to 1684, the rule being that every letter which could serve as a Roman numeral must be counted and be printed as a capital.

No. 3334 is Dr. Mark's account of his own acromegaly which he himself did not diagnose until 1905 though his medical friends had recognized it 13 years earlier. Osler introduced me to him once when we met him on the street in London. He lasted until 1930!

No. 3340 is bound in what I think is called tree calf, on account of the design, even when, as here, the "tree" is excessively gnarled. It is curious to see the author and title written on the lower edge. Books of this small size one would not have expected to have been kept flat on the shelf even in the 16th century.

No. 3342 is finely printed and the title-page bears an interesting

woodcut showing Toby with his dead fish and guided by not only his guardian angel but a seeing-eye dog.

No. 3353: a 3rd copy of the 1640 edition of this extremely rare road book of Mayerne was later reported to us by Klebs as being in the Geneva Library. After no. 3355 is an accession, no. 9606, Mayerne's posthumous tractate on arthritis, 1676, in contemporary vellum which looks and feels almost like cardboard. This was given to us by the late Thomas Gibson, professor of the history of medicine and formerly of therapeutics at Queens University, who was an ardent student and collector of Mayerne. He also gave us the rare London, 1700, Opera medica, a big folio on shelf SAU.4. Reprints of three articles of his on Mayerne with which I helped him are in our pamphlet file. An envelope with notes and correspondence is kept on the shelf with the folio.

Nos. 3356 and 3356a: it is common to find two issues of the same book with different imprints, but here is an example of two "second" editions of the same book, from the same printing office, both 1666, but done for different publishers and entirely reset. The Latin title of no. 3357, also by Maynwaring, still holds good, namely, the history and mystery of syphilis, at least as regards its origin.

We are well off with the rare works of Mayow, nos. 3358-61. Most of them in contemporary binding. We even have a third and lovable copy of the Five Tractates, 1674, no. 8787, given to us by the sister of Dr. Meakins.

No. 3362: the first volume of Mead's Works, missing here, is in the Medical Library in two other editions, 1762 and 1763. This is a good collection of Mead's books, nos. 3362-72, most of them also in contemporary binding. The priced sale-catalogue of his library, no. 3369, and Osler's notes on it are of great interest. Cushing chose Osler's catalogue card of this for reproduction in the original edition, 1925, of the Life, vol. 2, p. 560. One thing that appealed to him beside the abundance of Osler's script was that this card shows the tinkering of probably all of us who had anything to do with the cataloguing, namely, Miss Willcocks ("the old girl"), me, Malloch, Hill and R. R. Trotman. The reproduction is in natural size, 5 x 8 inches. I still have occasion to refer to the old cards from which the Oxford Press managed to print the catalogue. They are in two cabinets in ED, the official designation of our telephone-booth-vestiary-filing room.

For those unaccustomed to ordering their drinks in Latin no. 3376 is a posthumous work of the elder Meibom (not the cystic son) on Beers. It is strange to find no pagination in a book of 1668; this copy is badly cut down but the one in Washington also is not paged.

No. 3377, by the egregious Meigs a few years after he should have been silenced by Holmes, is worth reading as an example of the flowery introductory lecture of a hundred years ago. On the title-page is a perfect example of the necessity of punctuation which is apt to be omitted in that situation. It looks to me as if somebody had added in ink an extra large elliptical full stop after the word "female" so as to assure you that it was the lecture and not the female which he delivered before his class.

WD.1

No. 3385 has an engraved frontispiece showing a perfect Blitz of witches riding the skies on devils, goats and broomsticks.

WD.2

No. 3388 is the well illustrated edition of the *Gymnastics of Mercuriali*, a large-paper copy in contemporary stiff vellum and with Greehill's bookplate.

No. 3395 is a good contemporary collection of early French tracts on Mesmer, supplemented by others in no. 3399.

No. 3408, Millingen's *Curiosities*, should be interesting. Opening the first volume at random I find that in Scotland the devil used to get up into the pulpit and preach in a voice "hough and gustie" (p. 207).

No. 3410 is, I believe, a very creditable work by Wesley Mills. He followed Osler from Trinity in Toronto to McGill and succeeded him here in 1884 as teacher of physiology, though not, apparently, of his other "institutes." It is extraordinary with how little affection or respect the students whom he taught here for years regarded him either as teacher or man. The Medical Library is extremely short of his various works. He was a scientific authority on the dog as well as on the human voice, and his second wife was a professional singer. He died suddenly in lodgings in London in 1915. Lady Osler gave me a graphic account of how she answered the call while

(fortunately) Sir William was away and inaccessible. She found the hysterical widow still weeping and wailing over the corpse, and characteristically, though she had no use for either Mills or his wife, Lady O. stayed on the job, made all arrangements and saw him properly buried. I remember in Baltimore when Osler had returned from a quick trip to Canada in which he had only an hour or two in Montreal, he received a postcard from Mills, full of ill-tempered incriminations because he had neglected to come and see his old friend, who was then living far out in the suburbs which Osler could not reach. I once heard Popsy Welch complain that Osler's affection for old pupils and colleagues sometimes seriously blinded him to their deficiencies. One of his nominees myself, it may be rash of me to mention that others besides Mills have been disappointing, e.g. a later professor of physiology and one of anatomy here.

No. 3428 is a quaint scientific poem on silkworms by the early zoologist Moffett. I wonder why we didn't put it in the Litt eraria section? Perhaps we thought his four works nos. 3427-30 were sufficiently scattered and left this one to go on the shelf with no. 3430.

No. 3438 was evidently bound for Caspar Bauhin in neat vellum and though so diminutive it contains two different editions of Mondino's Anatomy. The second one is undated and I have not succeeded in identifying it with any of the numerous other 16th-century "castigations" by Berengarius ("Carpus"). Dryander's edition, no. 3439, was a great improvement and its illustrations are interesting for comparison with the

superb ones of Vesalius published only four years later. Pilcher's article, no. 3441, is an interesting account of early dissecting, of Mondino and of the latter's artist-prosector, the young lady Alessandra Giliani, who apparently worked herself to death at the age of 19!

No. 3445, a handsome little book in Italian-paper and with interesting woodcut initials, contains, as the third of its four pieces, a Latin treatise on an important question which must have been most difficult (if Galen hadn't settled it!) namely, whether a remedy was hot, cold, moist or dry, and in what degree.

No. 3451: the markings opposite the more spicy "problematic questions" in the table of contents are not Osler's; he very rarely pencilled his books. When he did, he used a plus sign or a perpendicular line, not an X as here.

No. 3454, Morgan's Discourse, Philadelphia, 1765, is in well-deserved olive morocco, bound by Rivière, probably for Osler. The inscription, "writ large" to Dr. Hope and facing the title-page, is in Morgan's own hand. I believe that the proposed monument, the subject of the extensive correspondence inserted, came to naught. The Discourse is a great classic marking the founding of the first medical school in North America. Beside it is no. 9186 a loanable facsimile, 1937. Next comes his privately printed Journal with an inscription by Cushing, "Handed on to E. Y. D."

No. 3456: nothing more seems to have come to light about Morrison the surgeon who made this first description of the electric telegraph in 1753. In my speech at Richmond, Va., in 1937 I fished for information without result.

No. 3459, the Phthisiologia of Morton, one of Osler's heroes, is in his best Baltimore binding. Beside the 1720 English edition is now the earlier 1694 one presented to us by Osler's old pupil, adorer, and collector, Esther Rosencrantz, herself an authority on the disease.

No. 3461 is a fat, stumpy little collection of writings on blood-letting in contemporary, unmanageably stiff vellum. The compiler, Moix, was a Spaniard of Gerona (Gerundensis) and the book was printed at Geneva in 1612, at a time when religious prejudices ran high. As these Protestant printers relied chiefly on the Catholic market in France, they usually gave their town its ancient Roman name Colonia Allobrogum which many of the faithful would mistake for Cologne.

Friedrich Müller, the great Munich clinician, author of no. 3463 on how to study medicine, was a personal friend of Osler, also of our dean, Dr. C. F. Martin, who told me how after the first war Müller had complained to him that we were not sending him any more pupils from McGill. "I thought they would not be welcome." "Why?" "Have you forgotten a certain letter you wrote me?" "Ah, too bad! That was a mistake." "You may be glad to know that I suppressed it." Müller seized C. F. M.'s hand and pumped it hard, "Oh, thank you, thank you, thank you!" (He had written Nazily asking that his name be struck off the list of honor graduates of McGill.

No. 3464 is the prize dissertation by a greater Müller, Johannes, the biologist, on fetal respiration. It has been called the most significant essay ever submitted by a medical student; it was not published, however, until 1823, the year after his graduation.

No. 3471, in its original vellum rebounded, is Munier's valuable collection, 1654, of the recent discoveries and controversies with regard to the lymphatic system.

No. 3472: the subtitle of Munk's famous "Euthanasia: or, medical treatment in aid of an easy death" illustrates the unobjectionable connotation of the term in 1887. Nowadays it is usually applied to what is frankly called mercy-killing.

No. 3477: Osler paid a handsome tribute to the author of this great work on continued fevers, when he wrote in his textbook (4.ed., p.52) "I have seen Murchison himself in doubt".

No. 3479: under Froschauer's froggy device is printed the lure, so much neater in Latin, Buy, read, enjoy; here are rarities worth the knowing and not to be despised. At least the woodcut initials large and small throughout the book are interesting.

Nos. 3482-3: we lack the first of the two volumes of the modern translation of this Hermetic (alchemical) Museum. There are still crackpots who have faith in such nonsense.

WD.2

No. 3489: the unaccustomed marginal markings show very clearly how the Freshwater Diatoms were seducing the theolog, "W. Osler, Trin. Coll.," in the spring of 1868!

WD.3

No. 3506, in war-time cardboard binding, illustrates one of the difficulties we met in preparing the printed catalogue. This little paper by Norris had been cut^{out}/of an obscure journal without any note of its source or its author. Worse than that, it was entered on the library card as by Lister. A search of the subject entries in the Index Catalogue gave the clue.

Nos. 3509-13 are works of Nostradamus, the famous prophet. An English translation of his Prophecies is in the Redpath Library and we have a book by Robb, 1941, on his supposed foretelling of the Hitlerian horrors! The truth seems to be that he foretold so many different catastrophes, that some were bound to be confirmed. No. 3509 is a quaint little almanach bound in black vellum.

No. 3527: the publishers in 1927 denied the existence of this edition of the first volume of the Opuscula with translations from Latin into English. I think I did not convince them until I quoted their own history journal, Janus, 12: 537, 1907. Sixteen additional volumes of these most valuable treatises by old Netherlanders have been issued up to 1943. We have them all on shelf EG.4. The series was begun in honor of the centenary of the Dutch medical journal.

No. 3607, Cardinal Paleotti on the advantages of old age, 1550, is appropriately bound in very tough old vellum.

No. 3609, Morley's Palissy the Potter in beautiful calf binding, is one of the books Osler had me read to him, ten minutes a night, in his bath. Morley's Life of Cardan was another.

No. 10279 is an acquisition, Casey Wood's copy of Pansier's Collection of old ophthalmic writers, of which we had only an incomplete set. C.A.W.'s Rome bookseller had a stock of old illuminated vellum anthem books which he used for binding. The magnificent fragment which clothes this volume is apparently from the Revelation, where they are casting down their golden crowns before the throne.

Alongside nos. 3610-11, N. Papin's Powder of Sympathy, is now no. 9359, the famous pamphlet by his son Denys, describing in English to the Royal Society his "New Digester", 1681. It is not only the first pressure cooker and autoclave, but the invention of the safety valve which made the steam engine possible.

No. 3617 contains many engravings of the convulsionnaires being healed at the tomb of the deacon Pâris in the churchyard of St. Médard. In connection with no. 2918 on shelf CW.3 I quoted the waggish notice forbidding God, by royal command, to perform any more miracles there!

No. 3625, in a fine calf binding, too well preserved perhaps to be as old as it looks, is the first edition of Pascal's famous Treatises, "Traitez", the old spelling of traités, on the pressure of water and air respectively. No. 3626 in contemporary vellum, on the Triangle, &c. is an important work in the history of mathematics.

Nos. 3632-3, an historico-physico-medical study of the donkey and a disquisition on the verminous nature of death, show what asinine discussions could interest the Leipsic Academy about 1700 and how badly books could be printed at that time.

No. 3645, Percival's famous Ethics, 1803: after this and after Leake's recent edition comes a copy of the extremely rare first edition circulated privately by Percival in 1794. This almost unknown issue was found in the Medical Library.

No. 3651, Petri on elephants, is bound up in a fat old vellum volume with three other "Curious" treatises like 3632 above, namely, on dogs (3631) eggs (2707) and salamanders (4291). The profuse engravings of elephants in Petri's book are interesting and sometimes exciting.

Nos. 3653-64 are a good collection of the works of Sir William Petty, the pioneer of political economy and vital statistics, all included under his own term "Political Arithmetick". With them is no. 8339, a photostat copy presented by Dr. Fulton in 1943, of Petty's extremely rare "Advice" to Hartlib, 1648, from the copy at Yale. It is usually known as the Tractate on education.

Anyone old enough to have done autopsies on typhoids will be interested in seeing no. 3665, Peyer's account, 1681, of the intestinal glands. It cost ten groats at Leipsic in 1690, according to the note on the title-page, and is in contemporary leather with modern gilding on the back antedated "1581"!

Nos. 3668-9 are two of the many 16th-century editions of Phaer's Regiment (i.e. regimen) of Life, defective like nearly all copies. It required a good deal of research and a visit to the British Museum to identify these editions. The misguided modern title-page foisted on no. 3668 and attributing it to "Pynson, 1530", is fortunately too "phoney" to have created a "ghost".

No. 3694, Platter's memoirs edited and translated into French by Fick deserve the praise given to them by Osler, who wrote this note in the English version, no. 3695, translated directly from Fick by Cumston without any acknowledgement. Cumston was a New Englander

practising in Geneva, a prolific writer on historical subjects but more prone than most historians to appropriate other people's work!

No. 3699 in well-preserved vellum is Plemp on the hygiene of the togated, those entitled to wear gown and hood. A learned owner's name has been cut off the title-page but not his (?) pedantic note in Greek that he read the book in 1692.

No. 3700: more than its great anthropological interest has carried this famous work of Ploss and Bartels through so many editions. The English version, "Woman", 1956, in 3 profusely illustrated vols., is on EF. 6. Its 1st vol. is popular with the students who in borrowing it usually explain that it will interest their wives!

No. 3706 by Polybus, son-in-law of Hippocrates, 1545, is bound in the vellum of a notarial document dated Dec. 1461.

No. 3707: Averroism and Pomponazzi had a fascination for Osler. Personally, I like his name.

Nos. 3712-23 are a good collection of Porta with notes by Osler. Comments have been made above at SD.4 on some of these and our more recent acquisitions. The limp vellum binding of no. 3713 is interesting.

Nos. 3725-6 by S. Porzio are finely printed little books of the middle of the 16th century, one a pioneer work on the colour of

the eyes, the other a report to the Pope on the possibility of the genuineness of the case of a German girl reputed to have fasted for two years. This latter booklet is in the sumptuous purple dress of the Cortina Library. Some other tall stories have been inserted, notably a cutting in Dutch containing an account of Roger Dodsworth, born 1629, overwhelmed in an avalanche on St. Gothard in 1660, found in the ice in 1826, resuscitated and interviewed as he passed through Lyons on his way home after an absence of 166 years!!! I have not found any other record of this reputed son of the antiquary of that name, nor of his "deep freeze."

The title of no. 3727, Pott's original "Remarks", shows that it is the resulting palsy and not the spinal deformity which should bear his name.

No. 3730 is the first book in English on microscopy, and its author, Power, was the first Fellow of the Royal Society to be elected, in 1663, the year after its foundation.

Nos. 3734-6 are editions in Latin and English of the Popular Errors in Medicine by Primrose who is better but less favourably known for his opposition to Harvey. At the end of no. 3737, a small vellum volume containing his Handbook, is bound a much more important work, the Static (i.e. weighing) Medicine of Santorio, a 1642 edition, the earliest one we possess although the work dates from 1614. This is a

(#3912)

pioneer work on metabolism, and the author is shown eating his dinner seated on a chair suspended from a steel balance.

Nos. 3740-1, one in Italian paper, the other in W. O.'s special binding of his Baltimore days, are two 16th-century editions of the famous Linacre's translations into Latin of the Sphere (of the heavens) of Proclus who was a die-hard pagan, an anti-Christian of thoroughly Christian charity and a voluminous writer on philosophy and astronomy. He was one of the last pious worshippers at the shrine of Aesculapius at Epidaurus in the 5th century when it was a thousand years old, and he was relieved to find that the Christians had not yet plundered it.

No. 3760 is a first edition of Ramazzini's pioneer work on occupational diseases. It is followed by the first English translation, (#3761) 1705. The Latin of his much revised and augmented 1713 edition is in his Opera omnia in the Medical Library, as is also the edition in English of 1750, which repeats unchanged the original English of 1705, plus a translation of Ramazzini's supplement of 1713. The entire revision brilliantly translated with notes by the late Dr. Wright of Bryn Mawr in 1940, no. 9556, now stands here on the shelf.

No. 3766; Read's Surgeons' Companion, contains on pp. 645-704 a good English translation of Tagliacozzi's description of his famous operation for the restoration of the nose. It is reprinted in

an excellent recent book on Tagliacozzi by Gnudi and Webster.

No. 3777, the famous pioneer work by Redi on parasitology, is finely printed like most of his books and is in wonderfully preserved vellum. At the edges of which one can see the "waste" used to stuff the binding, in this case leaves from a well printed 16th-century book on logic.

Nos. 3790-1: an 18th-century edition of Rummelin's dissected plates, lacking here, is in the Medical Library under the title Nosce Te Ipsum, without the author's name and edited by L. C. Hellwig, who omits a great deal of the piety.

No. 3794 by Reys Franco hardly lives up to the promise of its title which someone has translated in faint pencil on the first printed page, "The pleasant paradise of merry and jocund questions", of which there are 100 discussed on 1300 large pages. Even such problems as the dangers of drinking a mixture of milk and wine, to say nothing of the modern diagnosis of pregnancy from the urine, betray no Latin jocosity.

After no. 3795, a treatise on the sutures used by the ancients, comes an accession in the shape of a small book by Rummel (Rhumelius), 1625, describing some epidemic in Bavaria. On pp. 78-9 he comes astonishingly close to our McGill campus with a mention of a pandemic "in the province of Hochelaga" in 1534, probably Cartier's scurvy.

Nos. 3809-11: what we have of the famous Riolan the younger here and in the Harvey section are mostly his controversial works which nowadays belie his reputation. We lack his more creditable books, e.g. the *Anatomia (Anthropographia)*, 1626, and the *Opuscula*, 1649.

Beside no. 3813 is Rivière's *Practice*, 1657, transferred from the Medical Library. The scorched back of its old binding is a good illustration of the fortunately reparable damage done to some of the books in our fire of 1907. The Latin folio of his complete works, 1683, given by Casey Wood, is on shelf SA.4.

After no. 3817, Robinson on the Spleen, now stands his book on gout, dated in MS. "1756". This interesting copy belonged to the famous Erasmus Darwin (grandfather of Charles), bears his book-plate in two forms and acidulous notes in his handwriting. These confirm W. O.'s comment that none of Robinson's works were of any importance. They begin on the back of the front cover (which is loose) with, "Insufferable Nonsense throughout!" and end on the fly-leaf with the following delightful epigram which as far as I can make out has never been published:

Your Doctors of old were extravagant Folks,
While they gave you Counsel sic their Fools gave you Jokes:

Our Author, so frugal, neglects this old Rule,
And exhibits himself both as Doctor & Fool.

The book is one of the Darwiniana given to us by our beloved dean, the late J. C. Simpson, who had them from Sir Geo. Darwin with whom he worked at Cambridge.

Nos. 3818-23: This collection of the pioneer midwifery of Rösslin and his translators is well described in Osler's printed notes, but do not fail to look at the famous woodcut on the 3rd printed leaf of no. 3818, showing the handsome young doctor presenting his rather intimate and astonishing book to the blushing duchess, and at the amusing "birth figures" further on of the very athletic fetuses cavorting in roomy wombs. These are descended from ancient Greek MSS. and were used frequently in the 16th century. In no. 3821, an early owner, "Nicholas perry ... of Ascot in the county of Oxon yeoman", to ease his Puritan conscience has inscribed this verse, without line endings, in a beautiful old hand, "for all the sins that I have don Lord rid mee out of hand and make me not a scorn to foels that nothings vnderstand".

No. 3825: I wonder what the Buccomantic William Rogers, (see frontispiece), "chevalier de plusieurs ordres", would say to the raw-beef, circus-clown-big-mouthed gals of our generation of lip-stickers.

No. 3832, Rondelet's therapeutics, 1576, an obese "small octavo" of 1300 pp., has been astonishingly well held together in its contemporary vellum; only the end-papers seem new.

No. 3844, on Lourdes and its ancient prototypes, the temples of Aesculapius, is by a thoroughly sceptical savant.

No. 3846 is an interesting comparison of British and French surgery written by the great Philibert Roux, one of whose distinctions was the introduction of the operation for cleft palate and whose first such operation was done on our founder, John Stephenson, in 1819.

No. 3849: inside the back cover A. Arrowsmith in 1758 records paying 1s. 6 d. for this fine vellum-bound Expert Midwife when the book was 120 years old and the work was two centuries out of date.

Among Rush's books, after no. 3860, is a recently acquired edition of Sydenham's works, Phila., 1815, with notes by Rush adapting some of them "to the climate and diseases of the U. S." In no. 3861, probably a privately printed edition of Rush's family letters about yellow fever, Weir Mitchell's inscription to W. O. reads, "As a physician I am glad to give these remembrances of a great and heroic doctor to a worthy member of our medical brotherhood". It is written in his shaky hand. I remember once at dinner in Baltimore, he blandly confessed to Mrs. Osler, whom he very much admired, though it wasn't mutual, that his tremor was due to his cigars which he preferred to a steady hand. Mrs. O., even in my presence, didn't mince words in expressing her contempt, which he took like a good-humored lamb. When later I told her of my shocked astonishment she grunted, "He's just a stuck-up old prig"! W. O.'s opinion was very different (see his note to no. 5158).

James Rush, the author of no, 3866, was a son of the famous Benjamin and gave up medicine for philosophy and general science. This book on the human voice belonged to our T. Wesley Mills, whose signature is on the fly-leaf, and who was also an authority on the voice.

No. 3869: these five composite volumes of the works of Ruysch, 1696-1729, with a covering general title-page dated 1721, were a difficult mess to catalogue. They are full of interesting pathological records and pictures, but specific information is difficult to find in such piecemeal publications with no continuous pagination. Ruysch's famous museum was bought by Peter the Great who shipped it to St. Petersburg; but on arrival the moist specimens were all ruined, dry and rotten. In those days they were preserved in spirits of wine and the sailors had slurped the liquid!

No. 3874: the pseudo-Virgilian poem on Livor is certainly "to be found" in the 16th-century editions of his works. I have been told, but forget, to whom it is now ascribed. The word means in Latin or in English anything from a bruise to the slaty blue tinge of a ripe cadaver, but in the Latin poets it is used for envy or jealousy. This particular poem reads something like a Renaissance description of the "Pocks." The large folding fly-leaf at the back of the volume is an irrelevant MS. legal report on a question of inheritance. On the shelf with this is now a similar Nuremburg 1517 edition of the Regimen in which the German text differs slightly. It belongs to the Adams collection.

No. 3875, in fine contemporary leather, may have cost 12 pence 400 years ago, but Osler had to pay as many pounds for it.

No. 3882, by the famous medical lexicographer, Blankaart, has a pleasant picture on the title-page of a Dutch family, including the baby, at dinner about 1635.

No. 3906 is a fine example of 17th-century stiff vellum binding with protective flaps (whose technical name I forget) on the fore edges.

No. 3910 is a finely printed little urology in an interesting old-style, modern binding whose leather covers seem to be ingeniously grained to imitate 15th-century wooden boards.

No. 3915, Quincy's useful translation of Santorio, has a much better frontispiece of him in his weighing chair than that mentioned above, in no. 3912 bound with no. 3737.

No. 10367 is an intruder in fine old contemporary limp vellum, Durante Scacchi's *Subsidium* (aid), 1596, which got into Casey Wood's net because of its opening chapter on the eyes. At the end is a long plea in very small print to his two sons to take up medicine as a profession and never to spurn its nobility.

EK.1

No. 3932: though this book of Schenck's on the Human Head is complete it constitutes apparently only the first of seven parts of

his great work published the same year with title in Greek and Latin "Rare and Wonderful Cases" and containing some creditable contributions in pathology. In case 226, at p. 260 here, he gives a graphic and pathetic account of the death of his wife from eclampsia during the excitement of a conflagration in the neighborhood. In his son's book, no. 3953, on calculi, do not fail to admire the vellum binding and the comical picture of the lynx in the Cesi(?) book-stamp on the back of the title.

In the engraved title-page of no. 3936 notice the tobacco pipe in the hand of the small boy and the realistic effect it is having on him!

No. 3937 is a shocking revelation of the parts and excretions of animals formerly used in medicine. Among the less disgusting remedies is human blood, but the drinking of it fresh and hot "requires great caution, because it not only brings a truculency to the takers, but also the Epilepsie".

In no. 3948 is now inserted a striking example of the famous "potent ferment", in the shape of a note in Osler's hand reading, "A Manual of ophthalmic surgery for students by G. E. de Schweinitz ... Phila., 1889. A suggestion. Verb. sap." It was thrown into de Schweinitz's lap one evening in 1887 and gave him the idea of this successful textbook which, however, did not appear until 1892. Cushing,

who describes the incident on p. 280 of the Life, sent the note to us with S.'s approval.

No. 3950 is one of the great works of enlightenment, Reginald Scot's Discoverie of witchcraft. Every word of the long and delightful Elizabethan title is worth reading, and notice the small type in which his name is printed. He was the first to take the modern view that the devil had nothing to do with witchcraft; it was all a delusion. James I, a rabid witch-hunter, was always careful to mention that the unspeakable author, in spite of his name, was an Englishman. Notice also the woodcuts of some "conveyances of juggling" on the two unnumbered leaves between pages 352 and 353, one of them showing how to decollate John the Baptist.

No. 3953, the standard collection of old works upon the still mysterious sweating sickness; it is a shock to the conscientious librarian to find most of the leaves of an important book still unopened after it has been 50 years in his care!

Lying flat and "supra" at this point is a recent acquisition, William Sermon's Friend to the Sick, or, The honest Englishman's Preservation, 1673. It was bought from the first catalogue issued by Mr. Arnold Muirhead since he went into business for himself. He was a helpful habitué of this library in its and his Oxford days and is the author of the charming Memoir of Lady Osler.

No. 3976, a Byzantine alphabetical dietary, has on its title-page an unusual inscription written by Schröter in 1553 when he was professor of medicine at Vienna; the book belonged to him and to his desiderated future posterity, if that curiously abbreviated word is speratae.

No. 3983: the binding is so handsome that one is not surprised to see it signed on the inside of the first fly-leaf, "Fazakerley Liverpool / bookbinder to H. M. the King".

No. 4002: pp. 145-153 illustrate a difficulty which confronted small printers in Latin countries in the old days. They had small stock of the letter k which normally occurs only in the word Kalends, but they needed 3 or 4 small letters for the signatures at the foot of the pages. The usual recourse was the combination lz as here on pp. 145, 147, 149 and 151, but for p. 153 he has found one lower-case k. This book was printed at Lyons; the difficulty is also illustrated in no. 3440 printed at Venice.

No. 4003, Somerset's Century of Inventions, is a very tantalizing little book. He gives only the "Scantlings" of his 100 anticipations, to remind him later to put them in practice which apparently he never did. He might have been the Edison of the 17th century.

No. 4021, Steno's pioneer work on muscle physiology, is a finely printed quarto contrasting in this respect with his duodecimo opuscles

preceding it on the shelf. The vellum is modern.

No. 4025, Stentzel: it sounds to us like a labor-saving device, but here is a German of the name in the 18th century writing a book on sleep entirely in both Latin and Greek, the two versions in adjacent columns!

No. 4026: it is easier now than when this Maine philosopher wrote in 1906 to believe that "we live at humanity's darkest hour" (p. 127). Within three centuries our descendants will have attained physical immortality. They are welcome to it!

No. 4042: these three volumes of Stricker's Histology with some pencilled notes by W. O. are evidently among those he got at Nock's with the money awarded him for his prize thesis in 1872. (See his introduction to the catalogue, p. xviii.)

No. 4051, in old gilded vellum, has a folding table at the end listing about 180 different kinds of pulse but acknowledging that only 11 have their specific descriptive names in Latin.

EK.2

No. 4057 is in the handsome red leather binding in which, doubtless, Mead presented it to the Earl of Orrery. In his tract, appended to Sutton's work, Mead thinks that scurvy is due more to the foul air than the bad diet on shipboard.

Opening no. 4058 at random (p. 49) I read that a teetotal lady in Dr. Sutton's practice got delirium tremens from surreptitious nocturnal swigs of tincture of lavender!

No. 4064: Francis Sylvius, of Leyden (and of the fissure, etc.) was the first to associate tubercles with phthisis.

No. 4067, by the earlier Sylvius, is in old heavy-paper binding remarkably well preserved. We apparently were unable to identify the 1553 Paris printer whose extraordinary device appears on the title-page, namely, two fat horses who seem to be devouring a human corpse. Or are they the sun's steeds trying to revive Phaeton who is shown falling with them in a fine initial on leaf 185?

No. 4078: here is a rare instance where I felt justified in substituting a note from the Dictionary of National Biography for the one copied earlier by Osler on the inside of the cover from the old Biographie Médicale.

No. 4080: "Voiries et cimetières" looks an odd title to anyone familiar with the Montreal municipal vehicles, etc., but the author defines the first word as "dépôts publics ou particuliers d'immondices".

No. 4081: another book with leaves still unopened after p. 12!

No. 4087, in old vellum, has a preface by the bookseller to medical students, telling them, like the modern advertisements (but in Latin!), that here is the book they have been clamoring for so long.

EK.2
(cont'd.)

No. 4104: the note in our printed catalogue needs revision. Canniff was right after all in stating that this 1832 edition of the Thomsonian textbook was printed at Hamilton, Canada. I had enquired of at least six different Hamiltons, including the Ontario one whose librarian in 1924 said that there was no trace there of its printers, Smith and Hackstaff. A brighter successor has since found them.

No. 4106: here is a fat quarto of nearly 800 pages of 17th-century Latin on Rhabarbarology, yes, rhubarb!

No. 4115: one of the few items lacking in this extraordinary collection of pieces about the notorious Mary Toft is Hogarth's picture of Superstition in which she is shown convulsing on the floor of the chapel with rabbits running out from under her skirt. Item xxiii, the letter written by the duped surgeon while he was actually delivering Mary of the rabbits, is of course unique. When I hear remarks about the present-day know-it-all flappers, I think of the 15th verse of the MS. 1727 ballad, which is item xv here:

Good midwives, alas, your trade is undone,
Dame Nature's recesses are secret to none;
And a girl of fifteen knows so much of the matter,
She'll deliver herself without all that clatter.

The butchers are said to have complained that for a time no one would eat rabbits for fear of cannibalism!

No. 4116: a strange yellow stamp which occurs twice at the foot of the half-title and again twice at the foot of the last printed page, is that of a Dr. Mercanti, censor of the diocese of Modena. Strange indeed, if in his official capacity he should have to so stamp every copy of every book printed there!

No. 4120: I notice on p. 151 "An Electuary for the Running of the Reins", a term still used by the southern negroes for gonorrhoea.

No. 4122 shows the notoriously insanitary Naples to have been more than a 100 years ahead of Northern Europe and America in public health measures against tuberculosis!

Nos. 4123-5, by the famous alienist D. H. Tuke, all bear presentation inscriptions to W. O. On the wall facing these books now hangs a little portrait in oils which was reproduced in the Bulletin of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, 46: 79, 1930. In an envelope on the back of it I have put the following note:

"When Osler was in London in 1885, giving the Gulstonian Lectures, he evidently dropped into the studio of his friend H. S. Tuke, who painted a sketch of him in oils. It is dated March 2nd of that year.

"Osler probably forgot all about it, for it was not until 1927, eight years after his death, that it came to the knowledge of his family. It was then sent to Lady Osler by the artist with the explanation that it had been in his sister's possession all these years.

"Tuke, who died recently a famous artist, was the son of the well known alienist, Daniel Hack Tuke. The Tukes had been friends of the Oslers in Falmouth before Osler's parents came to Canada. Osler had stayed with them in 1872 on his first visit to England. The future artist's sister, then aged 9 years, like all children, had lost her heart to Osler, so much so that thirteen years later she had appropriated this portrait and kept it."

EK.2
(cont'd.)

Tulp, no. 4126, is giving the anatomy lesson in the famous picture by Rembrandt of which a copy hangs in our Anatomical Museum. This is a third edition, 1672, of his Medical Observations in which he gives an early description of beri-beri (p. 286) and the first published picture and description of the chimpanzee (p. 270) called wild man, *Homo sylvestris*, translating the native "orang-outang".

No. 4135: toppers who have difficulty with the black-letter of this old book on wines, will find a modernized version in the adjacent facsimile published by Dr. Larkey in 1941.

No. 4132: at the end of this classical little study of tetanus of the new-born on the island of St. Kilda is now inserted a letter addressed to the "Head Doctor In English Hospital" and received by the late Fred Tees when he was superintendent of the M. G. H. . Geo. Williams of Cadieux St. offered to Learn him to cure Lock-Jaw in four hours, "the longest I ever Took". "I have put an ad In papers that I would Learn any Doctor for \$5.00 but none came. Free to 1 doctor each hospital." For a very early, and possibly overlooked, account of the prevention, by a Dr. John Stewart, of the endemic in the island of Grenada by means of turpentine dressings, read pp. 36-8 in Chisholm's "Essay on malignant pestilential fever", 1795, no. 9554. Chisholm on p.30 recounts an unbelievable incidence of longevity, potency and brutality; James Forthton, a few days before his death in his alleged 127th year, supervising the public flogging of a negro wench who had refused his embraces.

EK.2
(cont'd.)

No. 4140: beside this modern edition of Tyson's famous work is no. 9864, a good recent study of him as a pioneer anatomist. Tyson's original quarto was noted at shelf SG.1. (#4139)

The next two books, nos. 4141-2, came to Osler "with the love of his friend the author". Tyson was his favorite intimate in Philadelphia, one of the few W. O. habitually called by his first name, usually in this case with an epithet derived from Tyson's magnum opus, "Urinary Jim".

No. 4144: this little book is the first edition of Underwood's Treatise on the Diseases of Children, 1784, which was the standard textbook for 60 years, growing into 3 volumes and later contracting again, though without much improvement except in simplification, leaving out for example the diminutive in the infants' "little" mouth, "little" bowels, etc. This reminds me of F. M. Fry under whom I used to work happily at paediatrics. He could never speak of a "child" or "baby" and at lunch at the R. V. H. he was usually greeted with "Any interesting bibsy-wibsy-teeny-weenykits today, Fred"? He brought back from Germany, where we worked together in 1906, a sovereign remedy for the summer marasmus of those days, namely whey, which I had the honour of christening Fred Fry's Far-Famed Food For Fattening Famished Foundlings". I myself rescued at least one miserable-looking specimen with it which has since proved well worth saving. Several later editions of Underwood are in the Medical Library.

No. 4149: it is good that there are still some crack-brains with faith enough in the fraudulent blitherings of the old alchemists to give us a translation such as this of "The triumphal chariot of antimony" which incidentally claimed for a mythical old medieval monk, Basil Valentine, many of the chemical discoveries of the much abused Paracelsus. It takes a modern bibliographer to prove that the "Chariot" was written not before but 100 years after Paracelsus and probably by a rascal called Thölsde. The Valentine fairy tale can be read in the title of no. 4150.

Vallisneri's quartos, nos. 4155-8, are finely printed and in old vellum to match. He was a many-sided/^{gentleman} and is important in the history of geology for recognition of the nature of fossils and for his study of underground water and artesian wells (no. 4158). The "Verney" of no. 4155 was the brother of J. G. Duverney, pioneer of ear diseases.

No. 4162 and its neighbour, an accession, no. 9504, are 17th-century disquisitions which Haller found pleasant reading by a learned orientalist Welsch, the former on the Guinea worm and the latter on Aegagropiles, not easy to find in the dictionary but apparently meaning concretions found specially in the stomach and intestines of wild goats.

No. 4163, Toby Venner's Straight road to long life (via Bath!) has a supplement on tobacco whose separate title-page, on p. 395, is

worth reading, "concerning the taking of the Fume of tobacco, which very many, in these dayes, doe too too licenciously use", 1650.

No. 4166: the engraved title-page includes what looks like an accurate picture of the post-Vesalian anatomical theatre in Padua, where Vesling's demonstrations attracted such an influx of students that on one occasion the structure collapsed.

No. 4172, a nicely printed little book on lymphatics in well preserved vellum, has an extra engraved title-page with an autopsy scene in which the operator looks very astonished at what he sees in the abdomen of the smirking corpse.

No. 4173 is a typical Lyons 16th-century edition of Vigo's Surgery, the first part of which he called Copiosa. In his proemium he mentions a work of that title as though it were by another man and I wish I knew whether he was referring to the anonymous work of which our MS. no. 7579 is the only example I have found. I once asked Sudhoff who replied that it was probable, "for Vigo stole everything".

EK.3.

No. 4181 is an interesting association item, Wadd's own extra illustrated copy of his work on corpulence, also with some of his original etchings used by him in the 1829 ed. which now stands alongside. Broadley, from whose library the 1819 copy came, was a well-known antiquary.

No. 4185: not many medical families could produce such a composite volume as this containing papers by the five generations of Boston Warrens.

Nos. 4199-201: it is good to be able to add to W. O.'s note of Weber's athletic longevity that the delightfully erudite son, Parks Weber, now 89, promises to last as long and (I believe) without such strenuous exercise.

Wells, nos. 4210-11: an interesting American Loyalist and his essay on dew, one of the great contributions to science and a beautiful example of a careful experimental study.

Nos. 4214-7: John Wesley as a physician! According to the rules Osler laid down these books should have been classed in Litteraria, being medical works by a layman, but after all, Wesley studied physic privately and probably to as good effect as most physicians of his day. He ran a dispensary for the poor for many years in London and could certainly not be classified as a quack. Here we have the 1st and the 26th editions of his "Physick" and the reprint of his extremely rare "Desideratum" which is the second English work on electrotherapy. Dock's essay (no. 4218) is probably a juster estimate of Wesley's medical services than the 1938 pamphlet here on the shelf (no. 9298) by Turrell, who apparently nurses a grudge against the regular profession.

No. 4219 is the 1st edition of Wharton's book on the glands and this copy was bought by Aubrey for 5 shillings two years after its publication. The description of his "ductus salivalis" which now bears his name is on p. 129, a reference you would not find in a recent large work on anatomical eponyms, but can dig out of the 18th-century Portal, no. 6373, after the worthwhile labour of mastering his complicated index.

No. 4222: Dr. Singer must have been woolgathering when he inscribed this copy of his reprint of the 16th-century pioneer work as "from the author"!

Nos. 4230-1: Whytt's most important essay, that on animal motion, is not here, but in the posthumous edition of his Works, in the Medical Library.

Nos. 4232-3: Weyer, Wierus, or, as he is sometimes erroneously called in English, Wier, was the first physician to protest against the witch mania. It is curious to find Canada mentioned in such an early book. On p. 113 (bk. 1, ch. 20) our woods are said to harbour a demon called Grigri. Perhaps that is what the Indians called the blackfly! The corresponding chapter in the French translation is numbered 22.

Nos. 4244-5: with these on the shelf is now the 1833 Philadelphia edition of C. J. B. Williams's Diseases of the Chest. He was the pupil

of Laennec who introduced the stethoscope into England. We have in the cupboard a box of models of old stethoscope presented to Osler by Theodore Williams, his son.

No. 4249 is the first edition of the famous work on the anatomy of the brain by Willis. The first two plates, opposite pp. 13 and 26, showing the base of the brain and his arterial "circle", were drawn by Sir Christopher Wren. No. 4250 on the Soul of Brutes is another pioneer work of psychology; and no. 4251 is his more strictly medical work. All these are translated in the big quarto so-called "Practice" on SG. 2, mentioned above. (H4248)

No. 4257: the so-called "Spirits" about which Wirdig here writes in 1673 need more explaining than we are likely to get out of his Latin. I wish I could ask him the significance of the giddy frontispiece, especially of the very pregnant, strip-teasing blonde!

No. 4261: it was very generous of Dr. Sclater Lewis to send over to us in Oxford the coloured plate from his first edition of Withering's Foxglove and it is good to know that he has since acquired another copy of the plate to restore his book to its original perfection. The book is now worth over \$400.

No. 4266: the Hookers, who presented this famous graduation thesis of the father of modern embryology, were both recent graduates of Johns Hopkins, when I joined them in Berlin in 1906. Mrs. H., a

good German scholar, fell heartily into the work of the Society for the protection of unmarried mothers. She gave a grand reception for them and their babies in her beautiful second-floor apartment and invited all of us young doctors to help entertain them. Arriving and leaving, there was an unseemly and embarrassing comedy. The horrified janitress tried to prevent the "dirty sows" and their "bastards" from using her Herrentreppe (gentlefolks' staircase). The poor girls would have preferred the back stairs, but Mrs. H. insisted that they were her honored guests. She won.

No. 4283: this "unexpurgated" exposure of the suffragettes in 1913 by Sir "Almost" Wright created a stir. Since we catalogued the book some "fiendish female" has put exclamation marks in the margins and inserted protesting pencilled slips.

No. 4292: the handsome well-preserved vellum is better than the typography of this 1683 Salamandrology!

No. 4294: I doubt if the presence of the famous book-plate means that this belonged to O. W. Holmes. Someone sent Osler a lot of these plates and he may have inserted it here on account of its association. The letter of Wyman inserted at the end gives an interesting account of the influence of Louis's American pupils.

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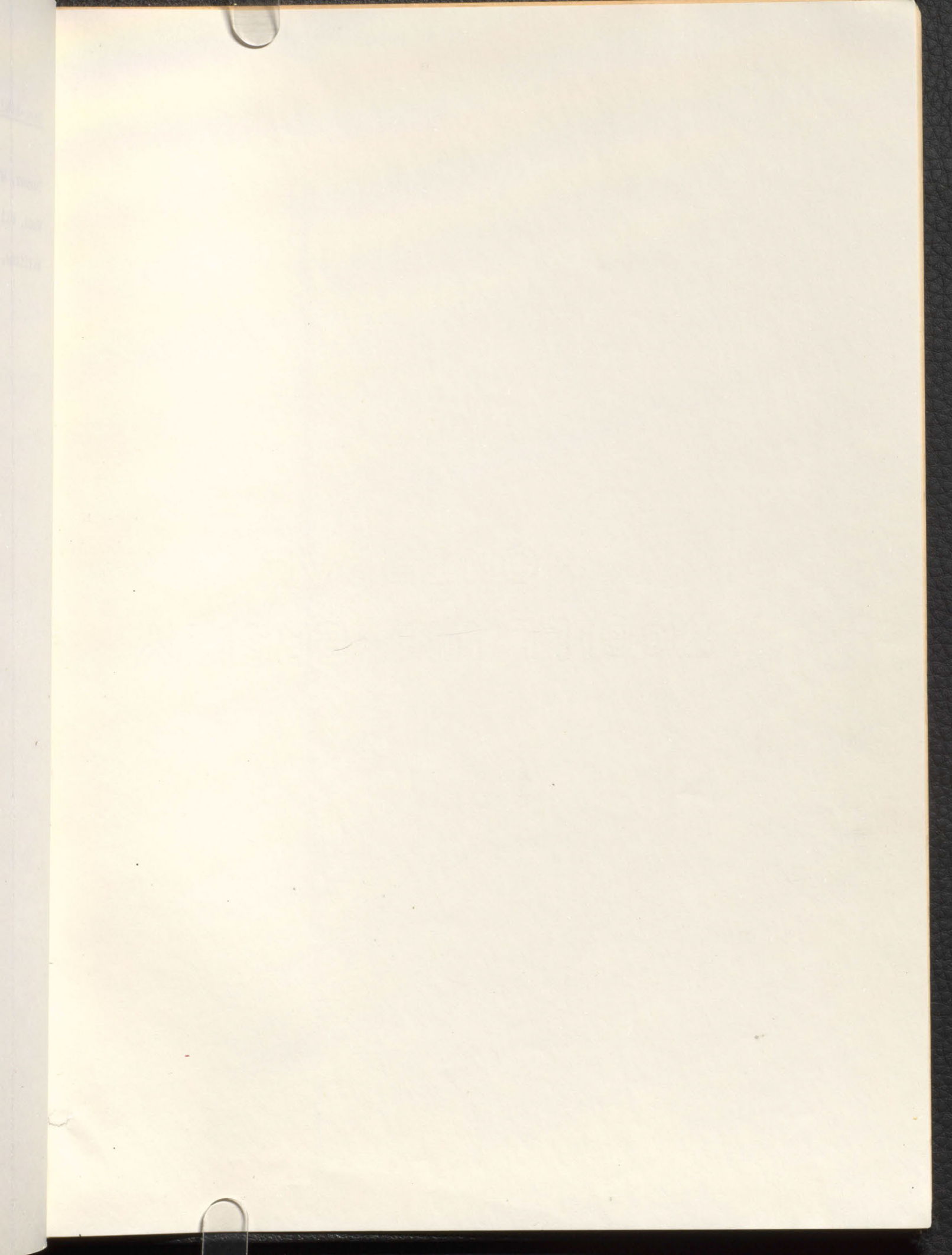
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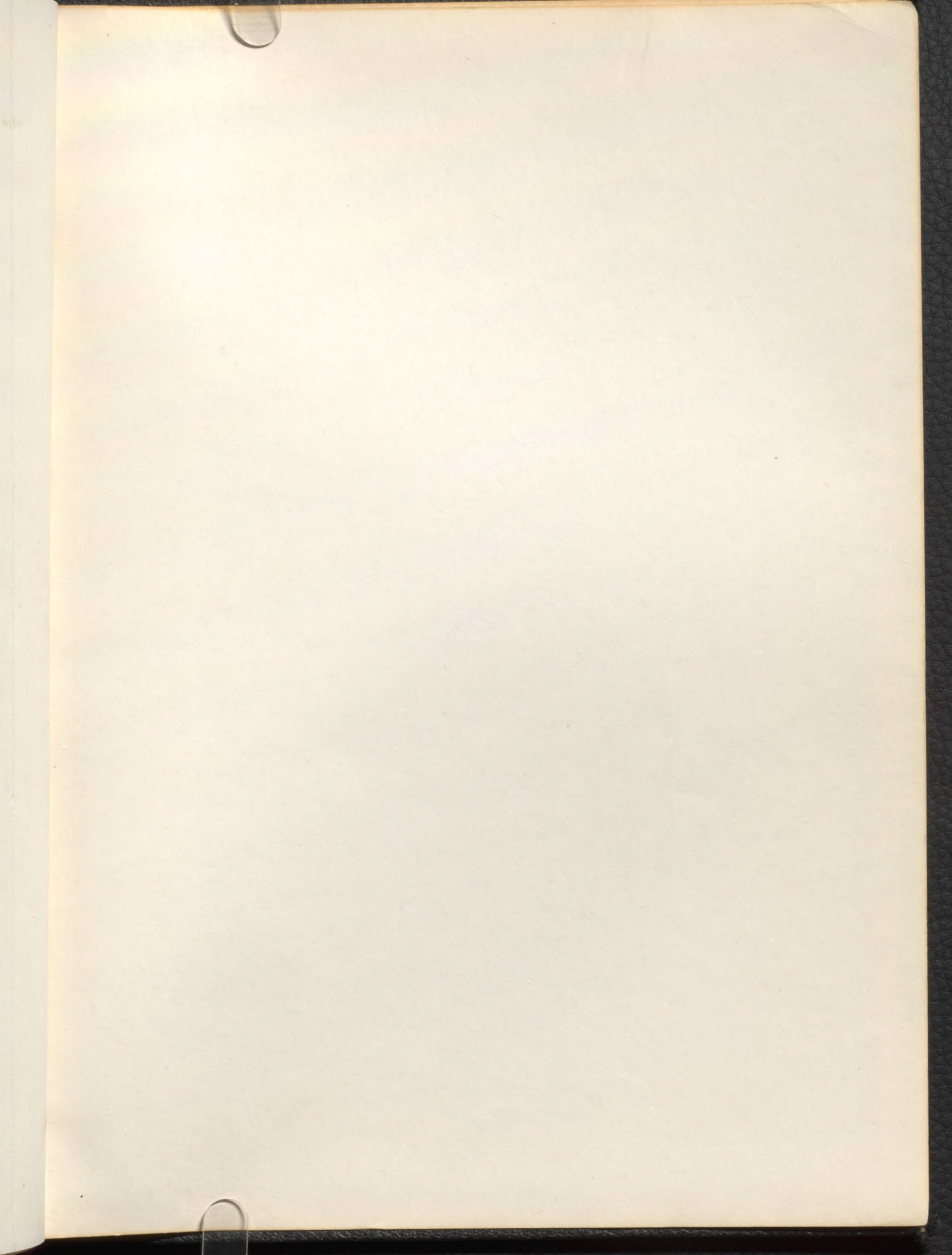
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