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The Text-book

This scrap book, containing reviews and private acknowledgements of copies of the 1st edition, 1892, was found in Oxford too late to be included in the Catalogue, tho' Cushing had been through it about 1920 for the 'Life'.

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At the end, I have inserted some notes about W. D.

Montreal,

W. W. Francis.

At leaf 21: letter of 1906 offering W. D. presidency of Toronto University (entered separately under T in card catalog. W. W. F.

*Am. Jour. of
Med. Sci.*

REVIEWS.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. FOR THE USE OF PRACTITIONERS AND STUDENTS OF MEDICINE. By WILLIAM OSLER, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Medicine in the Johns Hopkins University, and Physician-in-Chief to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore; formerly Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, McGill University, Montreal, and Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Pp. 1079. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1892.

THE publication of few books of recent times has been awaited with so much interest as that of the present volume, and few works upon medicine have so well satisfied those who consulted their pages. Those who had the privilege of personal experience of Dr. Osler's work in medicine have now the advantage of this work in constantly available form, and those who know its author only through his writings, prize most of all this concrete expression of his knowledge and experience.

A dedicatory tribute to the memory of his teachers gives evidence of the author's appreciation of the value and responsibility of the relation of teacher and pupil. He strikes the key-note of his own methods in medicine in the Platonic statement which says "that this is an art which considers the constitution of the patient, and has principles of action and reason in each case." He then proceeds at once to the discussion of the specific infectious diseases, and first of these, typhoid fever. His treatment of this subject is a fair illustration of his method in others. The definition and history are followed by etiology, and then comes a description of the specific germ and its modes of conveyance. He claims for Gerhard, of Philadelphia, the great honor of having first clearly laid down the difference between typhus and typhoid, in this Journal. A special microorganism is said to be constantly associated with typhoid fever, and drinking-water is recognized as its most common vehicle. The morbid anatomy of the disease is considered with reference to sixty-four autopsies conducted by the author, and also the records of two thousand at Munich. It is rare to find a more satisfactory picture of disease than that afforded by these pages. Charts illustrating the usual data, and also the variations in the blood in this condition, are further given. In treatment the first importance is laid upon careful nursing and regulated diet. Alcohol should be administered for definite indications only. The value of the Brand method of combating hyperpyrexia is recognized, but the author sympathizes with those who designate it as entirely barbarous. In private practice, it is said not to be feasible; packing and sponging, however, are available. Antipyretics were abandoned by the author some years ago. Antiseptic medication has

BOLTON, PUS BACILLUS

bator in hydrogen. Three days after inoculation the leg nearest the seat of inoculation became stiff and somewhat extended. A few days later all the symptoms of tetanus set in. The slightest disturbance brought on spasms. The animal was kept in a quiet, dark place, but even the careful introduction of food into the cage brought on violent spasms. This condition lasted two or three days, and then rather suddenly the symptoms abated, except the stiffness in the leg. Except this, the animal was apparently well, and remained so three weeks, when it was found one morning in a spasm; all the other symptoms returned also, and the animal died. The culture with which this animal was inoculated afterward killed a mouse very promptly.

I also have a similar case in a gray mouse which was inoculated with the cloudy water in an agar culture. Two days after inoculation the left leg was perfectly stiff, and the tail was bent over to the left side. The toes of the affected leg were all stretched out and rigid; the animal had no control of the leg or tail. There was also decided pleurothotonos to the left side. These symptoms have now disappeared, and the mouse is at this time alive—ten weeks after inoculation. The subsidence of the symptoms in this case was more gradual than in the case of the rabbit. The culture in this case also killed a rat promptly.

Through the courtesy of Professor J. M. Van Cott and Dr. William E. Butler I was able to obtain cultures of the tetanus bacillus from a case of tetanus in a human being. The case was one of a boy who had fallen from a tree and broken his wrist. It was a compound fracture with earth ground into it. Inoculations from the wound and spinal cord produced tetanus in white mice. Cultures were obtained from the mice inoculated from the wound. The cultures do not differ from those obtained by inoculating rats or mice with garden earth.

I am indebted to Dr. C. N. Hoagland for the photograph used in Fig. 4, which he kindly made from one of my preparations. Dr. A. T. Bristow rendered me valuable aid with the photograph used in Fig. 1.

n useless in Dr. Osler's experience. For tympanites, turpentine
be useful in the milder cases, but not in severe ones, and its routine
istration is useless practice. Constipation is thought to be harm-
nd the calomel treatment has not proven useful. In hemorrhage
he intestine the patient may be spared the usual styptic mixtures.
e perforation occurs during convalescence, laparotomy is advised,
ot in the second or third week of the disease.

discussing diphtheria, we are interested to know the author's opin-
garding methods of treatment; reliance is placed upon stimulants
eding; the perchloride of iron has been found reliable, although
me cannot be said of the bichloride of mercury, or calomel, which
been recently recommended.

appy illustration of the author's clearness in definition is found in
atement of what constitutes septicæmia, and in what consists
ia. The former is a general febrile infection without foci of sup-
on, which results from the absorption of toxic materials produced
bacteria. Pyæmia is a general disease characterized by recurring
and intermittent fever, and the formation of abscesses from the
mination of the blood by products arising from a focus contami-
by the bacteria of suppuration.

malaria, the organisms found in the blood are thought to be para-
and there is no evidence to show that they are ever present in any
disease. Due acknowledgment is given to the Pasteur treatment
gies, and the death-rate is acknowledged to have been reduced to
 $\frac{6.0}{100}$ of 1 per cent.

ong the best portions of the volume is that devoted to the consid-
n of tuberculosis, and we are interested to know that the author
is scrofula as tubercle, because it has been shown that the bacillus
ch is the essential element. The agents through which tubercu-
gains access to the organism, and the manner of its invasion and
h, are comprehensively stated, while the morbid anatomy and his-
y of tuberculous lesions form one of the most interesting and valu-
writings upon the subject. The advantage of microscopic examina-
of sputum is because we determine in this manner whether the
ss in the lung is tuberculous, and whether softening has occurred,
resence of bacilli being an infallible indication of tuberculosis.
linical consideration of tuberculosis is comprehensive and exceed-
interesting, embracing the study of all the tissues of the body as
ed by this disease. We are interested to know the author's valua-
of tuberculin: In internal tuberculosis and in lupus, it may be
ive; in pulmonary tubercle, it should be used with the greatest
on, and omitted where fever and much consolidation are present.
author considers that it will be several years before we can speak
precision of the true position of this remedy.

ssing from the section on tuberculosis, we find that upon infectious
ses of doubtful nature, and here is included rheumatic fever; omit-
the discussion upon etiology and morbid anatomy, we find that the
or's observations lead him to prefer the alkaline treatment, the salicyl-
ounds being useful to relieve pain, the combination of the salicylates
the alkali being probably the most satisfactory. The section upon
er of the stomach and other gastric disorders furnishes a further
ration of the author's pathological knowledge and lucid reasoning.
the disputed topic of the treatment of appendicitis, the medical

treatment is comprised in rest, opium, and enemata; saline purges are strongly deprecated; three-fourths of all cases are considered surgical affections, and the most important function of the physician is to say whether the case is suitable, and when the operation should be performed. We are told that operation is indicated in all cases of acute inflammatory trouble in the caecal region when the general symptoms are severe, whether tumor is present or not. In cases where a definite tumor is present, the indications are less clear. When small, such tumors often disappear spontaneously; while, on the other hand, these cases frequently terminate by perforation and fatal peritonitis. In recurrent appendicitis, it is best to wait; in general, the physician must be guided somewhat by the character of the surgical skill available; cases should be given to modern operators with safe methods. In the treatment of peritonitis in non-operative cases, salines are not approved; operation is allowed in acute purulent peritonitis, as the prognosis is so bad that any chance should be given to the patient.

We are further interested in Dr. Osler's writing upon pneumonia, and here we find the same clear and comprehensive study of the disease which characterizes the other portions of the book; as regards treatment, pneumonia can neither be aborted nor cut short by any known means. Symptomatic treatment is indicated; in robust subjects, venesection may be done to advantage early. Fever alone in pneumonia is not hurtful. The best antipyretic is cold, applied by ice-bags. No advantage has been observed from the use of medicinal antipyretics, including quinine. Alcohol is of value in preventing cardiac weakness, and should be given when the heart-sounds, particularly the second pulmonary, begin to lose force. Of medicinal agents, strychnine is one of the best. Arterial sedatives other than bleeding are not considered of value. We do not find mention of the inhalation of oxygen in pneumonia, as recently recommended.

The same knowledge of pathology and lucid expression characterizes other portions of the work. The pathology of arterio-sclerosis and disorders of the heart furnish most interesting reading, while the subject of anæmia is illustrated by valuable charts.

The author divides disease of the kidneys into acute and chronic Bright's disease, amyloid degeneration, pyelitis, hydronephrosis, renal calculus, cystic disease, and peri-nephric abscess. As regards the prognosis of chronic Bright's disease, it is stated that "interstitial nephritis is compatible with the enjoyment of life for many years, and that increased tension, thickening of the arterial walls, and polyuria, with a small amount of albumin, neither doom a man to death within a short time, nor necessarily interfere with the pursuits of an active life so long as proper care is taken." Those interested in examining for life insurance will find this statement a useful basis for action.

Diseases of the nervous system are next considered, and diseases of the cranial nerves, of the spinal nerves, and of the cord are treated in detail. The bloodvessels of the spinal cord next receive attention, and then its acute and chronic affections.

Then come diseases of the brain, in which the topical diagnosis of cerebral lesions is fully stated, after which hemiplegia and diplegia in children receive consideration. Meningitis and hydrocephalus follow; general and functional diseases of the nervous system close this portion of the volume.

The next section is devoted to disease of the muscles; followed by intoxications, the whole concluding with diseases due to animal parasites. An adequate index concludes the volume.

It may be said, to the credit of the author, that this is not the book to be purchased by those physicians whose conception of medicine consists in giving the patient a drug; for those, however, who wish to know the facts of modern medicine as such are attained by skillful observation and logical deduction, this is the most interesting and valuable book in the English language. Its teachings will prove discouraging to polypharmacists, and those whose claim to the respect of their fellow-men consists largely in their ability to shift and trim their sails to some modern breeze of therapeutic novelty; to those who are wedded to the regular dosing of past medicine, the author will appear somewhat of an iconoclast, and many of the therapeutic idols of years ago will suffer at his attack; but to those who have had the advantages of the cosmopolitan study of medicine, his book will prove a delightful reminder of many things seen and heard abroad. To his students the book will represent as well as possible a valued friend, while Dr. Osier would find those in the profession, who find enjoyment in the study of medicine upon a rational basis, under lasting obligation in the present volume.

E. P. D.

TRAITEMENT DES MALADIES DE LA PEAU, AVEC UN ABRÉGÉ DE LA SYMPTOMATOLOGIE, DE DIAGNOSTIC, ET DE L'ÉTIOLOGIE DES DERMATOSES. Par le DR. L. BROCQ, Médecin des Hôpitaux de Paris; la partie pharmacologique a été revue par M. L. PORTES, Pharmacien-en-chef de l'Hôpital Saint-Louis. Deuxième édition, corrigée et augmentée. Pp. 894. Paris: Octave Doin & Cie., 1892.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN. By L. BROCQ, M.D.

WHEN Dean Swift wrote, *à propos* of France, that "there is scarce a corner of Europe whose beams of light are not crossed and interchanged with others," he surely did not suspect that for nearly half a century after Rayer published his great work on *Diseases of the Skin*, the medical men of that nation would be content with the rays that streamed from the Saint-Louis hospital of their famous metropolis, and would merely blink at all others, if they did not actually close their eyes against them. So it was to be, however, and the results might have been anticipated.

At first we sat reverently at the feet of their masters and learned much; then there came a time when we learned less than elsewhere; and then followed a period when we bought their books merely to see if there was still anything to be gleaned in the old straw they continually re-threshed.

Last of all, as the century is closing, dawns a different day. The letter of the old masters is still adored (for be it said in praise of the French, they never forgot the honor due their heroes), but a new and younger estate has risen. They see that no more forever can one assign metes to science by the geographical lines of latitude and longitude. The masters of this day must be in a sense denationalized.

AN IMPORTANT WORK.

The Principles and Practice of Medicine, by Dr. William Osler, of Johns Hopkins University.

The healer's art is as old as history—much older than written history. The *præter naturam* has ever, it would seem, kept pace with the life *secundum naturam*, and, therefore, the first attempts to discover the arcana of bodily structure and function were necessarily associated with, if not prompted by, a practical knowledge of some shortcoming, excess or disturbance in the human system, accompanied with uneasiness, weakness or pain and, in the graver cases, ending in death. In the nature of things, pathology and therapeutics (the recognition of the ills to which flesh is heir and the effort to prevent, remove, or lessen them) have advanced side by side from the earliest ages to the present generation which allots to medicine so comprehensive a province in the vast domain of research. In a time so essentially scientific as ours it was to be expected that medical theory would undergo a development proportionate to its importance and that in responding to the stimulus consequent on such a development, inquiry touching all that affected the human race, its health and its usefulness would be greatly enlarged and its usefulness appreciably increased.

It is to the honor of Montreal that in this many-sided progress of the science and art of healing it should have trained for their life-work some of the most eminent of modern physicians and surgeons and that its seats of learning and research should have given teachers not only to Canada, but to some of the most noteworthy institutions in the United States and Europe. For this fruitfulness of our medical schools gratitude is due to those pioneers who laid the foundations of medical instruction in this province and in this section of it. Nor must the kindred movement of benevolent energy which had its goal in the establishment of hospitals be forgotten. For more than thirty years after legal provision had been made for the incorporation of the medical profession and the training and examination of medical students, there was only a single building in Montreal in which the sick poor could find shelter and treatment. As the city grew—especially after the increase of immigration early in the century—the Hotel Dieu, however hospitable, was inadequate for the accommodation of all

occurring in the 6th, and Rhazes (an Arabian) having described it in the 9th century. This section is made sadly interesting to us (Canadians) by an account of the memorable outbreak in this city in 1885. Smallpox is divided into *variola vera* and haemorrhagic—of the latter, again, there being two forms—the terrible black smallpox (*purpura variolosa*) and *variola lamorrhagica pustulosa*. Much of the illustration of this fearful disease (in all forms) is drawn from the records of the Montreal visitation. Of the 28 other "specific infectious diseases" the best known are typhoid, scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, whooping-cough, erysipelas and dysentery. Though diphtheria was known to Aretæus and Galen it was reserved for Pierre Bretonneau to give it its expressive Greek name. The question of contagion is fully discussed. Though highly contagious (no disease of temperate regions being more fatal to physicians and nurses) the poison does not travel far from the neighborhood of the patient. Not much credence is placed in the cat diffusion theory. As to imperfect drainage and defective pipes in cities, they would not account for the spread and often marked mortality in country places. Nor is it to poor districts that it is confined—the houses of the wealthier classes being often invaded by the scourge.

A dreadful pest, from which we are (save through new comers) almost exempt, is anthrax, a deadly foe of animal life in parts of European Asia, and which sometimes attacks mankind. Though practically a stranger in our Northwest ranches, anthrax has had victims in this country. Inlanders (farcy) cases have also occurred here—in one instance through the matter expelled from the nostrils of a horse, believed to be sound, infecting his unsuspecting owner. Considerable attention is devoted to tuberculosis, which gives occasion for reference to Koch's remedy. Of twenty-three cases in which it was used at the Johns Hopkins hospital only three were benefited; in the others the action was negative or detrimental. Recent reports of Schede indicate that it has a positive value in tuberculous arthritis; but it will be years before its true position can be decisively stated. In dealing with yellow fever the author makes reference to the Philadelphia epidemic of 1793, "so graphically described by Matthew Carey"—a copy of whose report (French version) lies near us. Typhus fever is now happily rare. The special elements in its etiology are "crowding and poverty." Rabies is (humanly) of various distribution—common in Russia, extremely rare in North Germany; much more common in England and France; on this continent very rare. Dr. Osler has seen cases in 25 years. Leprosy is known in Canada. Of doubtful nature are

the applicants. The Montreal General hospital was accordingly founded in 1821, and in the very same year McGill college, to whose medical faculty it was destined to be so precious an adjunct, obtained its Royal charter. Twelve years later McGill granted its first diploma of Doctor of Medicine.

To enumerate those of its graduates who since that date—nearly sixty years ago—have distinguished themselves as discoverers, teachers and authors, would be to make out a list that would do credit to any university in the world. The names of Holmes, Campbell, Gibb, Hall, Howard, Drake and several others among those who have gone to their reward might be followed by a still longer list of living workers who, as general practitioners or specialists in one or other of the great branches of the profession, have won reputations not circumscribed by local limits. Of these the most distinguished is the author of the work before us, just published by the Appletons of New York. "The Principles and Practice of Medicine," by William Osler, M.D., professor of medicine in the Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, and physician-in-chief to the Johns Hopkins hospital is a volume of nearly 1,100 pages, royal octavo, so that the mere task of writing or dictating it would require considerable time. It is "designed for the use of practitioners and students of medicine," and to both these classes it will, we feel sure, prove of no slight or ordinary service. Before he left Montreal, Dr. Osler had mainly devoted himself to a branch of biological research that he had made peculiarly his own. It was pleasant to Canadians (and to Montrealers, especially) to witness the deference paid to his judgment on certain problems of common interest by the late Dr. Carpenter, whose sudden death some years ago was universally regretted. It was in the course of things that to such an enquirer a larger and more fruitful field of labor should ere long be allotted. That, at an age comparatively so young, he should have been selected by the authorities of the name of Johns Hopkins for a position of central importance in the faculty, was a compliment (and no idle one) to his teachers as well as to himself. Nor was it less marked that it came through the mediation of an older but hardly less famous university. Nor is Dr. Osler the only bond between Canada and the great Maryland seat of learning—though to him for the present we must confine our attention.

Save a few words of thanks to his helpers (one of whom, Dr. H. A. Lafleur, is like himself, a Canadian), the author delays the reader with neither preface nor introduction, but enters at once *in medias*

and military fever (and malarial fever).

Passing to the second division of this important work we find that the remaining ten sections comprise monographs (like the foregoing) on each of the constitutional diseases (rheumatic fever, gout, etc.), diseases of the digestive system (some of which, such as appendicitis, are strange—in nosology, indeed, what is not strange?—in their origin and exhibition); diseases of the respiratory system; diseases of the blood and ductless glands (some of which, such as Leukæmia—a case of which, described by Dr. J. C. Cameron, is quoted—are curiously hereditary); diseases of the kidneys (a chapter that discloses some singular structural anomalies); diseases of the nervous system (one of the most interesting chapters in the book); diseases of the muscles; the intoxications (alcoholism, morphia habit, lead, grain—ptomaine poisoning etc.), sunstroke, obesity and diseases due to animal parasites.

There is much under these various headings to which special attention might be called as of interest to even the general reader. The number of eminent physicians who have been honored by giving their names to diseases, as those of botanists are given to plants, is larger than one would imagine. Bright, Gille de la Tourette, Hodgkin, Parkinson, Sydenham, Graves, are only a few out of a long list. Hutchinson's teeth must not be confounded with Jenkins' ears, which once set half Europe at the throat of the other half. Alas! the subject is too serious for any joke, for there is not one of these honorific designations that is not associated with human agony, hoping against hope, death and vain sorrow. All honor to the bravest of all seekers—whose quest is more glorious than that of the grail, so sung by poets, the truest mission of mercy—the relief of human suffering.

We had marked for special notice a number of passages showing that Dr. Osler had brought his discussion of every theme down to the very eve of publication, told of his conscientious thoroughness, while his professorship imposes on him the duty of keeping abreast with the foremost of the faculty's vanguard.

A curious disquisition is that (page 321) on the bleeders, whose disease (*Hæmophilia*—a proneness to bleeding) is mostly hereditary. One American family—that of Appleton-Swain, of Reading, Mass., has yielded instances in the seventh generation, the whole recorded time covering nearly two centuries. Though mostly following cuts or wounds, the external bleeding may be spontaneous. "In 334 cases (Grandies) the chief bleedings were epistaxis. 169 from the

178. The eleven sections, with the sub-sections, into which he divides his subject, have doubtless been determined on for the convenience of consultation (greatly facilitated by a copious and careful index) as much as for the sake of scientific differentiation. The generally received classification of diseases is into the physiological—those caused by functional disorders of all kinds—and the epidemic and infectious—that formidable class of maladies for deliverance from which the Christian church (like other religious systems) has always devoutly prayed. Dr. Osler's first and longest section is devoted to the latter—the sub-sections enumerating 30 distinct diseases. The plan followed, in the main, is to give a clear definition of the disease; then a historical sketch of its manifestation in connection with the steps taken to arrest its progress and the discussion of it in the medical press; next we have its etiology, so far as ascertained; then its symptoms and, finally, its treatment. In some instances, the headings are much more numerous, but the purpose is the same—to place at the disposal of the student whatever has come to light—whatever has been proved by a consensus of accepted authorities—touching the nature, origin, exhibition and most effective treatment of the disease under review. For instance, in the chapter on influenza (*la grippe*), after definition ("an infectious disease characterized by great prostration and often catarrh of the mucous membranes, particularly the respiratory and gastro-intestinal," and which is accompanied by "a marked liability to serious complications, particularly pneumonia"), reference is made to earlier epidemics—those of 1833 and 1847-1848—as well as the one of which we are now in the aftermath. Then under proper headings its etiology, morbid anatomy, symptoms and treatment are given. So of smallpox (*variola*), to which a much larger space is devoted, there is a brief historical sketch, tracing the disease back to antiquity (is it not wrong to ascribe the death of Marcus Aurelius to it?)—China having suffered from it long before Christ, while Galen may have known of in the 2nd, an outbreak oc-

mouth, 43; stomach, 15; bowels, 36; urethra, 16; lungs, 17, and in few instances bleeding from the skin of the head, the tongue, finger-tips, tear-papilla, eyelids, external ear, vulva, navel and scrotum." Under the heading of "Diseases of the Brain," and "Diseases of the Spinal Cord," there is much that we would like to direct attention to, if space permitted. A curious malady is Caisson disease or diver's paralysis—an affection (characterized mainly by paraplegia) that supervenes on returning to the surface from the compressed atmosphere. "Professional spasms—occupation neuroses"—due to continuous and excessive use of the muscles in performing the same movement—of these the commonest form is writers' cramp. Telegraphers, violin players, milkmaids, weavers, and cigarette-rollers are also subject to cramps and spasms. Epidemic tetany has widely prevailed at times in parts of Europe, especially in winter. Our readers will now have some idea of the merit of this admirable manual. The arrangement is all that could be desired, both as to the successive treatment of the subjects and as to the parts of each section, a skilful use of type (as well as the full table of contents and excellent index) making consultation (what in some books it is not) a pleasure. The charts and illustrations (which are executed with conscientious pains and fine effect) will be appreciated by the medical student, whether diplomaed or not.

The work is dedicated to the memory of Dr. Osler's teachers—the late Rev. W. A. Johnson, of Weston, Ont.; to the late Dr. James Bovell, of Toronto, and to the late Dr. Robert Palmer Howard, of this city. (New York: D. Appleton & Company.)

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
 When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
 When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
 When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Montreal Gazette
 April 16th
 1892

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The Indiana Medical Journal

ALEMBERT W. BRAYTON, M. D. } EDITORS.
THEODORE POTTER, M. D. }

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Dr. Osler's Practice of Medicine.*

Among the great number of books issued from the press, many of them good, there appears now and then one which is at once recognized as worthy of a name and place in the literature of medicine. Such books are usually written by men who have had a thorough medical education, and are in touch with the history of work and of men, having traced out the lines along which the evolution of our art-science has run; by men who have worked as well as read in pathology, who have painstakingly trained in themselves the faculty of applying knowledge to bring about results, of reducing principles to practice, and who, in the field of clinical experience have measured the breadths and sounded the depths and seen the beginning and the end. Books written by these men are full of pathology, of pathology applied to the clear-

ing up of practical problems; they are full of diagnosis, especially physical diagnosis, and all those things which go to make positiveness of knowledge, and afford one a reason for the faith which is in him; they are full, too, if one can but appreciate it, of good guidance in the work of making sick people well. But they are not usually full of specific medication.

It takes many of us a long time to learn, and many, alas, never learn, that the practice of medicine in its best estate, does not consist in giving drugs, but in bringing knowledge, skilfully and discreetly, to the relief and cure of disease. Systematized knowledge is science, and science applied to practical ends gives us an art-science, of which medicine is one. A book which teaches us these things and helps us to work them out is a contribution to scientific medicine. And such is the treatise of Osler, recently submitted to the profession, for it certainly fulfils in most respects these conditions.

In reviewing this volume one is tempted to quote freely. For at a time when knowledge is advancing rapidly, beliefs changing quickly, new facts constantly coming to light and new methods put under trial, the inquirer will at once ask for the opinion of a master upon some of those moot points which especially he wishes to see settled. What of membranous croup; of the local or constitutional origin of diphtheria; of the cold-water or other treatment of typhoid fever; of the infectiousness of tuberculosis?

In the chapter on typhoid fever there is much worth repetition. Of the many forms of the disease the author has this to say: "It is a mistake, I think, to recognize or speak of them as varieties. It is enough to remember that typhoid may set in occasionally with symptoms localized in certain organs, and that many of its symptoms are extremely inconstant. This diversified symptomatology has led to many clinical errors, and in the absence of the salutary lessons of morbid anatomy it is not surprising that practitioners have so often been led astray."

*The Principles and Practice of Medicine, for the Use of Practitioners and Students. By William Osler, Professor of Medicine in Johns Hopkins University, and Physician-in-Chief to the Johns Hopkins Hospital. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 1892.

As to the treatment, this: "The profession was long in learning that typhoid fever is not a disease to be treated by medicines. Careful nursing and a regulated diet are the essentials in a majority of the cases. An intelligent nurse should be in charge; when this is impossible, the attending physician should write out specific instructions regarding diet, treatment of the bed-linen and the discharges. * * * * For the fever and its concomitants there is no treatment so efficacious as that by cold water, introduced at the end of the last century by Currie, of Liverpool, and of late forced upon the profession by Brand, of Stettin." After describing the method as carried out in hospitals, he adds: "This rigid method is not, however, without serious drawbacks, and personally I sympathize with those who designate it as entirely barbarous. A majority of our patients complain of it bitterly, and in private practice it is scarcely feasible." He recommends in private practice the lukewarm bath, gradually cooled. The remarks upon meteorism and diarrhea are brief and pointed. As to turpentine: "The routine administration of turpentine in all cases is a useless practice, for the perpetuation of which in this generation H. C. Wood is largely responsible." Upon the pathology of diphtheria this brief and satisfactory statement is made: "The presence of the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus may be regarded as the etiological criterion by which true diphtheria may be distinguished from other forms of pseudo-membranous inflammation." And, further on: "Diphtheria may then be said to be caused by the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus. The production of a false membrane is the local or primary effect; the constitutional symptoms are due to the absorption of the poison in varying doses, while the secondary inflammations are associated with the invasion of the ubiquitous pus germs." Here, in a few words, is the whole truth as revealed by modern investigations. The question of membranous croup and diphtheria is summarized thus: "Provisionally, at any rate,

I still hold that there is a separate independent affection, a non-contagious membranous croup. Yet, I am willing to acknowledge that the large majority of the cases of fibrinous laryngitis are due to the poison of diphtheria. It is particularly desirable that a bacteriological examination should be made of the membrane in the former class of cases." "Diphtheria is a local disease at first, and by the production of poisonous substances causes the severe systemic symptoms. Hence the importance of local treatment."

The chapter on dysentery is interesting, and the classification of the varieties instructive. The recognized forms are: acute, catarrhal, tropical or amebic, diphtheritic, chronic. The ameba coli of Lambl and Loesch is given the place in etiology and diagnosis to which recent researches seem to entitle it. The treatment by topical applications is declared to be by far the most rational plan.

In the definition of malaria is included this clause: "With the disease are invariably associated the hematozoa described by Laveran." The diagnostic value of these peculiar bodies is insisted on with confidence born of large personal experience. The pointed and emphatic opinions upon the treatment of malaria are worth quoting: "Quinine should be ordered so as to check the on-coming paroxysm. In solution or in capsules it is the most efficient. No preparatory treatment is necessary; no other drugs need be given. The remedy is a specific in the truest sense of the term. In not a single instance among the several hundred cases of intermittent fever which I have had under observation during the past seven years did it fail to check the paroxysms. The mode of administration is of little moment so long as the patient gets a sufficient quantity into his system. Other remedies in the acute forms of malaria are useless."

The chapter on tuberculosis is perhaps, all things considered, the best discussion of that disease yet presented in a text-book in the English language. Of the announcement

of Koch's discovery of the bacillus, it is said: "Its thoroughness appears in the fact that in the nine years which have elapsed since its announcement, the innumerable workers at the subject have not, so far as I know, added a solitary essential fact to those presented by Koch." The infectiousness of the disease is clearly stated and discussed; the arrest or healing of tuberculous lesions is strongly affirmed, and it will be an assurance to those who have not been willing to go with the extremists to know that hereditary influence is not thrust into the lumber room of discarded relics. The author, however, asserts that congenital tuberculosis is extremely rare. Of climatic treatment this wise remark is made: "The requirements of a suitable climate are, a pure atmosphere, an equable temperature not subject to rapid variations, and a maximum amount of sunshine. Given these three factors and it makes little difference where a patient goes so long as he lives an outdoor life." As an illustration of the author's terse and comprehensive style may be quoted his summary of the treatment of anemia: "The indications are simply three—plenty of food, an open air life, and iron." It will be sad news to those who think some peculiar preparation of iron necessary, to hear the added words: "As a rule it makes but little difference what form of the drug is administered."

But we refrain from further quotation and turn to a brief summary of what seem to us some of the characteristics of Osler's Practice. In the first place, the book, as we have already noted, is full of pathology woven into the discussions of etiology, diagnosis and treatment. It is practical pathology. And this is well; for we can not too often be reminded that the more thorough our knowledge of and the more constant our reliance upon pathology, the more correct will be our work and the more successful our contest with disease.

Second, the results of modern investigation, microscopical, bacteriological, chemical, me-

chanical, are put into practical form and made available in the field of diagnosis.

Third, the fathers of medicine, the makers of its history, are given the seats of honor to which they are entitled, and their wise observations are often quoted. Thus, speaking of local applications in erysipelas, the concluding sentence is: "Perhaps as good an application as any is cold water," with the laconic addition, "which was highly recommended by Hippocrates!"

The physician who follows Osler will seldom do his patient harm by injudicious measures. How cool and cutting this remark upon reckless antiseptic medication in typhoid fever: "I can testify to the inefficiency of the carbolic acid and the iodine, and of the B. naphthol. With the mercurial preparations I have no experience. Fortunately for the patients a majority of these medicines meet one of the two objects which Hippocrates says the physician should always have in view—they do no harm." Or this of hemorrhagic small-pox: "For the severe hemorrhages of the malignant cases nothing can be done, and it is only cruel to drench the unfortunate patient with iron, ergot and other drugs."

Osler is a therapeutic conservative, a therapeutic skeptic, though by no means a nihilist. "Many specifics have been vauerted in scarlet fever, but they are all useless." "Pneumonia is a self limited disease, and runs its course uninfluenced in any way by medicine. It can neither be aborted or cut short by any known means at our command." These are hard words for the neophyte but not for the experienced. Drugs, drugs, is the cry of the average doctor, and of the average patient too. But drugs are not all, and in many cases it is well for us to remember their uselessness as compared with other means. Weir Mitchell, in his little book on Doctor and Patient, admirably puts the fact that, all along the history of medicine, the really great physicians were peculiarly free from the bondage of drugs. The exclusively me-

dicinal therapist will look here in vain for guidance in his beloved specific medication. But he will not lack definite directions, medicinal and otherwise, for the battle on behalf of the sick. Just now we are perhaps in some danger of an overgrowth of the petty in therapeutics. We need, therefore, to have the larger, deeper, nobler standard upheld. And this feature in the book will be pleasing to him who does not see in the bedside practice of medicine that which can be comprehended in the shelves of a pharmacy or in the contents of a pocket case.

On the other side something may be said in the way of criticism. Osler's Practice is written largely from the standpoint of the hospital clinician. Its directions can hardly always be followed in the ordinary routine of family practice, though they present the ideal. They must sometimes be taken with some grains of salt—and now and then with a few grains more of medicine. It presents perhaps too strongly the attitude of therapeutic skepticism. For there are many excellent and experienced physicians who believe that pneumonias and other acute diseases, seen early, may sometimes be aborted by artificial means. There are those whose opinions are not without value who believe that more can be done in therapeutics than our author would admit. They may charge him, whether wisely or not, with being a little too much of a scientist and just too little of an every-day doctor, and they might have been given something more of a hearing. Bartholow appreciated this, and being of that faith himself he gained a large audience by catering to it. Say what we will, the successful private practitioner must often be something of an artist, though not a caricaturist; something of an actor, though never a mountebank. Osler has nothing to say and nothing to teach in this field. Doubtless he has no ambition for himself or the profession in this direction.

The ordinary doctor, especially the young doctor, will sometimes look in vain in Osler for light upon those thousand and one ques-

tions of detail which so often arise from day to day, and which Flint knew so well how to answer. Yet the more thorough his own knowledge, the larger his own experience, the better his own balance, the more will he come to rely for the real help to progress upon such a work as this.

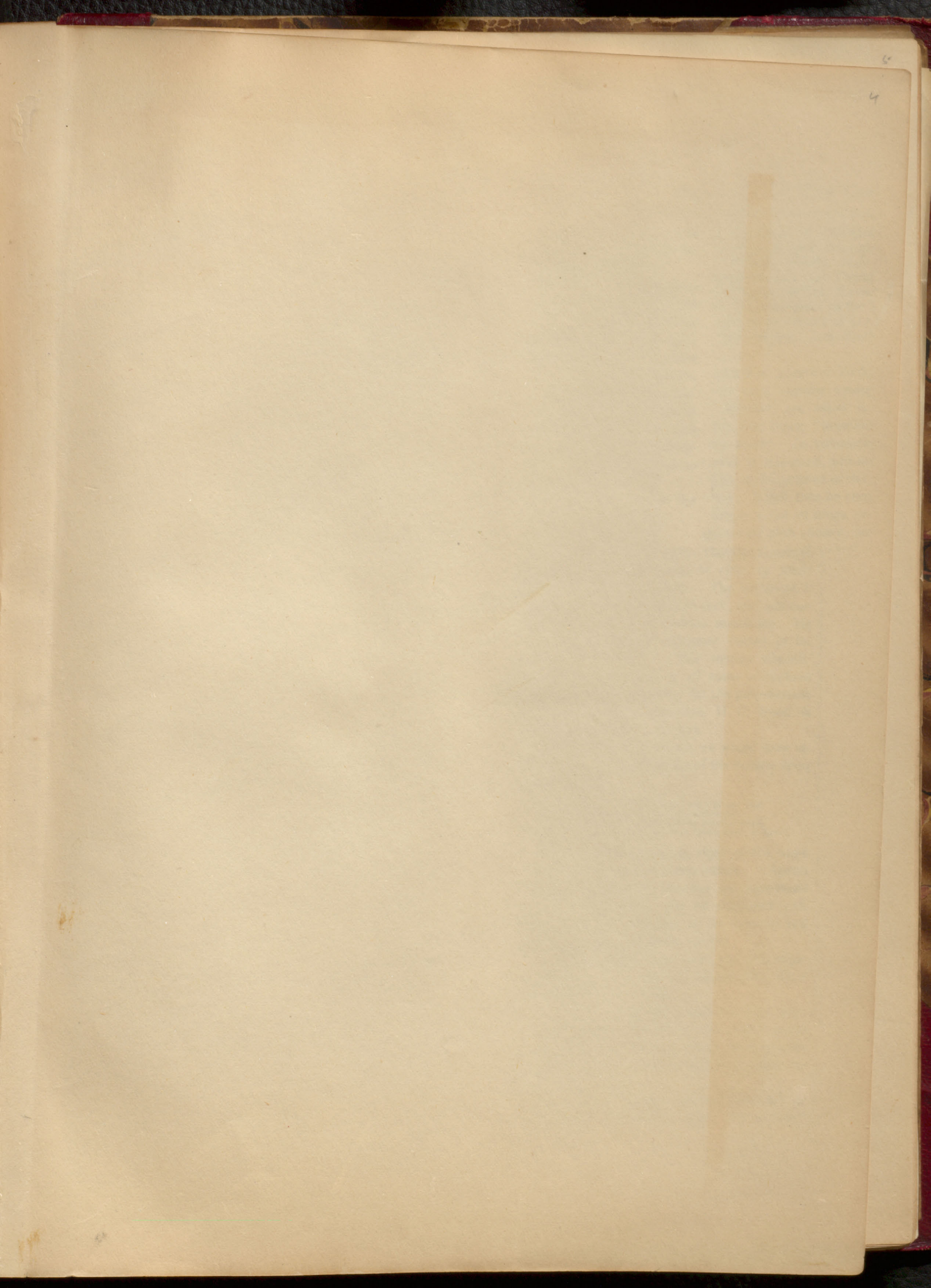
There are several distinct varieties of books on practice widely read in this country, and all good. Of these Flint, Bartholow, Loomis and Osler are types. The extremes are Osler and Bartholow. Bartholow will make one ready and resourceful, Osler will make him accurate; Bartholow will make one self-confident, Osler will teach him to know himself and his art; Bartholow may make one professionally successful, Osler will make him skillful; Bartholow may do more to make a man of mediocre attainments a good doctor, Osler will do more to exalt him to the position of a wise physician.

T. P.

Eminent American Physicians and Surgeons.

This is the title of a work announced by Dr. R. French Stone, editor and business manager for the publishers, Messrs. Carlon & Hollenbeck, of this city, to be published in the near future. The work will be sold by subscription, and it is proposed to limit the edition to between five and ten thousand copies. The first number is to include the portraits, autographs and biographical sketches of those original subscribers selected for this purpose on account of their prominence in the profession. The expense incident to the illustration and typographical execution of such a work is considerable, but it will be furnished subscribers at prices ranging from \$8.00 to \$10.00, according to style of binding.

The medical biographies of Gross and Atkinson (both out of print) were excellent in their day. Since their publication almost a new generation of physicians and surgeons have come to the front, and by their efforts, perhaps, more real progress has been made in the science and practice of medicine than



right and privilege which I claim for my own college.

Faithfully yours,
Holyrood Villa, WALTER B. GEIKIE.
52 Maitland St., Mar. 24, 1892.

Book Reviews.

The Principles and Practice of Medicine; designed for the use of practitioners and students of medicine. By Wm. Osler, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Medicine in the Johns Hopkins University, and Physician-in-Chief to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore; formerly Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, McGill University, Montreal; and Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1892. Toronto: Geo. N. Morang, 170 Yonge Street.

The reader cannot but feel favorably disposed towards an author who has the courage to do away with the time-honored, but useless, preface and the introductory disquisition on the principles of medicine. This favorable impression is increased by such frank confessions as, "I have repeatedly sent cases to the wards as typhoid fever which subsequently proved to be ordinary malarial remittent." Surely the good influence of William Arthur Johnson, priest of the parish of Weston, to whom the work is dedicated, still lives. Would that all medical writers were as frank and truthful! This frankness is not only engaging, but also valuable. Dr. Osler tells us what he has found to be of use; what he has tried, but seen fail; and what he has no personal knowledge of, though it has been recommended by others.

But few works on medicine bear so strongly the impress of their author. "The pulse in typhoid fever presents no special characters. It is increased in rapidity in proportion to the height of the fever. As a rule, in the first week it is above 100, full in volume, and often dicrotic. There is no acute disease with which, in the early stage, a dicrotic pulse is so frequently associated. Even with high fever, the pulse may not be greatly accelerated. As the disease progresses, the pulse becomes more rapid, feebler, and small. In the extreme prostration of severe cases it may reach 150 or more, and is a mere undulation—the so-called

running pulse. The lowered arterial pressure is manifest in the dusky lividity of the skin and coldness of the hands and feet."

One can see Prof. Osler hesitate for a moment between each sentence, change his position, bend forward, and uneasily rub his head. Short sharp sentences—each fact arrayed in Puritan simplicity—follow one upon the other. When all the main truths have been formulated, the modifying statements are given. No one but a teacher would adopt such a style.

Is the Appleton Company bankrupt in colons and semicolons, or has Prof. Osler an innate dislike to their use? Page follows page, beautified by many full stops, and an errant comma, but a colon—never!

The happy union in Prof. Osler of scientific knowledge and its application to practical medicine is mirrored in this text-book. The latest advances in pure science are made to clear up many heretofore obscure subjects. The empirical, if retained, is acknowledged as such, and not surrounded by a halo of obscure mysticism. He who advises routine treatment comes in for no gentle criticism. "The routine administration of turpentine in all cases of typhoid fever is a useless practice; for the perpetuation of which, in this generation, H. C. Wood is largely responsible." (p. 37).

At the risk of a *tu quoque*, we would draw attention to the code of ethics of the Society upon the Stanislaus.

"But first I would remark that it is not a proper plan
For any scientific gent to whale his fellow-man;
And if a member don't agree with his peculiar whim,
To lay for that same member for to 'put a head' on him."

Here and there crop up signs of the haste with which the book has been written. "Agents which are believed to dissolve the membrane are lactic acid, which may be employed with lime water (two drachms to six ounces) and trypsin (thirty grains to the ounce).

"Pepsin has also been used, and the vegetable pepsin which may be mixed with water and glycerin." (p. 110).

This second paragraph seems to have been an afterthought. Evidently the author could not think of the technical name for vegetable pepsin, but determined to look it up later on, and forgot to do so.

"Thus in the extensive records collected by Welch ulcer, cicatrized or open, was present"

(p. 368). What has poor Welch done to be treated thus? Is he not a member of the "Union"?

As an expression of "credo," and as written from the standpoint of an American, this work marks an era in the history of medicine on this continent. Disease is described as it exists here and as seen by American eyes; for, whilst due attention is paid to European authorities, the majority quoted are American and Canadian.

The student and the practitioner cannot afford to be without this handbook, the best extant. The blemishes will, no doubt, disappear in future editions, and permit the book to be what it ought to be—a classic.

We shall, later on, deal more fully with the work.

as we do, that no better method of educating the finger exists than the use of the sphygmograph, we are obliged to disagree with the author in his limitation of the subject. No exception can be taken, however, to the excellent account given of the pulse as observed without instrumental aid. The clinical student will find the little book to be a trustworthy and useful manual.

GRAHAM STEELL

"The Principles and Practice of Medicine," designed for the use of Practitioners and Students of Medicine. By WILLIAM OSLER, M.D., F.R.C.P., Professor of Medicine in the Johns Hopkins University; Physician in Chief to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. Edinburgh and London: Young J. Pentland. 1892.

PROFESSOR OSLER'S scientific work is so well known in Europe, that his text-book of medicine will be read with as much interest on this side of the Atlantic as in America.

The book commences with an account of the specific fevers. Constitutional diseases are next considered, and afterwards, in the following order, diseases of the digestive, respiratory, and circulatory systems, diseases of the blood and ductless glands, kidneys, nervous system, and muscles; intoxication, and diseases due to animal parasites. Phthisis and tubercular diseases are described amongst the specific fevers.

Text-books of medicine too often consist of dry compilations of facts respecting pathology and symptomatology, which are anything but pleasant reading. Professor Osler's book, however, is written in such an interesting style, and has such a freshness and originality about it, that it is really delightful reading. The descriptions of the various diseases are exceedingly clearly written; the main points are emphasised, and the reader is able to grasp easily the pathology and clinical history of the various ailments.

The sections devoted to the specific fevers and to diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems are especially well written. In these, as in other sections, the author gives us the results of his large pathological and clinical experience. The relation of micro-organisms to the various febrile affections is discussed, and the most modern views receive full consideration. In diseases of a malarial nature, the author attaches the greatest importance, for diagnostic purposes, to the examination of the blood for Laveran's organisms (the plasmodium malarie). Speaking of the diagnosis of malaria, he makes the following statement: "The continued and remittent, and certain of the pernicious cases offer difficulties which, however, are now greatly lessened, or entirely overcome, since Laveran's researches have given us a positive diagnostic indication."

hæmatozoön, the flagellate and the crescentic, but as to the relationship of these, nothing certain can be gained from the letterpress, which gives the impression that the author has not properly comprehended the appearances he has seen, or, if he has comprehended them, that he lacks the power of description. His use of the terms, spore and cell, is such that it is impossible not to suppose that at times he has confused the larger pigment granules with the spores proper, and that his methods have not brought about a clear differentiation and demarcation between parasite and corpuscle. Judging from his figures and description, he has confounded the segmentation rosette of the Italian authorities with the radiate amœboid form, while nearly every peculiarity met with in malarial blood is considered as a stage in the life history of the hæmatozoon. When it is added that as one of these stages he mentions a filaria-like organism, which may attain the length of $\frac{1}{30}$ th inch, with hyaline contents, occasionally exhibiting longitudinal striation, with one extremity pointed, the other lobate and obtuse, bearing several cilia, and which "may be pervaded with spores and amœboid bodies," and that as another stage another filaria-like organism of enormous size is figured, attaining occasionally the length of five times the diameter of the field of a Zeiss D D objective, those who have seen and studied Laveran's or Celli's preparations of these minute parasites will be inclined to fear that any statement of our author as to the oneness of the malarial parasite in all varieties of the disease, and as to the form cycle through which this parasite passes, must be received with great caution. And the fact that the author employed the Zeiss D D objective for studying the hæmatozoön is in itself sufficient to deprive his statements of any high value.

In fact, it becomes necessary to emphasise Dr. Hehir's concluding admission, that his "statements are bare and somewhat unscientifically arranged, and lack that precision which should ever be associated with data of a positive nature connected with the elucidation of the etiology of disease."

J. G. ADAMI.

"How to Feel the Pulse, and What to Feel in it." By WILLIAM EWART, M.D. Cantab. London: Baillière, Tindall, and Cox.

THE appearance of this book may be regarded as an indication of the reaction in medical opinion, which has set in with reference to the instrumental examination of the pulse. As the title implies, the subject matter of the book deals only with the characters of the pulse, as observed by means of the finger. It may be that the instrumental observation of the pulse has led too much to distrust and disuse of the simple manipulation, but of the great service rendered by the sphygmograph to scientific medicine there can be no shadow of doubt. Believing,

The treatment of the various diseases is described in a manner which gives the reader confidence in the methods recommended. It does not consist, as in some text-books, of a long array of drugs which have been employed, and most of which are useless; nor is it dismissed, in the pessimistic manner of other books, with a few lines in which expectant treatment, good hygienic conditions, early hours, and innocent amusements figure largely. As a rule, only those methods of treatment are described which have been found of real value, and the author frequently gives important information as to his own experience.

In many respects the work is somewhat peculiar. The usual introductory chapter is omitted. There is also no general discussion of fever. The first page of the book commences with a description of typhoid fever. Also, in the sections devoted to diseases of the heart and lungs, there are no introductory chapters on physical examination. Evidently the student or reader is expected to have already acquired a knowledge of percussion and auscultation. In the section devoted to diseases of the stomach there is a good introductory chapter, however, on the methods of clinical examination and on the examination of the gastric contents. There are a large number of beautifully printed temperature charts in the section devoted to the specific fevers and also several "blood" charts in the account of the various blood diseases; but, apart from these charts, the book possesses only five diagrams (all in the section on diseases of the nervous system). There are no diagrams of the microscopical appearances of urinary crystals or deposits, and none in the section devoted to animal parasites. We also notice that no account is given of new growths in the larynx, though the other diseases of the larynx are described.

Whilst preferring English to Latin names, we think, however, that the term "eye grounds" (p. 200) for fundus oculi, will appear somewhat peculiar to most readers.

Professor Osler's book is certainly one of the very best text-books on medicine in the English language. In some sections it is unsurpassed by any text-book with which we are acquainted, and we know of no text-book which is written in such a pleasant style. All the most modern views and the most recent work in the various departments of medicine receive full consideration. We can recommend the work in the strongest terms.

The publisher, Mr. Pentland, has performed his part in his usual admirable manner.

R. T. WILLIAMSON.

"A Manual of Operative Surgery," with 422 Illustrations. Two volumes.

By F. TREVES, F.R.C.S. Cassell and Co. 1891.

VOLUME I.—General principles; anaesthetics; operations upon arteries and nerves; amputations; excisions; operations upon bones, joints, and tendons.

This work, consisting of two handsome volumes, well illustrated, is written by a well-known surgeon of acknowledged reputation and standing. Mr. Treves tells us in the preface that such leisure as he could obtain during the last four years has been devoted to the writing of this book. This gives us some indication of the time and care bestowed upon the work. The result is in all respects most satisfactory, and we offer our congratulations and thanks to the author for having furnished us with a work of which British surgery might well be proud. General principles take up sixty-seven pages of the first volume, and the patient and operator receive their due share of attention. When discussing instruments and accessories, the author remarks that the fewer the implements to which a surgeon accustoms himself, and the simpler they are, the better; the best work being done with the simplest instruments. The best suture material, according to Mr. Treves, is silkworm gut. He claims for it the following advantages: It moulds itself to the position it is made to assume in the wound. Its perfect smoothness renders it easy to introduce, and this quality, combined with its pliability, renders it easy to remove. We think the above advantages might with equal propriety be claimed for silk. Sulpho-chromic catgut is advocated as a ligature material.

In making an operation wound, the need for a clean cut is rightly insisted upon, and the methods sometimes resorted to for extending the wound by means of "the needless and reckless use of the handle of the scalpel" properly condemned. The use of a director for such purposes comes in for severe condemnation.

We fail to agree with the author when he says the silk surface sutures will soon cause irritation, and if not removed within a certain time, five to eight days, are apt to produce sutural abscesses. If the silk be aseptic it should not cause any irritation, and its presence will be well tolerated at least ten days.

Tillmann's "dressing linen" is regarded as an admirable application for wounds. Many wounds are, however, dressed with sponges dusted with iodoform; they are held in position by much absorbent wool, over which, possibly, a layer of gauze is placed, a bandage is then so applied as to bring pressure to bear upon the wound.

Mr. Treves thinks the drainage tube has fallen into discredit, mainly on account of its indiscriminate and unreasonable employment. He adds, that in many cases of operative wounds, no drainage of any kind is required.

Books and Pamphlets.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. By William Osler, M.D., F.R.C.P., London; Professor of Medicine in Johns Hopkins University, and Physician-in-Chief to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, etc., etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Toronto Agency, 170 Yonge St., Toronto.

The medical profession of Canada especially, have been for some time awaiting the advent of this work of Dr. Osler, not only on account of the warm personal friendship which exists between the profession of Canada and the author, but particularly on account of his known ability and thoroughness in the handling of every subject to which he applies himself, and in the careful study of the work to hand, the most critical cannot fail to be in the fullest sense satisfied. It would be impossible for us, in the short space allowed for a note of the work, to do it even scant justice, but we venture to mention some of the chapters which have especially commended themselves. The author begins in Section I. with "Specific Infectious Diseases," and first deals with the common yet complex malady, Typhoid Fever. We consider his handling of the etiology—modes of conveyance and morbid anatomy of this disease the most concise and clear of any treatise extant. In many works these particular portions of the subject are left after discussion, so unsettled and unsatisfactory that the reader can scarcely be said to have received any decided benefit from the perusal, but is, if anything, left more befogged. Anyone who will carefully read the pages referred to in Dr. Osler's work will receive a very clear and positive impression of the most recent and accepted views regarding the etiology of this disease, and in the pages devoted to the morbid anatomy will have received such information as will give him a very intelligent idea of the disease which is afterwards so fully dealt with in the matter of diagnosis and treatment. If we may venture to specially mention any particulars in Section I. we would commend chapters 1 on Typhoid Fever, 21 on Malarial Fever, and particularly chapter 26 on Tuberculosis. The latter is undoubtedly one of the most instructive and valuable portions of the whole treatise; seventy-two pages are devoted to the subject, and therein are set forth in a remarkably clear and masterly manner, the features of this interesting affection. Beginning with the zoological distribution (which though a short paragraph is an exceedingly interesting one) he passes to the discussion of the features and properties of the bacillus itself, taking up its morphology—modes of growth, products, distribution, etc. In paragraphs 5 and 6 under this head he has elucidated the subject with observations on 427 cases at the Johns Hopkins Hos-

pital. The morbid anatomy, as well as the acute and chronic tuberculous processes are ably handled. Section III. of the work is devoted to the diseases of the digestive system, and of the chapters in this section, chapter 6 on Diseases of the Stomach, we think among the best. The subject of Gastritis is especially well handled under the head of Acute, Phlegmonous, Toxic, Diphtheritic, Mycotic, and Chronic Gastritis. In Section V., which treats of diseases of the circulatory system, we notice the influence which has been borne by the author from his long contact with medical students, who have painfully and studiously wrestled with the modifications undergone by the central circulatory organ in its multiple affections, and many medical students hereafter will bless Dr. Osler for his clear classification and lucid exposition of the etiology and mechanism of cardiac murmurs, whilst the most scientific and skilled "heart specialist" will find a grounding for close study and further observation in the author's chapters on Arrhythmia, Tachycardia and Brachycardia. Section VII. on "Diseases of the Nervous System," to which 220 pages of the work are devoted is perhaps the most classical part of the book; paragraph 2 of this section devoted to affections of the blood-vessels, is in our opinion perfect. In the chapter on "Affections of the Substance," disturbance of muscular action is made the basis for localization of lesion. Spinal localization is contended for, and the table prepared by Starr on "Localization of the Functions of the Segments of the Spinal Cord," is given. The subject of cerebral localization is, whilst somewhat condensed, very clearly put. The last section of the work is devoted to diseases due to animal parasites, and those of us who have known Dr. Osler in earlier days can recognize therein his still existing love for zoological and biological study, and in this short chapter of 27 pages is embodied a very practical history of the animal parasites. We may again assert that in this brief review we do not profess to do more than allude to those parts which have specially commended themselves to us in a superficial examination of the work. Anything from the pen of Professor Osler cannot fail to be interesting, but in his treatise on the "Principles and Practice of Medicine" Dr. Osler has produced a work which will, by the scientific and thorough handling of the whole subject, impress favorably every reading member of the medical profession, and add still more to his popularity. The lucidity and incisiveness with which the whole of medicine is dealt with, his comprehension of the difficulties of the student, and the requirements of the practitioner, has produced a practical treatise on the practice of medicine, which not only bears evidence of the true character and real mind of this able scientific teacher and investigator, but a work which will commend itself to all students of medicine.

Reviews and Book Notices.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. Designed for the Use of Practitioners and Students of Medicine. By WILLIAM OSLER, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Medicine in the Johns Hopkins University and Physician-in-Chief to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore; formerly Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, McGill University, Montreal; and Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Sold only by subscription. Price, cloth, \$5.50; sheep, \$6.50; half morocco, \$7. D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, 1-5 Bond Street, New York.

A truly magnificent book, modest in its title and without a preface, for the appropriate note in which he tenders his thanks to valuable assistance he has received from Drs. H. A. Lafleur, W. S. Thayer, D. Meredith Reese, H. M. Thomas, L. P. Powell, and Miss B. O. Humpton, cannot be so called; even an introductory chapter or section is discarded, the author commencing with Section I., "Specific Infectious Diseases," typhoid fever being the first considered. Section II. is devoted to "Constitutional Diseases;" Section III., "Diseases of the Digestive System;" Section IV., "Diseases of the Respiratory System;"

Section V., "Diseases of the Circulatory System;" Section VI., "Diseases of the Blood and Ductless Glands;" Section VII., "Diseases of the Kidneys;" Section VIII., "Diseases of the Nervous System;" Section IX., "Diseases of the Muscles;" Section X., "The Intoxications; Sun-stroke; Obesity;" Section XI., "Diseases Due to Animal Parasites."

No less than nineteen charts, representing the character of temperature, the pulse, blood, etc., in some of the more important diseases, are faithfully and instructively delineated; and nine figures representing various morbid and other conditions of the nervous system.

While I have not had the time or opportunity to read over thoroughly and completely the entire work, I feel fully justified, from a somewhat careful examination of a number of the most important sections, in most heartily commending it as a most excellent book for both practitioner and student; and can say sincerely that any one following its judicious and correct teaching will not be disappointed.

The author, Dr. William Osler, is too well and widely known as teacher, clinician, writer, and careful and correct observer to require any introduction to the medical men on this or the other side of the Atlantic. While his connection with the leading hospitals of either America or Europe has given him an international reputation, it has endowed him as well with a particular fitness for the responsible task of preparing a text-book on the principles and practice of medicine which is really and truly an ideal work.

A fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, a most enviable title indeed, drafted from the chair of Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in McGill University, Montreal, to the chair of Clinical Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and from the latter to the chair of Medicine in the Johns Hopkins University and the position of physician-in-chief to the Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore, are historical events in his life to commend him to the most intelligent and critical reader; to say nothing of the years of laborious research and most careful investigation that have ever marked his career.

The letter-press, binding, paper, etc., are just such as one may always confidently expect from D. Appleton & Co.

Book Reviews.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—By William Osler, M. D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Medicine in the Johns Hopkins University and Physician-in-Chief to the Johns Hopkins Hospital; Formerly Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, McGill University, Montreal, and Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1892.

With the light that has been thrown upon the science of medicine by histological researches and bacteriological investigations, by the additional knowledge upon old remedies and the introduction of newer ones, by the rapid strides that have been made in preventive medicine, and the knowledge gained of climatic influences upon certain diseases, the older textbooks are far in the wake of this advanced period and have somewhat lost their fitness for the student and practitioner of to-day.

This work embraces all the best and most progressive views relative to the practice of medicine, and shows exhaustive research and diligent study by the author, whose wide experience and thorough fitness has placed him in an attitude to give to the profession a work which altogether meets the demand.

To the busy practitioner we commend it as being concise but thorough, to the scientific investigator it will act as a stimulant and a guide to assist in unraveling the tangled meshes and obscure points, and to the student it will serve to steer the untrained mind in the most approved channels.

C. E. J.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL GYNECOLOGY.—By S. Pozzi, M. D., of Paris. Translated from the French by Brooks H. Wells, M. D., of New York. Volume 2 contains 305 wood engravings and six full-page plates in colors.

This work is more cosmopolitan than those of most French

From a neurological standpoint there is nothing new or anything to criticise. It is certainly, however, a valuable book of reference.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, Designed for the Use of Practitioners and Students of Medicine. By William Osler, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Medicine in the Johns Hopkins University and Physician-in-Chief to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. 1,079 pages. Sold only by Subscription. New York: D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, New York.

One would imagine works on Practice of Medicine were at a discount and that the field had been pretty well gone over and that little were the need for the busy practitioner and student to encumber his library with another. When Strümpell's admirable work was translated and published in this country, much appeared in its pages that was commendatory. New ideas, conciseness, and clear pen-drawn diagnostic pictures, pronounced it at once the best; and it was declared a necessary disiduratum to the beginner or the active student in medicine.

The work here considered is an American production and a monument to American research. A finished outgrowth of the brains of one of the ablest physicians of this or any other country, and a fitting tribute to his persevering, discriminating, and careful study. Dr. Osler's book is a safe guide to follow in precepts of practice. It is crisp, dogmatic, sheared of uncertainties, and devoid of ambiguities. Where he is positive, little need be feared of errors due to his blind acceptance of others' opinions. All matter has been sifted, tested, and where a doubted question still remains unproven, he marks the place, and says "alack a day." It is certainly an enviable work for clearness in all departments on which it treats. It would tarnish this so far best text-book on practice, to quibble on minor points of difference to one's opinions. While giving the full expression to his own individuality, his modesty always appears in the courage to side by side express others' opinions that perhaps might be as safe a guide to follow.

Therapeutics are not juggled into incomprehensible, uncertain paths with no signboard to point to a safe termination. His confidence in drugs is limited and his directions in the use of those he recommends are positive.

The eighth section of this work is devoted to the diseases of the Nervous System, and it is most fitting that we should more particularly speak of this. It comprises 219 pages, and when we take into consideration that these 219 pages are a digest of diseases without being hampered in volume by dissertation on Anatomy, Physiology, Histology, and profuse illustrations, the conviction is, that as much of this valuable volume is given this subject as well could be. It is of interest to emphasize that brevity in the treatment of the subject is not at the sacrifice of any important details. The digest is finished, little is lacking to aid the reader to obtain a full and comprehensive picture of the various diseases of the nervous system. This part of the work was perused with interest by the reviewer. For the nonce he lays the book down, convinced that it will often be to him a valued mentor.

Messrs. Appleton & Co. may well take a more than pardonable pride in presenting this ideal text-book to the profession. Though we cannot help regret the specializing the fact: "Sold only by subscription." Books like this deserve a broad field and possibilities of ownership.

Extract from letter of Dr. Lyadsey Johnson, Rome, Ga.:

"Now the work of William Osler is by all odds the best, very best I ever saw, - embracing the whole history of diseases in one volume, with certainly the most convenient text and general arrangement of subject, and thorough knowledge of the task- simple, yet scollarly. Both student and practitioner will find in the work the very thing needed. I unhesitatingly pronounce the work beyond all compare ^(?) the foremost one in the English language in my opinion. Express my emense appreciation of the work to Dr. Osler."

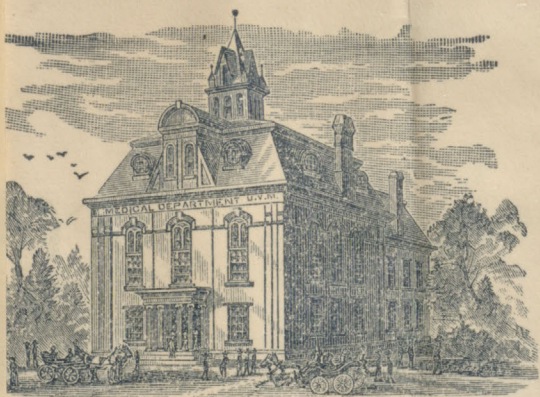
[Enclose to Dr. Osler]

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. P. GRINNELL, M. D., DEAN.

BURLINGTON, VT., March 26, 1892. 189



Prof. William Osler.

My Dear Doctor:-

I have received from the Publishers a copy of your work on The principles and Practice of Medicine, and it gives me great pleasure to speak of its merits to you, although I could hardly do justice to it at this moment as I have had but little time to look the book over. I have, however, found in your articles on Typhoid fever, Tuberculosis and especially diseases of the circulation enough to make the book of great value to students and practitioners. I like very much your methods and I am sure the book will prove to be very popular among American practitioners. In the Medical College I have taken occasion to call the attention of the class to the book as a suitable one for their use and adoption. I am only surprised, when looking over a work of this kind that any practitioner could find time to so elaborate the subject.

I had hoped before this to be able to call upon you in the Institution in which you are now connected as I know many things could be found there of great interest to me. I remember with great pleasure meeting you while in Montreal, and I wish, if possible, to renew the acquaintance at some time in the near future.

With assurances of personal regard and esteem, I am,
Very sincerely yours,

Dictated.

A. P. Grinnell

REVIEWS.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF PRACTITIONERS AND STUDENTS OF MEDICINE. By WILLIAM OSLER, M.D., F.R.C.P., Professor of Medicine in the Johns Hopkins University; Physician in Chief to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. Edinburgh and London: Young J. Pentland. 1892.

It has been often and truly said that it is an extremely difficult task to write a good student's textbook on a big subject. It is a test not only of the width but also of the depth of a man's attainments, and of his judgment not less than of his knowledge. The writer must know not only what to tell, but also what to leave untold. On the whole, the English-speaking student has been fortunate in his textbooks of medicine both in this and in the past generation. Still, the number of such textbooks of the first rank (perhaps, properly speaking, there is no second rank, only crambooks) is limited, and the announcement that Dr. Wm. OSLER had a systematic work on general medicine in the press raised expectations that we might be presented with another real textbook. The reviewer is supposed in theory to come to his task with a perfectly unbiassed mind, but with Dr. Osler this is not quite possible. He has done such good work that the reader is prejudiced in his favour; we expect a masterly production. Have we received such a work? Only time can answer this question—time and the medical student, but we suspect that the reply will be in the affirmative.

Dr. Osler has written throughout from the standpoint of modern pathology and of the most modern methods of clinical examination. The book affords one more example of the flood of light which the bacteriological theories of the last quarter of the nineteenth century have been able to throw on some of the darkest places of medicine—bacteriology, that is to say, reinforced by the application of chemical methods to clinical problems, a department of clinical research which had been allowed to fall rather into disuse. How far these new methods are to become matters of daily routine in ordinary practice it would be difficult to say, but that their introduction marks a distinct epoch there can be no sort of doubt.

In the book before us there are not many novelties of classification, which is well, but there are some not without significance. For instance, we find tuberculosis treated as a whole under one heading, and placed, as it ought to be, among specific infectious diseases. In this way the reader, whether student or practitioner, finds a complete picture of this vastly important disease placed before him in a continuous essay. To this subject a larger amount of space is devoted than to any one other, and it must be admitted that whether we regard the practical importance of the questions raised or the interest of the pathological questions involved, this apportionment of space is fully justified. One of the divisions of this chapter deals with pulmonary phthisis, and Dr. Osler gives a useful classification; he recognises three clinical groups: tuberculo-pneumonic phthisis (acute phthisis), chronic ulcerative phthisis, and fibroid phthisis. The only objection to the method of arrangement is that the occurrence of fibroid phthisis which is not tuberculous has to be admitted. But no classification can be perfect, and the fundamental resemblance between tuberculous processes is a fact so all-important that it is worth while to make some sacrifice to bring it out. Dr. Osler teaches that in tuberculous phthisis there are two distinct types of lesion—the one when the bacilli reach the lungs through the blood vessels, and the other when they reach the lungs through the air passages. Roughly speaking, we get in the former a local or general miliary tuberculosis, in the latter peribronchial granulations and broncho-pneumonia. In the article on Leprosy the author permits himself a rare digression to give the results of his own observations made during a visit two years ago to the lazaretto at Tracadie in New Brunswick. The disease is limited to two or three counties, which are settled by French Canadians. It was imported from Normandy about the end of the last century. The cases are confined in a lazaretto, which is situated on a bay of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to which they are sent as soon as the disease is manifested. There were only eighteen

patients in the hospital at the time of the visit, whereas formerly there were over forty; there seems to be no doubt that the number of cases of the disease has been diminished by segregation.

As a rule the style of the book is business-like and rather dry, though distinctly readable, but the author allows us to see that he is not wanting in a feeling for literary form, and occasionally a little quiet humour is apparent, as in the criticisms on the modern American manner of eating, which errs both in quality and quantity when judged by the rules which Dr. Osler lays down in his article on Chronic Gastritis.

Diseases of the nervous system are fully treated, about one-quarter of the book being devoted to them. The customary mode of arrangement has been generally followed, though we suspect that the author may have some difficulty in justifying the exclusion of Thomsen's disease, and its inclusion among affections of the muscles. There are good articles on cerebral and spinal localisation, and altogether this part of the book is of a thoroughly practical character well suited to the needs of the working physician.

The book is provided with a copious index, and appears to be very free from the misprints and errors of arrangement which so often mar first editions. We have, however, noted a mysterious footnote to the list of charts and illustrations which makes reference to a coloured diagram which does not exist, and "hypochondrium" is a rather queer word; it is not American, for Dr. Osler writes English—not one of his least merits. He has shown once more that the language of Emerson and of Longfellow is sufficiently full and expressive to permit any man, who knows what he wants to say and how to say it, to write so that he may be clearly understood by the English of the island as well as by the English-speakers of the American Continent.

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Reviews and Notices of Books.

The Principles and Practice of Medicine. Designed for the use of Practitioners and Students of Medicine. By WILLIAM OSLER, M.D., F.R.C.P. Lond., Professor of Medicine in the Johns Hopkins University and Physician-in-Chief to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, &c. &c. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Canada Agency: 170 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Text-books of Practice of Medicine appear to follow each other pretty rapidly, but certainly none too rapidly, if we consider the rate at which medical science is progressing. The advanced book of five years ago is already obsolete, and contains, perhaps, only a bare allusion to some subject which now has been thoroughly worked out and has assumed a prominent place in medical teaching. This being the case, it is of importance that those whose experience and whose opportunities fit them for the task should with sufficient frequency put together their views on modern medicine generally and give them to us in a work like the present.

The author needs no introduction to the Canadian profession. From his earliest professional days he was always found busy in scientific medical work, and our records are full of communications from him, both monographs and papers to societies. His keen and earnest pathological work in this city is well known, and how well this has served him will be remarked from the frequent references to cases occurring in the Montreal General Hospital.

We have gone carefully through a number of the important sections of the book, and the conclusion we have come to is that it is a model of its kind. Dr. Osler possesses the rare gift of taking in a large subject, assimilating it, and then giving back the result in a well-digested form, in clear, concise language. This is what gives the book its value. Great subjects are handled in a masterly manner, the results of our present knowledge are presented in a fair, firm, and judicial, but not dogmatic manner. Every part bears the impress of careful and thoughtful preparation, and equally exhibits views of the most modern school. There is no slavish following of previous authori-

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ties, but, on the contrary, the individuality of the author is plainly visible throughout, whilst at the same time frequent references give credit to fellow-workers in all departments. Illustrations are few, but are not missed. What is much more important, the author's very large and exceptionable experience enables him to quote everywhere illustrative cases from his private and public records, which are of great value.

We have had great pleasure in examining Professor Osler's "magnum opus," which has quite come up to our great expectations of it, and we cannot too highly recommend it to our friends—doctors and students alike.

The Dog in Health and in Disease: Including his Origin, History, Varieties, Breeding, Education and General Management in Health, and his Treatment in Disease. By WELLEY MILLS, M.A., M.D., D.V.S., &c., Professor of Physiology in the Faculty of Human Medicine and in the Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science, McGill University, Montreal; Lecturer on Cynology in the latter Faculty; author of Animal Physiology, Comparative Physiology, &c. With 38 full-page cuts, one coloured plate, and numerous other illustrations. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Montreal: Wm. Drysdale & Co. 1892.

Professor Mills' work on the dog is likely to become a classic volume, not only with veterinary surgeons, but with all those who are fond of dogs. The treatise is one which entirely differs from any that has hitherto appeared. It is, first of all, the production of a writer who has distinguished himself as a physiologist, and who brings this knowledge to bear in his descriptions of the dog, his diseases and their treatment. All previous works on the dog with which we are acquainted are the work of the so-called practical men—a very misleading title not only in this connection, but in all directions relating to disease and its treatment. As specialism has not as yet gained a foothold in comparative medicine, the diseases of the dog are treated by veterinary surgeons whose training has been almost entirely directed to the horse and other herbivora. The same general principles no doubt applies to all animals from man downwards, but a per-

cases brought before the Society he thought the former would probably be the correct view. The view held by Dr. Brakenridge did not appeal to him as it did to Dr. Brakenridge, while the infective view fitted all the facts better and was in accordance with recent work.—Dr. SMART, referring to clinical work which he was at present carrying on in the Royal Infirmary with reference to the pathology and treatment of anæmia, said that he had been particularly interested in one feature to which his attention had been specially drawn and which had a distinct reference to the present discussion. The urine in all his anæmic patients yielded a hæmatine reaction by means of a test suggested by MacMunn in his book on the Clinical Chemistry of the Urine. These urines do not afford any ocular evidence of the presence of blood, many of them being pale and colourless. The characteristic roseate colour appears only after the addition of the test. The explanation given of this phenomenon by MacMunn is that the colouring matter is derived from the destruction of the red corpuscles of the blood, brought about by the absorption from the bowel of decomposing faecal matter, which would appear to break up and destroy them, causing anæmia. The results of his examinations of these urines would seem to corroborate this view. He also made examinations of urines in cases of chronic constipation and in one case of intestinal obstruction of nearly a month's duration, in all of which the colour reaction was very pronounced. If the view be correct that the red corpuscles undergo destruction in the circulation by a process of auto-blood-poisoning it can hardly be doubted that the blood-making organs also participate in the general sepsis. This is rendered highly probable in pernicious anæmia by the evident great depreciation in number of the red corpuscles, as also by their altered shapes and low standard of hæmoglobin—all indicative of the extreme disability of the formative blood organs to provide the number or quality of the corpuscles required for the needs of a healthy vitality. If we admit that in pernicious anæmia there exists this twofold disability, the one destructive and the other a constructive defect, we are at a better standpoint to appreciate the effects which followed the transfusions of healthy blood, as referred to by Dr. Brakenridge in his cases and as seen in Dr. Affleck's patient, who had only four ounces of blood injected. The remarkable effects which followed cannot on any theory be explained by reference to the quantity of blood used. It will be more accordant with our knowledge and experience to ascribe these effects to the energetic action of healthy blood, viewed in the circumstances, as a most potent therapeutical agent, stimulating to the utmost the devitalised organs and tissues and rousing them into renewed and sustained activity, and, most of all, by affording to the trophic and other centres concerned in blood making that kind of degree of stimulation which they most stand in need of. Dr. Brakenridge's work on transfusion is of great value in settling the question of its eligibility as a method of treatment. After the results obtained we must regard it as a remedy of high rank, whether as given primarily, or after the apparent failure of other remedies.—Dr. JAMES RITCHIE also referred to different forms of anæmia and in particular to a family in which several infants had died of what he believed to be pernicious anæmia, in one of whom the body was examined and there was evidence of blood destruction in the liver.—Dr. R. MUIR said that he also had found evidence of blood destruction in the liver and that he agreed with the views expressed by Drs. James and Russell.—Dr. COTTERILL spoke to the advantages of the phosphate of soda method of transfusion and Dr. NORMAN WALKER as to the importance of thorough sterilisation.—Dr. BRAKENRIDGE, in his reply, said that the purpose of his paper was mainly therapeutic and while he still held by his original view as to its pathology, he by no means felt bound by it.

At the June quarterly meeting of the Court of Assistants of the Society of Apothecaries the following gentlemen were elected members of that Court: Dr. J. S. Stocker, Dr. T. Dickinson and Sir George Buchanan, F.R.S., the Medical Officer, H.M. Local Government Board. Dr. Stocker has been for some years past the chairman of the Society's Examiners and has greatly contributed in that capacity to the successful working of the Medical Act of 1886, so far as relates to the granting of a complete qualification by the Society. At the same Court Sir Hugh Reeve, Bart., King's College Hospital, was elected one of the Society's Examiners in the place of Dr. Stocker.

Reviews and Notices of Books.

The Principles and Practice of Medicine. Designed for the Use of Practitioners and Students of Medicine. By WILLIAM OSLER, M.D., F.R.C.P., Professor of Medicine in the Johns Hopkins University, Physician-in-Chief to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, formerly Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, McGill University, Montreal, &c. Edinburgh and London: Young J. Pentland. 1892.

THIS book is a distinct acquisition to medical literature. There are plenty of works on the principles and practice of physic, but there is always room for one more which bears the notes of personal experience, keen observation, boundless trouble, power of lucid and systematic statement, and interest in disease and its processes. Indications of these qualities are to be found in every part and article of this book, which we most heartily commend to students and practitioners of medicine. Though an American Professor, Dr. Osler is no stranger in England. He is well known to English pathologists and physicians by his Gulstonian Lectures, delivered in the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1885 during the presidency of Sir William Jenner on Malignant Endocarditis, and throughout this volume he does ample justice to the work of the British School of Medicine. The author arranges his subjects in the following order of sections:—Section 1 deals with Specific Infectious Diseases; Section 2, Constitutional Diseases; Section 3, Diseases of the Digestive System; Section 4, Diseases of the Respiratory System; Section 5, Diseases of the Circulatory System; Section 6, Diseases of the Blood and Ductless Glands; Section 7, Diseases of the Kidneys; Section 8, Diseases of the Nervous System; Section 9, Diseases of the Muscles; Section 10, the Intoxications, Sunstroke, Obesity; Section 11, Diseases due to Animal Parasites. There are various charts and illustrations interspersed throughout the book which add to its value. The extent to which the author contrives to give the latest investigations in pathology and to combine with this such an admirable account of his own large clinical observations is striking. The boldness, too, with which he accepts new conceptions of any given disease or places it under a new classification shows at once his acquaintance with the latest tendencies of medical science and the openness of his mind for the recognition of new truth. As an illustration of this we may refer to his article on Pneumonia, extending over twenty-six pages, in which every symptom, feature and relation of the disease is very graphically described. But the qualities of the author to which we have alluded as illustrated in this article appear in the opening definition of the disease:—"Pneumonia: an infectious disease characterised by inflammation of the lungs and constitutional disturbance of varying intensity. The fever terminates abruptly by crisis. Secondary infective processes are common. An organism, the *diplococcus pneumoniae*, is invariably found in the diseased lung." Who can deny to the author of such a definition of pneumonia his opinions and the courage of them? We are by no means convinced that all pneumonias are of an infective character and we think that Dr. Osler is a little hasty in including all of them under such a definition. We still adhere to the belief that in many, if not the majority of cases of the disease, exposure to cold and not infection is the main causative agency, judging by common evidence. But this does not affect the ability with which Dr. Osler adduces and enforces the evidence of its dependence in many, if not all, cases on a micro-organism, the *diplococcus pneumoniae*. Be this as it may, his clinical description of the disease and the account he gives of the very interesting studies of the Drs. Klemperer of Leyden on the production of immunity from pneumonia in animals by the subcutaneous or intravenous injections of large quantities of the filtered bouillon cultures,

or by injection of the glycerine extract, and on the cure of it in infected animals by injection of the serum of an animal that had been rendered immune, give this chapter of the book a very complete character, embracing all that is suggestive in recent research and all that is to be learnt by close personal and clinical observation. Amongst the latter is his account of the complications met with in the disease and of the results ascertained in 100 necropsies. We notice too more than one thoughtful allusion to a point not made so clear in books or so well realised in practice as it should be—the “agonising” character of the pain of pneumonia.

Tuberculosis in all its forms is classed among the specific infectious diseases, and receives the attention it deserves as one of the most widespread of maladies that has recently received brilliant elucidation. Under this heading, too, the articles Pericarditis and Endocarditis in Section 5—including one on Malignant Endocarditis—and the articles on Chronic Valvular Disease are extremely valuable for their lucidity and the personal observations clinical and post mortem, which they include.

There is always one question which is vital in a work on the practice of medicine: What are the “lights” of the author in regard to therapeutical measures? It has to be admitted that the closest student of symptoms and of lesions is not always the author from whose book the practitioner in his difficulties will obtain the greatest help. Dr. Osler’s belief in mere drugs is very qualified. He does not believe, for example, that the course of pneumonia can be modified by medicine. And we are disposed to think that he over-estimates the necessary fatality of it. But still he is full of wise counsel as to the help that physicians can give; and where medicine is specific he has ample generosity to recognise it. Thus of quinine in ague he says: “In not a single instance among the several hundred cases of intermittent fever which I have had under observation during the past seven years did quinine fail to check the paroxysms”; and he supplements this broad statement with interesting details of dose and mode of administration. We congratulate our brethren of the American school on a work on the practice of medicine which deals with this great subject in a most fitting manner.

The Principles of Bacteriology: a Practical Manual for Students. By A. C. ABBOTT, M.D., First Assistant, Laboratory of Hygiene, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. With Illustrations. London: H. K. Lewis. 1892.

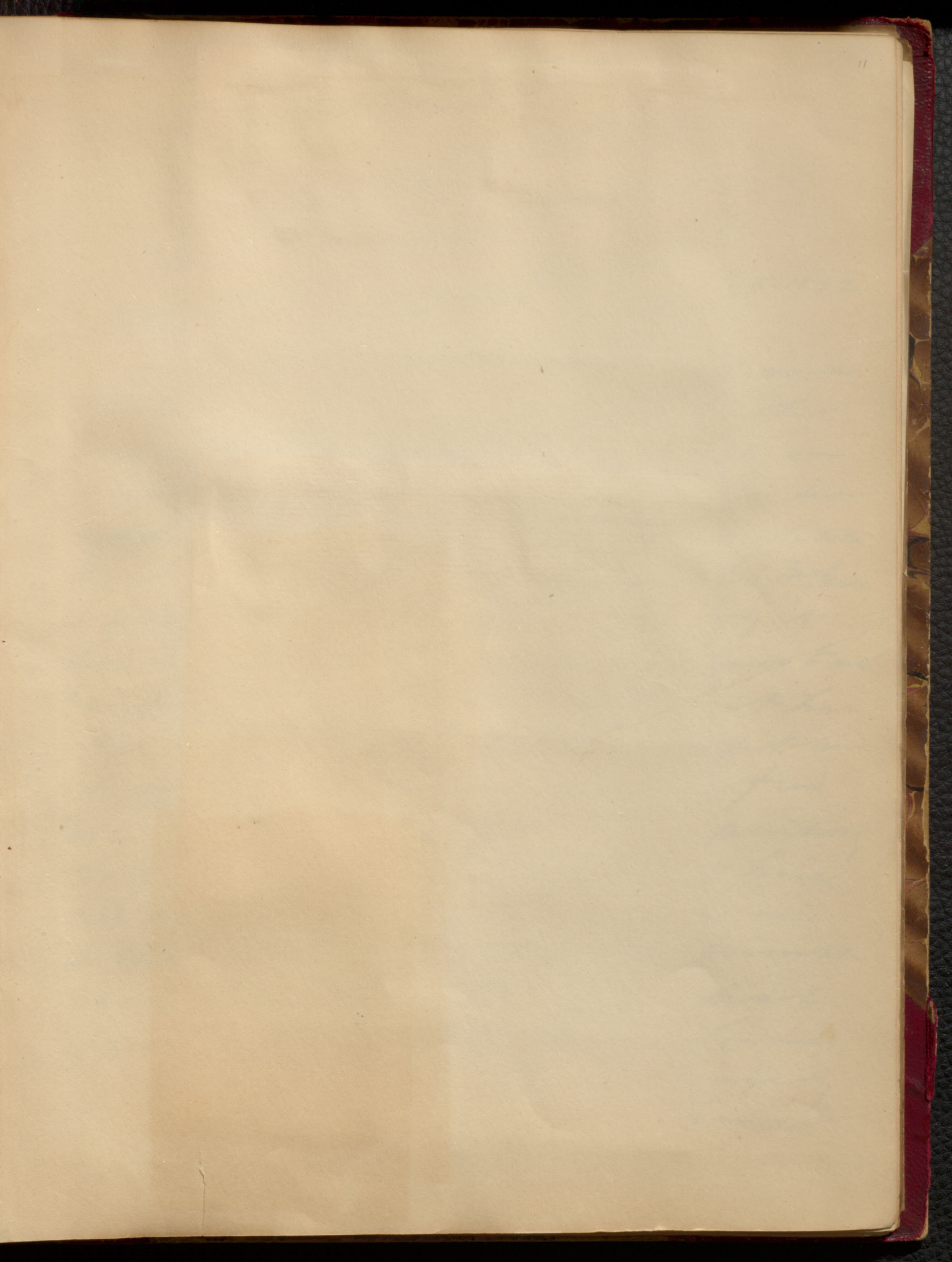
IN the handy little volume before us are contained most of the directions essential for the carrying on of bacteriological investigation. After giving an introduction and general chapters on bacteria, their nutrition and their products, the author deals with the principles of sterilisation, disinfection and the apparatus required for the carrying out of these processes. The principles of Koch’s plate method of isolation are described, after which descriptions of the various media on which micro-organisms may be grown and the different methods of employing these are given clearly and succinctly. Staining methods, inoculation, post-mortem examination and the like are taken up in turn; then a scheme of identification is appended; this, however, is far from complete and will be of comparatively little use to those who are not already acquainted with the methods of determining species, though we find that here the use of a most important medium (milk) is, very properly, strongly insisted upon—a medium which has hitherto been far too little recognised.

In the portion of the work devoted to the practical application of the methods of bacteriology we find a series of graduated lessons which should be of use to those who are studying bacteriology without a teacher. The whole book is evidently the work of an observer who has had considerable

laboratory experience; there is little that is superfluous and much of what he has written is exceedingly good. It is, however, somewhat one-sided, as too much stress is laid on the German methods and too little on those in use in France. It is a capital text-book for students, though it is not equal to “Salomonsen’s Bacteriological Technique” (a work which was also translated and first printed and published in America) either in originality or thoroughness. The printing is good, but several Americanisms met with in the text strike the eye of the English reader.

The Human Mind: a Text-book of Psychology. By JAMES SULLY, M.A., LL.D. London: Longmans, Green and Co. 1892.

THE author of this work has an established reputation as a psychologist, and his “Outlines of Psychology” must be familiar to a large circle of students. His present attempt is more ambitious and is characterised by thoroughness of detail and systematic analysis of mental phenomena. The book is one which shows how great an advance has been made in the study of this subject by the aid of modern physiology, and Dr. Sully has contrived to clearly expound the nexus between the higher intellectual attributes and those of sensorial activity. The first part of the work forms a series of introductory chapters treating of the nature and scope of psychology, its data and method and a discussion on the physical basis of mental life. In the last named there is an outline sketch of the nervous system, which is hardly adequate to the subject, and to a student who has no previous physiological training it may even prove misleading. The author indeed refers the reader to physiological text-books and says he only offers a *résumé* of the more important points having a psycho-physical significance. Later on, in speaking of “localisation,” he points out that it is yet far from complete, but he gives no indication of the fact that there are whole areas of the cerebral cortex which are as yet unexplored, or rather the stimulation of which excites no response capable of being interpreted. No doubt in the future, as in the past, clinical and pathological observation may come to the aid of physiology in this matter; and the various psychoses may come to be associated with definite changes in cortical areas. In the gradual unfolding of his subject the author proceeds step by step in a manner which deserves the highest commendation. Thus the second part of his work is entitled “General View of Mind.” It opens with an analysis of mind, in which the triple functions of intellect, feeling and will are first analysed and the relations of these mental processes to physiological functions discussed. He passes on in the next chapter—that on Primitive Psychological Elements—to deal with sensations in the first place, and then in turn with “elements of feeling,” “active elements,” and “primitive psycho-physical complications,” which include the subject of Instinct. To us the first of these is most attractive, as it is based on the definite results of scientific research; and Dr. Sully shows how thoroughly he has grasped the physiology of sensation and the senses in the full exposition he gives of them. Of especial interest are the sections devoted to hearing, sight, and the muscular sense. The mental response to sensory stimulation or the mental images of sensations is a subject of some complexity, and it is skilfully treated under the head “Attention” in the chapter that follows next upon the discussion of Sensations. Analysing this still further, we are taken to the processes of mental differentiation or discrimination, then those of assimilation, and lastly of association, and the evolution of these factors of mental elaboration is shown to be generally in harmony with physiological development. The way is now cleared for the fuller exposition of each of the three great divisions of the mind, and to this exposition about two-thirds of the work are devoted. We do not propose to follow the author



DR. S. C. CHEW,
215 WEST LANVALE STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Dear Dr. Osler

I owe you either
anxiety or indebtedness a debt of

thanks for the gift of a copy

of your work on Practice.

I have read, marked, learned
and inwardly digested a prod

portion of it already, — as much

as has been possible in the

very limited time at my dis-

posal since I received it, and

I find that it agrees with me

points in the historical parts
any more than in the practical.

I shall continue to read the
book with which as yet I've
only made superficial acquain-
tance, & I am sure with
pleasure & profit both —

With many thanks I am

Yours most sincerely

J. K. Mitchell

I hope you have heard how much better
Dr. Martin is —

Excellent and does me good.

The benefit which I have gotten
from it I propose to extend to
others by commending it wherever
a word of mine may avail.

Very sincerely yours

S. C. Chew

March 9th 1892

points in the historical parts
any more than in the practical.

I shall continue to read the
book with which as yet I've
only made superficial acquaint-
ance, & I am sure with

JOHN K. MITCHELL, M. D.,
211 South 17th St.
OFFICE HOURS:
UNTIL 10.30 A. M. AND
2.30-3.30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA,

189.....
March 14th

Dear Dr. Oler;

I received the "Practice" you
were good enough to send me,
& have been looking it over
with much interest. I am par-
ticularly taken with the arrange-
ment — & with the condensation,
& you seem to have really suc-
ceeded in being both succinct &
clear, without omitting important
points in the historical parts
any more than in the practical.

I shall continue to read the
book with which as yet I've
only made superficial acquain-
tance, & I am sure with
pleasure & profit both —

With many thanks I am
Yours most sincerely

J. K. Mitchell

I hope you have heard how much better
Dr. Martin is —

Lacrosse July 5-1892
Wis

Dear Dr Osler:

I hope that amid the applause from high places, on the well merited success of your work on Practice of Med, you will not be disappointed on receiving congratulations from one of your old Medical Students. While the reading of it has been a source of pleasure to me because of its associations, it has also been of the greatest profit and it appears to me as one of the few texts in Med. that is not comparatively old & behind times, before it has all left the publisher. It was a pleasure to me to see the favorable reviews of it from English Journals, as well as at home

Yours sincerely
Ed Evans

1636 Locust Street,
Philadelphia, March 11th '94.
My dear Oleser,

I have received
a copy of your capital *Practice
of Medicine* from your publishers,
but doubtless at your sugges-
tion. Please accept my
thanks. The book came most
opportune for I had just
been looking at the copy you
sent to the College of Physi-
cians and had announced
my intention of obtaining
one by book or by crook.
I am greatly pleased with

U

Z

2

1

Your idea of dedicating
the work to your former
teachers. We are too apt
to forget them.

I congratulate you most
heartily on the successful
completion of your crowning
work. *Exegisti monumentum.*

Most sincerely yours,

Fred^d P. Henry.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

Ann Arbor, March 8 1892

Dear Dr Osler, I congratulate you on the appearance of your book. All my spare time since it came out has been put in it & the more I read the more I like it. It is like being with you again to read the lucid statement & hear the result of so much experience so well digested and so well set forth.

It is too late to put the name in our catalogue, but it will be in the hands of the students, all the same.

Yours truly
George Dock

of course I am sure to
 1810 S. Rittenhouse Square, Phila.,
 -if you will kindly send me a copy of the most recent issue of the
 April 21, 1892.

Let me thank you for this last of the many favors which you
 have conferred upon me, and believe me in all seriousness,

My dear Osler:-

Very sincerely your friend,

Please accept my thanks for your kind remembrance
 of me. I have just been notified by Appletons that at your request
 they would send me a copy of your new book. It has not reached
 me, but will doubtless do so in due time. I have already looked
 over it and indeed have consulted it as to one or two medico-chirur-
 gical questions, notably the treatment of empyema at Johns Hop-
 kins. I have thus far always found the information I sought con-
 veyed in a clear and satisfactory manner and embodying the latest
 clinical and pathological views in a condensed, but sufficiently
 comprehensive form. Judging the book by this experience with it I
 can heartily congratulate you upon the work you have done and feel
 quite sure (as I have written the publishers) that it is destined
 to add to your already great and well deserved reputation.

I need scarcely say that I sought with eagerness and viewed
 with much pride the mention of my name, which you were kind enough
 to make in relation to the operative treatment of epilepsy. This
 relieves my mind once for all in regard to the question of profes-

sional immortality. My ambition is now satisfied. I am sure to
descend to medical posterity in the most gratifying and compli-
mentary manner possible.

Let me thank you for this last of the many favors which you
have conferred upon me, and believe me in all seriousness,

Very sincerely your friend,

Please accept my thanks for your kind remembrance

William White

To Dr. William Osler. I have just been notified by Appleton that at your request

they would send me a copy of your new book. It has not reached
me, but will doubtless do so in due time. I have already looked
over it and indeed have consulted it as to one or two medico-legal
-legal questions, notably the treatment of epilepsy at Johns Hop-
-kins. I have thus far always found the information I sought con-
-veyed in a clear and satisfactory manner and embodying the latest
clinical and pathological views in a condensed, but sufficiently
comprehensive form. Judging the book by this experience with it I
can heartily congratulate you upon the work you have done and feel
quite sure (as I have written the publishers) that it is destined
to add to your already great and well deserved reputation.
I need scarcely say that I sought with eagerness and viewed
with much pride the mention of my name, which you were kind enough
to make in relation to the operative treatment of epilepsy. This
relieves my mind once for all in regard to the question of profes-

of your friendly thought,
but very much more
highly for the daily help
that it will be to me in
work.

Again thanking you
very warmly, I am,

Always Yours sincerely,
George L. Peabody

57, WEST 38TH STREET

New York, 20, April,

My dear Osler:

Your very kind
remembrance of me is quite
characteristic. The book is
a monument to your skill
industry and experience, of
which any one living might
well be proud.

I shall value it
very highly as a memento

My dear Osler:-

Not one word too much has been said nor one word too
little in your beloved book. I have set up at nights over it and
lived in Blockley ward and postmortem room with you again. I found
one or two clerical errors, but otherwise nothing amiss. I do not
even agree with Tyson that you should say more about the treatment
of Worms.

Thanking you for having the work sent to me, with love,

Sincerely,

(Dictated)

J. M. Osler

1401 LOCUST STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

3. 14. 92

My Dear Doctor: I took up
your book this afternoon expecting
to glance through its pages for
a few minutes and read
solidly for several hours - Thus
did your instructive paragraphs
woo me. Permit me to send
my hearty congratulations
that you have your letter
bottom of the old "Sermon barrel"
and utilized the accumulation
so successfully and acceptably.
You remember the xxx order of Grace.
Well, I think you have done it - seen -
not poetry, but first class prose -
and I am glad of it.
Sincerely Yrs. W. Schmitt

W. Schmitt

DR. M. A. STARR.
22 WEST 48TH STREET
HOURS, 9-12 A. M.

NEW YORK,

Mar 8 1892

My dear Osler.

I am sorry for a paper
at the Amer Assoc. in May in Wash
ington. but "guess" (as I am headed east)
that I can spare a day for Boston
as well, so accept your invitation
to add my mite to that everlasting
question of chorea orbium.

I have been devoting every spare min
ute for the past week to your splen
did book. It is most admirably clear
and full of lots of information. I
congratulate you heartily upon it.
I consider it a great compliment to see
my name mentioned once in a while in
the nervous section. Now in the diseases

1401 LOCUST STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

3. 14. 92

My dear

Your
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that
both
and
So on
You m
full,
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and I

So you manage to keep up to date
not only in that specialty but in
every other as well -

Yrs sincerely
W. Starr

Elliptical Boston Letter.
H.

18, Arlington Street.

Dear Oller -

I want to congratulate
you on your book -
which I have looked
through with a good
deal of interest -

It strikes me as very
practical and is well
rid of many details which
are unnecessary for students
or physicians - I am
inclined to think it will
be found very useful
by the former - particularly,

ausgegebenen Werke "The prin-
ciples and practice of medicine" 9! Ich
habe mit größtem Vergnügen die Ca-
pitol über Lungen- und Verdauungs-
krankheiten u. über Typhus gelesen.
Es war sehr schön wenn wir Deutsch-
land so klar und abgerundet u. ohne
unnütze Details schreiben könnten!

as it deals with essentials

An excellent (I won't say Shrewd) feature is the constant reference (I say it with pleased modesty) to American work —

Your publishers have given away me copy, where they might have sold me — by sending me a presentation number.

I am inclined to think it will compete very successfully with Pepper's book — which must needs go more into detail to make a

place for itself.

I am inclined to think the cry will be "Pepper for doctors and Osler for students" —

You take as much time as the surgical writers. Your book will have a clear field for a year at least.

Yours sincerely —

R. H. Fitz —

Boston. 13 Apr. 1892

ausgegebenen Werkes „The prin-
ciples and practice of medicine“! Ich
habe mit größtem Vergnügen die Ca-
pitel über Lungen- und Verdauungs-
krankheiten u. über Typhus gelesen.
Es war mir schon wenn wir Deutsche
auch so klar und abgegrenzt u. ohne
unnütze Ballast schreiben könnten!

Prof. Dr. A. Ewald.

5 Lützowplatz

Berlin, W.

~~68 Stoglitzerstrasse.~~

1892

Lieber Dr. Oser,

Ich sende Ihnen freundlichen
Dank für die Übersendung Ihres
ausgezeichneten Werkes „The prin-
ciples and practice of medicine“! Ich
habe mit größtem Vergnügen die Ca-
pitel über Lungen- und Verdauungs-
krankheiten u. über Typhus gelesen.
Es wäre sehr schön wenn wir Deutsche
auch so klar und abgerundet u. ohne
unnütze Details schreiben könnten!

1506 SPRUCE STREET.

3/14/92.

My Dear Oles,

I have the "quey-compend"
at last and it is needless to say
I like it. I am so sorry that I
did not think of it in time to
put in the list of text-books in the
catalogue just out, but it shall
go in next year. It is just the proper
size for students' use and I predict
will be very popular. While it seems
somewhat more condensed than I
had expected, it could not be otherwise
in a ~~single~~ book covering the whole field

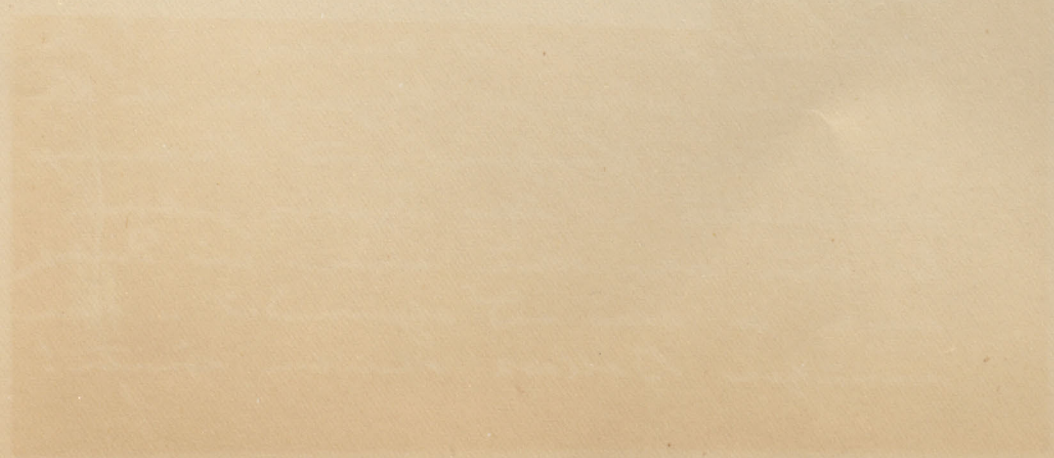
Elliptical Boston Letter

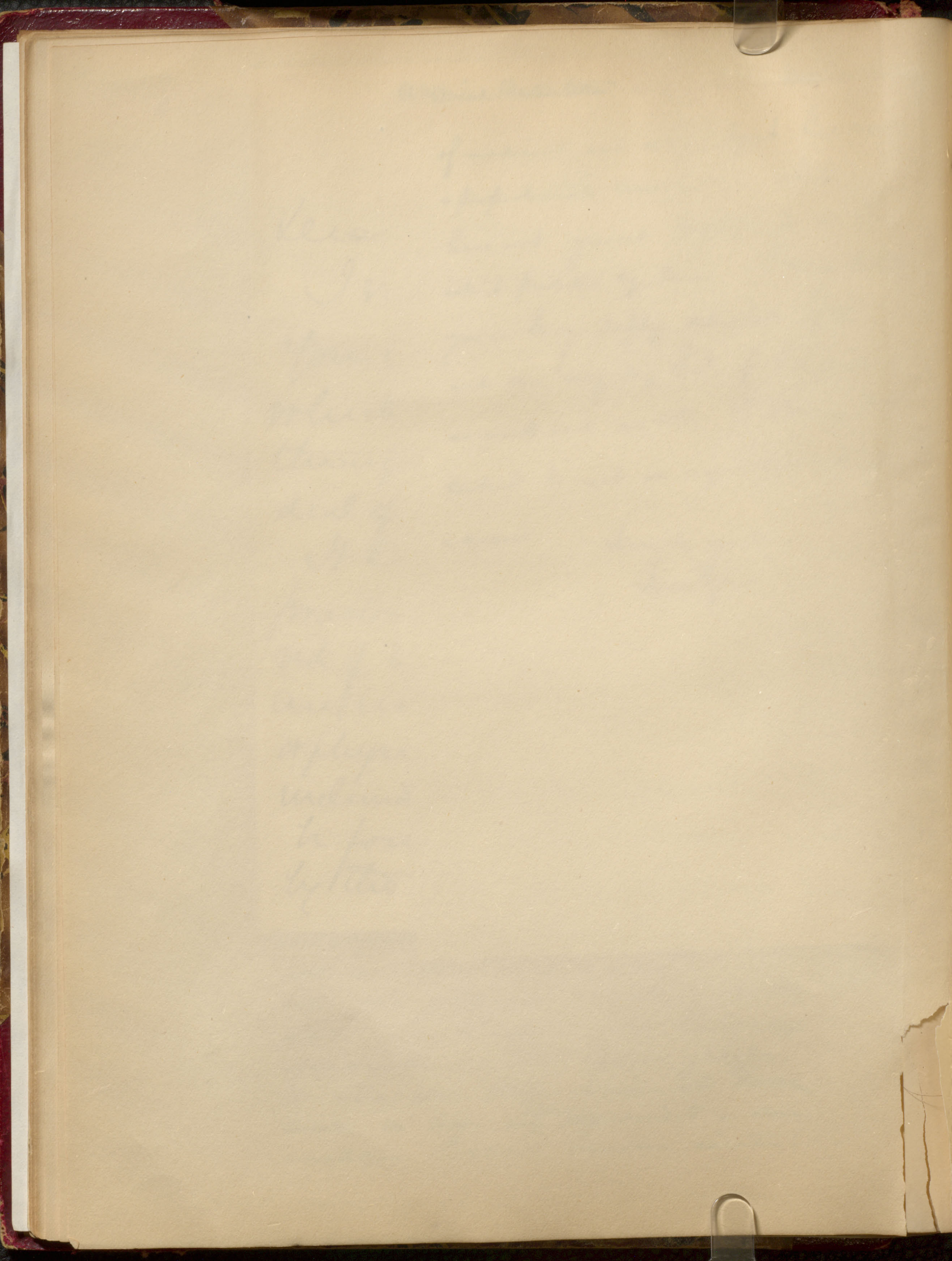
Dear
I've
You a
which
through
deal of
It is
practical
vid of u
are u
or physic
inclined
to focus
by the

of medicine, and every subject has received
a proportionate consideration, while you
have not ignored treatment to the
extent predicted by some. I congratulate
you on being safely delivered of it
and can only say that if I had done
as much and as well, I should feel
content to rest on my endeavors for
a season

Sincerely yours
James D. Fox

ausgegeben
cipus and practice of medicine. Ich
habe mit größtem Vergnügen die Ca-
pise über Lungen- und Verdauungs-
krankheiten u. über Typhus gelesen.
Es wär sehr schön wenn wir Deutsch-
sach so klar und abgerundet u. ohne
unnütze Ballast schreiben könnten!





[Faint, illegible handwriting visible through the paper]

3900 Spruce St., Apr. 21, 1892

Dear Doctor Osler,

I have to day received
from the publishers, ^{sent} at your request,
a copy of your "Practice of Medicine,"
for which, in thanking you, let me
say at once what strikes me as its
conspicuous superiority over
other text-books of similar scope.
It exhibits the degree of know-
ledge which enables an author to
be concise. There is a weariness
of the flesh & spirit in reading
too many analogous treatises
where the grains of fact lie hid-
den in a bushel of chaff of
words.

I think that I have endeavored to
 present, & have on many occasions
 indicated, the one which I have
 held to as equally necessary upon
 in his former: as when he says
 "that has been achieved by others
 rather than by our own hands"
 means of analysis & induction to
 the discovery of empirical laws.
 This is my dissent from the a-
 part that deal down with some
 my medical works contains a
 change - into the change of
 Alabama.
 Hoping that you are healthy & of
 sufficient command, very truly,
 Yours,
 Wm. W. W.

I have examined several articles
 in which I felt a somewhat free
 and strict, & was gratified to
 find that you were agreed with
 those I had indicated at the
 Anniversary. Among these I note
 particularly the very beautiful
 treatise of radiographic chemistry;
 the relation of sulphur & iron being
 indicated; the two agencies of
 humors in pulmonary phthisis
 from was formerly indicated &c.
 I am very much obliged to you
 for your very kind thanks for your
 assistance to some of my humble
 labors.
 I think that I am not much
 far in saying that your dissent
 like mine is nearly identical

123 STANLEY STREET
MONTREAL.

May 9. 92

My dear Osler

A short time ago
your publishers sent me
a copy of your work on
the practice of medicine
for which delicate attention on
your part I am extremely
obliged even the Ophthalmologist
now & then finds
a few hours of general
medicine both a recreation &
an education. Especially the
reading of such works as yours

189 L

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fairly

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with.

would

to
me
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My dear Osler
I never sent me a telegram to meet
me at the club on Saturday but

3900 Spruce St., Apr. 21, 1892

Dear Doctor

In
from the publisher
a copy of your "Po
for which, in the
say at once what
conspicuous by
their text-books
It exhibits the
ledge which ma
be concise. The
of the flesh &
too many and
where the gran
den in a husk
words.

123 STANLEY STREET
MONTREAL

[Faint, mirrored handwriting from the reverse side of the paper, appearing as bleed-through.]



123 STANLEY STREET
MONTREAL.

1892

nothing more readable or
more instructive has been
published in the English
language for many a long
year and you have added
many leaves to the laurel
wreath which long has
decked your manly brow.
May you go on & prosper

book
is
fairly
much
-
-
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which
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would
to
-
-

Yours sincerely
F. Bullen.

attempts always are.
never sent me a telegram to meet
at the club on Saturday but

3901 Sherbrooke St., Apr. 21, 1892

Dear

123 STANLEY STREET
MONTREAL.

from
a copy of
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It is
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[Faint, mirrored handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]



HOSPITAL
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA.

3 Dec., 11-1892

My Dear Doctor Osler -

I received to-day your book on practice. I have read but one chapter, typhoid, and glanced over others - It is written as you talk and practice, plainly and truthfully. I have never read a chapter on typhoid I enjoyed so much. It carries with it the imprint of the master. I commend myself for the way you will read an article of mine on Salol in typhoid fever, which will appear in the Magazine next month. You will say "it does no harm" perhaps? Have you heard from Thord since he read your praise of his turpentine? I would like to see his reply.

I look forward with much pleasure to a study of the whole book which I know will be of great profit as your personal instructions always are.

Murray sent me a telegram to meet you at the club on Saturday but

3000 Belmont St. No. 21. 1892

I did not receive it until after eleven o'clock. I was very sorry to miss you.

Our little boy George is just getting over an attack of typhoid fever. He was convalescent but has had a recurrence of fever ^{temperature} a few minutes days after he was first ^{norm} normal. A banana did it.

Mrs. Purcell joins me in wishing for you both the prime it richly deserves and for yourself continued prosperity.

It is one of the brightest parts of my life to count you my friend.

Ever your friend

M. H. Purcell

FREDERICK C. SHATTUCK, M.
135 MARLBOROUGH ST.,
OFFICE HOURS, 130-3 P. M.

March 15

My dear Mr.

Many, many

thanks, especially for your book -

Western comes next to Umbrella, (a fine
letter in reply to my inquiry.

As for the book I have been looking for
in appearance and have had high re-
putation - I mean, let me.

I received it Friday and have had
a chance to read some to look at it
as yet. Still I have worked hard
and then and found my handwriting
most pleasant and profitable, and find

now some of its contents
and must congratulate
you on the admirable way
in which you have been

also and I am led on. From some a good
piece of land, old man, and by the way a
child which is worthy of you and a
cure of American medicine.

How very good you get to work and
by it some children of your own also?
On 1st June 1841 I was told, that the Western
and Northwestern States are full from
Malaria. I had always supposed they had
plenty of it, especially in some parts of
Michigan and Wisconsin. I think the
biggest Malaria I have seen was
in a California boy.

Whenever it suits you to come to the
Shanty a warm welcome awaits you
and the Company for they are often pleased
to see you
Yours
J. P. Shedd

Leiburg: D.
July 5th 1892.

My dear colleague,

The copy of your Principles & Practice of Medicine which you have kindly ordered to be sent to me has duly arrived some time ago, but great strain of work prevented my acknowledging its receipt before this.

I have meanwhile had the opportunity to look over some of its contents and must congratulate you on the admirable way in which you have been

Also see *Journal de la Société de Médecine* de Paris

able to combine complex
fevers with condensation.
Your book will, I have no
doubt, be most useful to
students and practitioners,
and I am glad to possess
it and have already had
occasion to refer to it
in preparing my lectures.

I was very much im-
pressed and glad to witness
the favorable opinion
you express from your own
experience of the cold-wa-
ter treatment of typhoid
and other fevers, a prac-
tice which seems slowly
again to gain ground
in England and even
in France where, except
at Lyons, old prejudices

in that respect seem to
linger on longer than in
other countries. If you have
not yet seen the little
book by Tripier and Douve-
rel (*Fievre Typhoïde traitée
par des bains froids*) which
has lately been transla-
ted into German by Ollsch,
do get it and you will be
sure to read it with
pleasure.

I take this opportunity
by for thanking you also
for having kindly sent me
several numbers of the
Johns Hopkins Hospital
Reports with their very
valuable contents.

I am sorry to see from
your letter that we shall
not have the pleasure

Also the same for Mr. Jones from a book

to see you here at Fri-
burg this year, but hope
that on some future
visit to Europe you will
again come here and
stay a little longer than
last time.

Thanking you very
sincerely for your
book I remain

Yours
very faithfully
C. Alexander

J. W. Allen.

A. C. SMITH, M. D.
NEWCASTLE, N. B.

21/5/2

My dear Dr. I take the liberty of
 sending you today, by Registered
 letter, a photograph of a case
 of elephantiasis arabum which
 has come under my observation
 from the adjoining county of
 Kent, (p. 13) Another proof
 of I am correct in my
 diagnosis, that this disease
 is not confined to hot regions.
 The man is a relative of
 Judith Ardenon, the leper
 woman whose elephantine
 leg you saw in our Lazarus,
 and whose limb has since

I need not write you because
that is already answered.

Your very truly

A. C. Smith

Dr Wm. W. Phelps Esq.

Valentine

Qu?

increased enormously in size.

Pardon me for asking
a slight correction, to be
made in the next edition

of your very interesting
& valuable Pr. of Medicine

A. C. Smith (not A. C. Smith)

I live in Newcastle (not
"Chatham". The Quins

have had charge of
since 1868 (not 40 yrs).

I wish to close by
tenderly and respectfully
tendering you my con-
gratulations on your marriage.

My dear

Whitson comes

when an elderly

As for the br.

in appearance

putative

I would

best time

as yet.

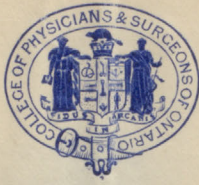
and then we find my handwriting

most pleasant and profitable, and find

now some of its contents
and must congratulate
you on the admirable way
in which you have been

[Faint, illegible handwritten text on the left margin]

[Faint, illegible handwritten text on the left margin]



Toronto, May 31st, 1906.

(Personal)

Prof. Wm. Osler,

Oxford University,

Oxford, England.

My Dear Dr. Osler,-

I am writing you regarding the position of President of the University of Toronto. I think the position could be well and satisfactorily filled by yourself; besides, you are the one man that I know of, that would give the most general satisfaction. I may say that University matters are not in the same state that they used to be. There is great opportunity there to make advantageous changes. The Institution will not likely be hampered again for means, as it has been put now on a fairly satisfactory basis. I do trust you can see your way to give this matter serious consideration, and trust you will not consider it hastily, for I hope to have an opportunity in July of seeing you personally on the matter, when I can tell you more thoroughly the conditions con-



Toronto, May 21st, 1908.

(Personal)

Prof. Wm. Osler,

Oxford University,

Oxford, England.

My dear Dr. Osler,

I am writing you regarding the matter of the subject of the University of Toronto. I think it is possible to do well and satisfactorily filled by yourself; indeed, you are the one man that I know of that would give the most general satisfaction. I may say that University matters are not in the same state that they used to be. There is great opportunity for the various changes. The Institution will not likely be renewed again for many years, as it has been put now on a fairly satisfactory basis. I do trust you can see your way to give the subject your consideration, and that you will not consider it finally, for I hope to have an opportunity in July of seeing you personally. The matter, as you can tell, is somewhat thoroughly the condition of



Prof. Wm. O. --2--

nected with the position.

If you accept the position, you will find, I think a solid phalanx of the medical men all over the Dominion at your back to strengthen your hands in every move you make. However, if you will talk the matter over when I see you, which I trust will be the end of July in England, I do not think there is any more I can say to you at present, more than to again express the hope of your serious consideration of what I and many others of your friends in Ontario look upon as a public duty. I trust you will consider it in that light.

With best wishes, and hoping to see you very soon,

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

N.B. a formal offer was made to him in Toronto, just before Xmas 1906; see Cushing, ii, pp. 73 & 74 (not indexed there).

*W.W.F.
1900.*

*(1855-19??)
Robt. Allan Pyne, M.D., Registrar of the College, was also Minister of Education for Ont., 1905-18. See Who's Who, 1927.*

*W.W.F.
1939.*



needed with the position.
 If you accept the position, you will find I think a solid
 phalanx of the most able men in the Dominion at your back to
 attend on your needs in every way you make. However, if you will
 take the matter over when I see you, which I fear will be the end
 of this in England, I do not think there is any more I can say to
 you at present, more than to again express the hope of your serious
 consideration of what I said and of your return in Ontario
 look upon as a private duty. I trust you will consider it in that
 light.
 With best wishes, and hoping to see you very soon,
 Yours faithfully,
 J. P. [Signature]

27

Clipping from Montreal "Gazette", 14 Nov.,
1884, pasted on p. 76 of "McGill College" /
"Medical Faculty", scrapbook, 3/4 leather,
mottled covers, 15 x 10", in Med. Lib.

DR. OSLER

Complimentary dinner from the medical profession of Montreal -
The leading physicians give their testimony of his
worth and wish him success in the future.

The complimentary dinner that was tendered to Prof. Wm. Osler, M. D., at the Windsor Hotel last evening by the medical profession of Montreal on the occasion of his departure for Philadelphia to take the chair of clinical medicine in the University of Philadelphia, was a great success, and showed in what high respect and esteem Dr. Osler is held by every member of the profession in Montreal. The dinner was given in the handsome club room, which is situated in the new wing of the building and which was beautifully decorated with evergreens and exotics. By eight o'clock the leading physicians of the city had arrived to do honour to their distinguished confreere, and nearly fifty guests sat down to the well-decked table. Dr. R. P. Howard, Dean of the Faculty of McGill College, occupied the chair, having on his right the guest of the evening, Dr. Osler, Dr. F. W. Campbell, Dean of the Medical Faculty of Bishop's College, Mr. Richard White and Dr. Lachapelle, and on his left, Dr. Hingston, Dr. Fenwick, Dr. McEachran, of the Veterinary College, and Dr. Cameron. The vice-chair was occupied by Dr. T. A. Rodger, and among those present were noticed Dr. Brosseau, Dr. Gardner, Dr. Geo. Ross, Dr. Roddick, Dr. George Major, Dr. Wilkins, Dr. Girdwood, Dr. T. Wesley Mills, Dr. W. Macdonald, Dr. Rottot, Dr. Richard McDonald, Dr. Baker, Dr. Clement, Dr. J. J. Gardner, Dr. Alloway, Dr. Stewart, Dr. Wood, Dr. Molson, Dr. Proudfoot, Dr. Shepherd, Dr. Bell, Dr. Browne, Dr. G. T. Ross, Dr. Sutherland and others.

A recherche menu was served up in the best of style, and after this had been done full justice to, the usual toasts of the Queen and the Governor-General were proposed by the chairman and enthusiastically honoured.

Dr. Roddick here read letters of regret at not being able to be present from Sir William Dawson. Dr. R. T. Godfrey, Dr. Henry Howard, Hon. Dr. Church and Dr. Laramie.

"OUR GUEST."

Dr. Howard then rose to propose the toast of the evening, "Our Guest," which was received with long continued applause. He remarked that it was now ten years since Dr. Osler had come amongst them, and during that time he had been engaged in the active duties of teaching physiology to medical students and pathology to medical men. His devotion to the medical profession had prevented him from entering into a lucrative practice, and perhaps in a certain sight he was the one single disciple of pure science in their midst. As a teacher of medicine he possessed eminent qualifications, among which might be mentioned his knowledge and his ardent love for his subject, the method in which he seized upon the important points of a question, and the clear and distinct manner in which he

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portrayed them to his hearers. He also possessed the still rarer quality of creating in the minds of his class a love of the subject which they were learning and of inspiring enthusiasm among his auditors. (Applause.) During the ten years in which he had been connected with the McGill Medical School Dr. Osler had extended very widely its reputation, and in fact had raised that reputation very considerably, and what had he not done for the benefit of medical men generally? His contributions to the fortnightly meetings of the Montreal Chirurgical Society on physiology and pathology had instructed while they had entertained them. (Applause.) As a contributor to medical science Dr. Osler had a foremost place. While yet a student he had made the discovery of what was known as Osler's granules in the blood, and had followed this up with other important discoveries. But not merely as a teacher of medicine, or as a contributor to medical science, did they esteem their friend so highly, but even more for his qualities as a man. (Loud applause.) above all possessed one quality, that quality that had been very happily called the true human instinct, that of social goodness, which had made him extend his hearty co-operation to all true and good men who were endeavouring to promote the welfare of the community. (Applause.) His sympathy with educational matters, his endeavours in literary and scientific pursuits, and his suggestions in regard to the laws of public health, were all evidences of this, and what did they not, as a profession, owe to him who was about to leave them? (Loud applause.) He had stimulated them largely as a profession to do their very best in the advancement of medical science, he had counselled union and the efforts for the co-operation of provincial and Dominion associations had been in a great measure excited by him. He had also shown a spirit of generous and kindly hospitality not only to his confreres in the city but to visitors from other cities. How much, too, did they owe him for his manly reproofs of professional wrong doing, for his sympathy with erring brethren and for his kindness towards all with whom he came in contact. His labours on behalf of medical students were deserving of special notice and he could easily imagine that when Dr. Osler had gone there would be whispering in many hearts, "Willie, we have missed you." (Loud applause.) In the promotion of their dear friend to the new position, which he was to occupy, they recognized a high honour paid to him, but an honour earnestly wished for and highly deserved. (Applause.) He congratulated the University of Pennsylvania upon the high wisdom it had shown in its choice and while they rejoiced at it this would in no way lessen their deep regret at his departure. In spite of his promotion they would continue to feel that they were professionally and personally suffering from a painful loss. Dr. Osler would take with him the unanimous recommendations, sympathy and good wishes of the medical profession of the Dominion of Canada (loud applause), and he felt sure that he would also carry with him the recommendations and sympathy of Canadians as a whole who would wish him every success and prosperity which his new sphere of labour would without doubt afford him. (Prolonged applause.)

Dr. Osler, who displayed great emotion, on rising to reply was greeted with an ovation, and it was some moments before he could find words to express his feelings. He remarked that he could not convey in appropriate words the feeling that agitated him on this occasion. He thanked them from the bottom of his heart for their great kindness. He felt deeply the fact that circumstances had arisen that would cause the severance of his connection with the profession in Montreal, and he might perhaps be allowed on this occasion to state what his own feelings and connections were in reference to his past career in this city. A discussion was taking place at present among biologists as to the question whether some of the lowest origins were capable of being so modified by altered

conditions of life and food as to have their qualities altered by these changed conditions. He did not know whether this could be done or not, but he was quite certain that this was true in the case of man, and he would give his own case as an instance. They were told that "merit lives from man to man", and in his early career he had been blessed by the friendship of three men, to whom he attributed a great deal of his success. The Rev. W. A. Johnson formerly of Trinity School, Port Hope, was one of these, Dr. Bovell, of Toronto, whom to know was a liberal education in itself, was another, and at his advice he had entered McGill College, where he met the third person who was to have a great influence on his life. He need scarcely add that he alluded to their worthy chairman, Dr. Howard, (loud applause) to whom he had been at once attracted, and their friendship had grown stronger as years went on. He had found that in Dr. Howard he had a friend to whom he could go for sympathy and counsel, as well as one who had an unbounded enthusiasm for his profession. At McGill he had found the teaching such as he desired, and having finished his course had the good fortune to be able to proceed to Europe to continue his studies in physiology and pathology. He early became a teacher, and just ten years ago this month commenced his career at McGill. Since then his goings out and comings in were known to them. He had felt during all that time that here in Montreal he had been living among professional brethren whom it was a delight to live with, and whom the more he knew the more he esteemed and respected. (Applause.) He had devoted himself principally to the scientific aspects of his subjects, and was perhaps an illustration of the saying that science and practice were not compatible. (Laughter). He had during last spring paid another visit to Germany to continue his studies, and it was while there that his tranquility of mind had been disturbed by a letter that he received asking him to become a candidate for the chair of clinical medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. It had caused him a great deal of anxiety at first, but he had finally argued it out, and the conclusion he came to was to reply in the affirmative, although he felt sometimes that it was contrary to the whole tenor of his life for the past ten years. To do his duty fairly and honourably where he could, had always been his greatest satisfaction. (Applause.) But he had considered that it was his duty to accept the position. He was sure that his duties would be of a most pleasant nature, and that he would soon become adapted to the new circumstances. He felt that in leaving Montreal he was performing one of the most serious acts in his professional life. But judging from the past, he did not think that he need have any fear. As when he first came to Montreal he was almost unknown, and now he left with many kind friends. (Loud applause.) He had heard it lamented that his departure would be a loss to the city and the college. But he felt quite certain that although it might be such for a time it was a loss that would sooner or later be replaced. He was exceedingly glad that circumstances enabled him to make his new pilgrimage from Montreal. There was one thing in the profession of Montreal that was most striking, and that was the good feeling and harmony that existed among all the members of the profession. (Loud applause). In this respect he had received a very good training, and he desired to thank them most sincerely for the kind manner in which they had treated him during his career in Montreal and for this very kind expression of their regard. This evening would be long remembered as

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 kind expression of their regard. This evening would be long remembered as a
 very pleasant one, and he was taking place as a student in a class rather
 than as a lecturer. He was glad to be able to address you tonight.

-MEDICAL-

as one of the most pleasant of his life and his own sorrowful feeling was that he was leaving so many dear friends. (Loud applause.)

The toast of "The Medical Profession" which was next honoured, was responded to by Drs. Fenwick, Hingston, Lachapelle and Armstrong, all of whom expressed their high appreciation of Dr. Osler's services and wished him every success in his future career.

Dr. Geo. Ross proposed "The Veterinary Profession", which drew forth an able reply from Dr. McEachran, who spoke of Dr. Osler's services on behalf of the veterinary school, and the interest he had always taken in its welfare.

The vice-chairman then proposed "The Press," which was responded to by Mr. Rich, White and Drs. Cameron, Roddick and Lachapelle.

"The Ladies", proposed by Dr. Gardner, was responded to by Drs. Clement and Stephen.

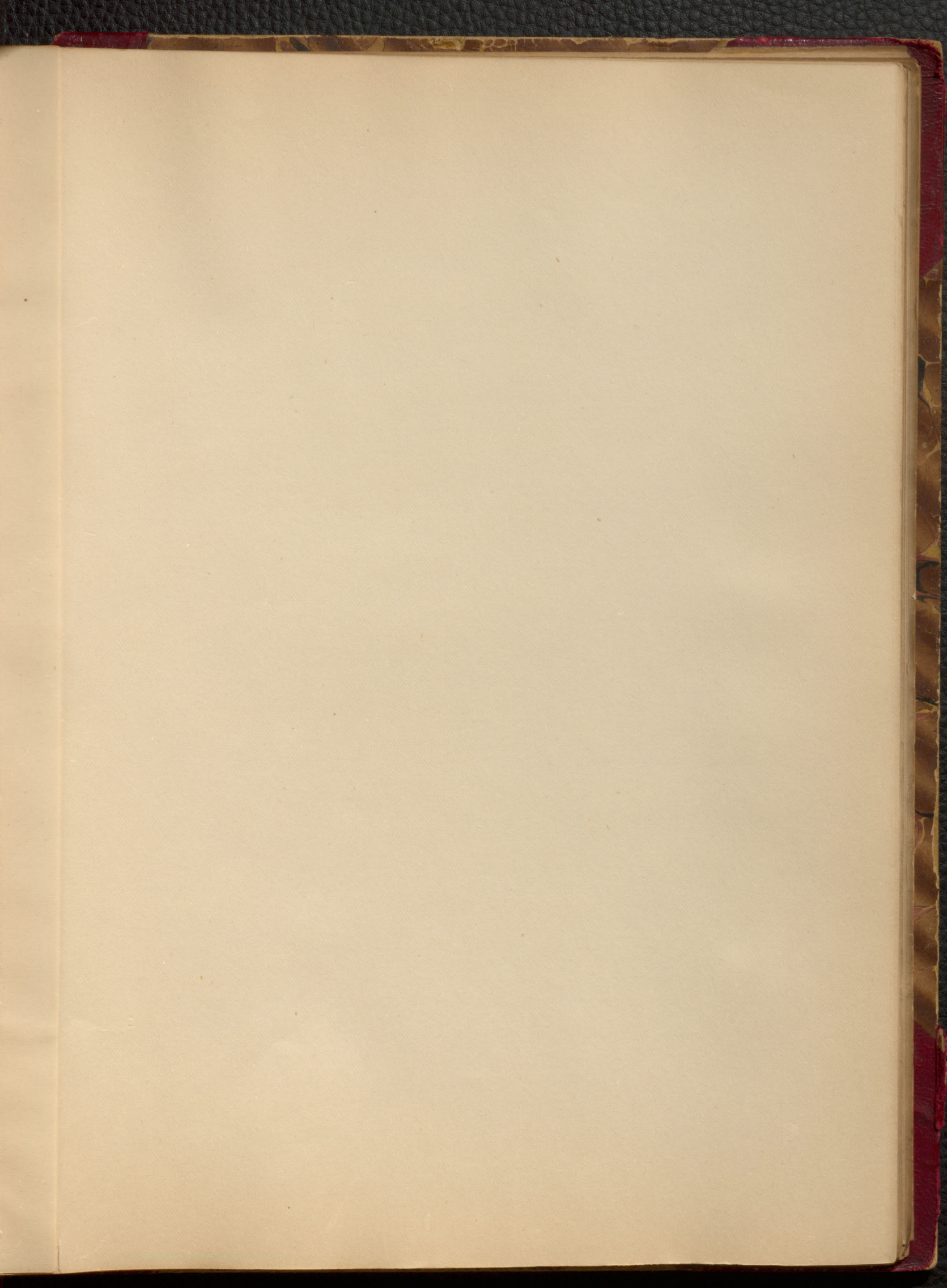
Dr. T. Wesley Mills proposed "The committee," and Dr. F. W. Campbell, who was called upon to respond, took occasion to express on behalf of the medical faculty of Bishop's College their high esteem for Dr. Osler whose valuable services they all recognized, and their earnest and best wishes for his future prosperity.

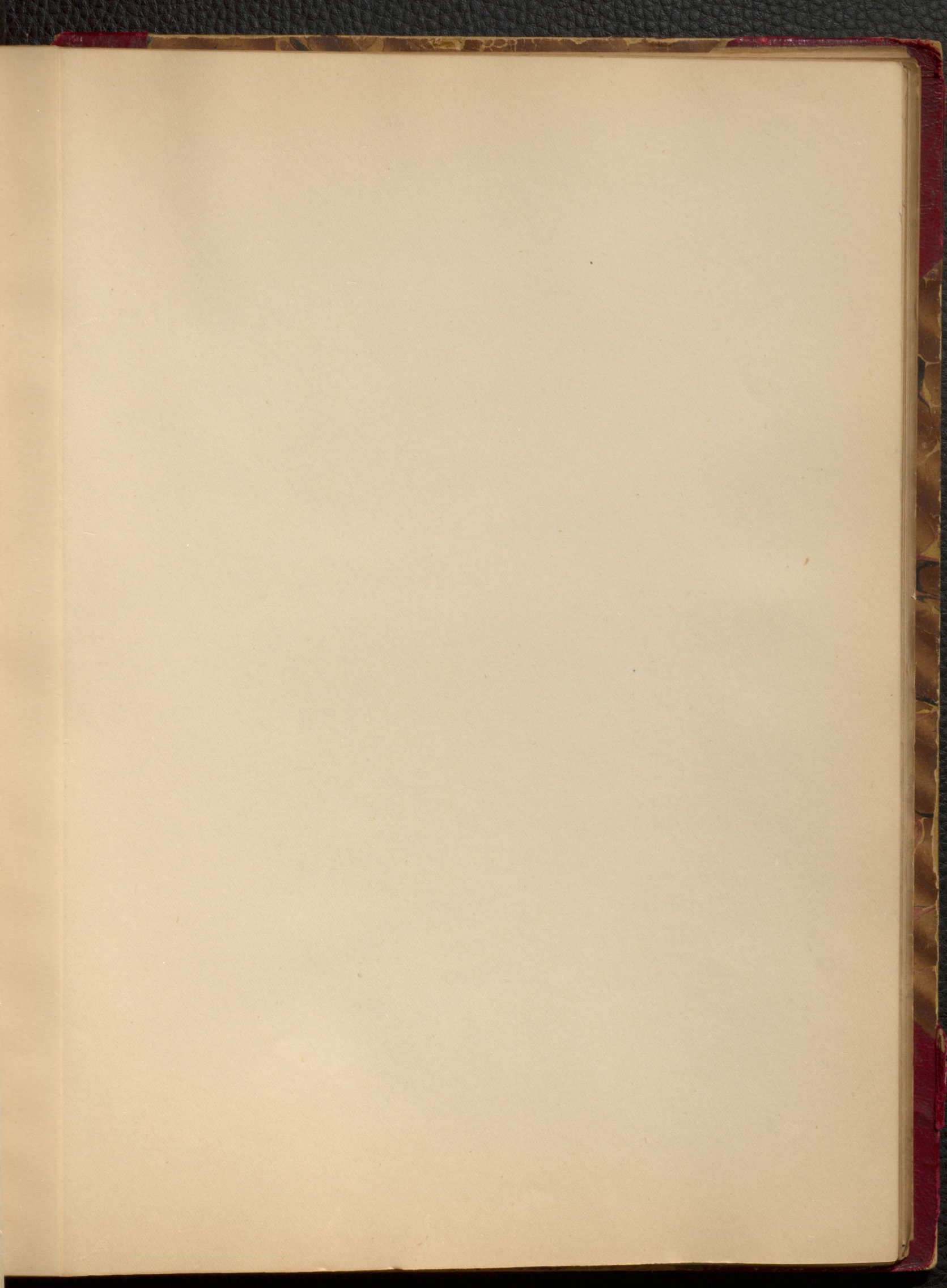
Dr. Osler then proposed the health of "The chairman", remarking that if there was one thing more than another that he regretted on leaving Montreal it was the parting with his respected and honoured friend, Dr. Howard. (Loud applause).

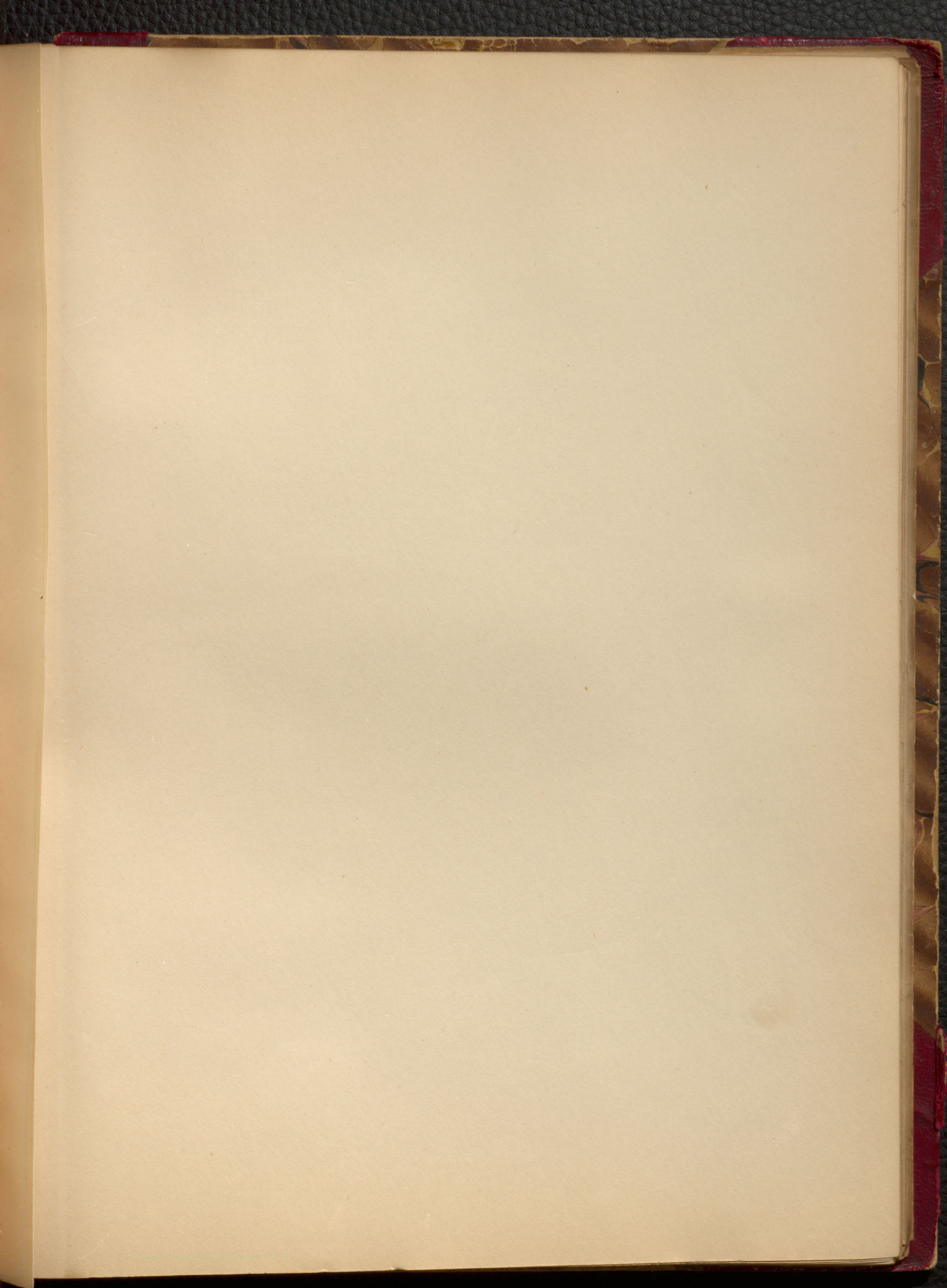
Dr. Howard feelingly replied, referring in high terms to Dr. Osler's past career, and remarking that he believed that his future would be one of distinguished success. A most successful and pleasant re-union was then brought to a close shortly before twelve o'clock with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and the "National Anthem."

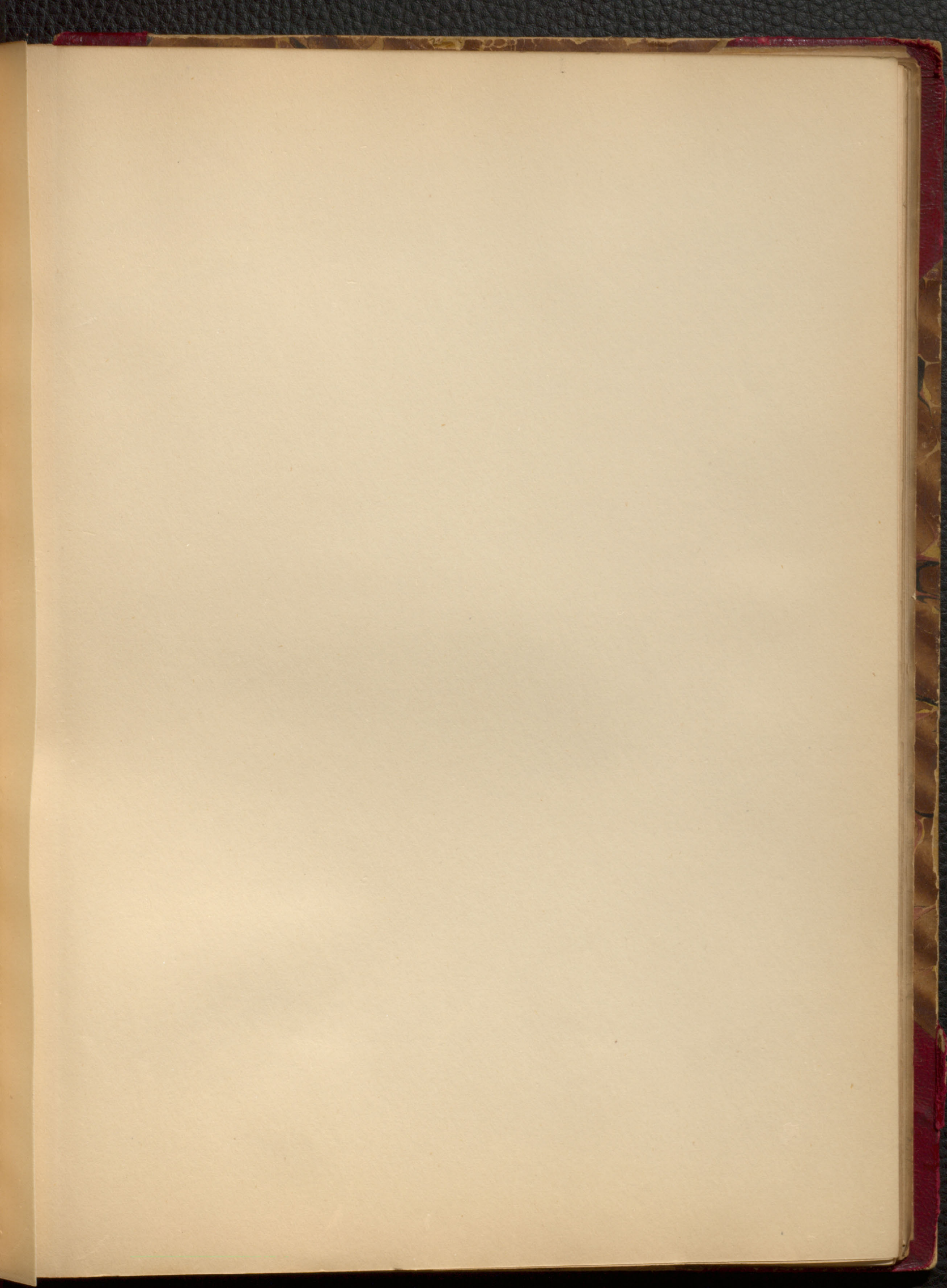
Presentation to Dr. Osler.

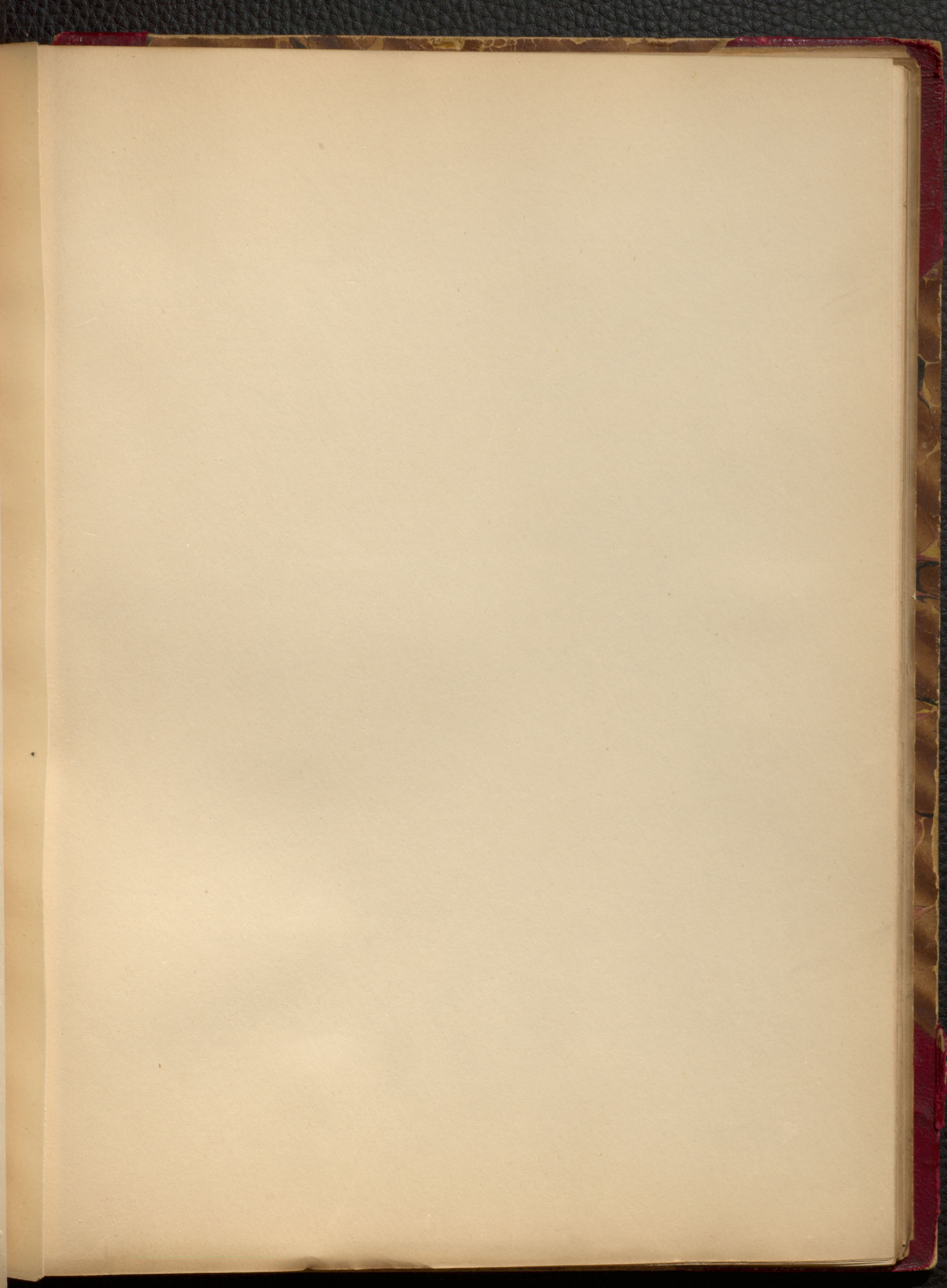
Dr. Osler was the recipient yesterday morning of a handsome diamond breast-pin and silver tankard and cups with the following inscription: "To Dr. Wm. Osler from his colleagues and students of the Montreal Veterinary College, October, 1884." The presentation took place at the College in the presence of the class with teachers and friends. The Doctor made a feeling acknowledgment, and expressed the pleasure that his intercourse with them had always given him and his regrets at parting.

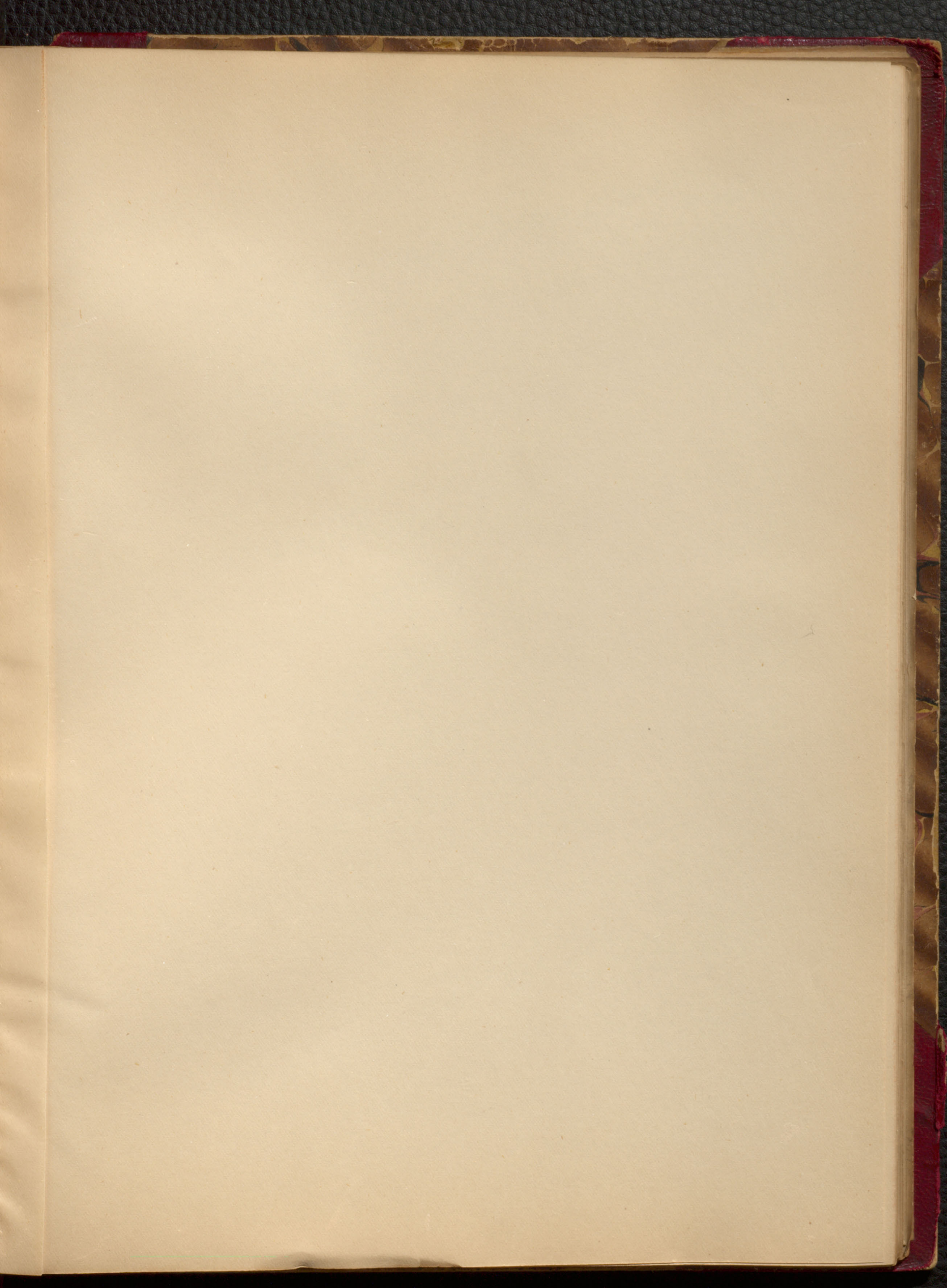


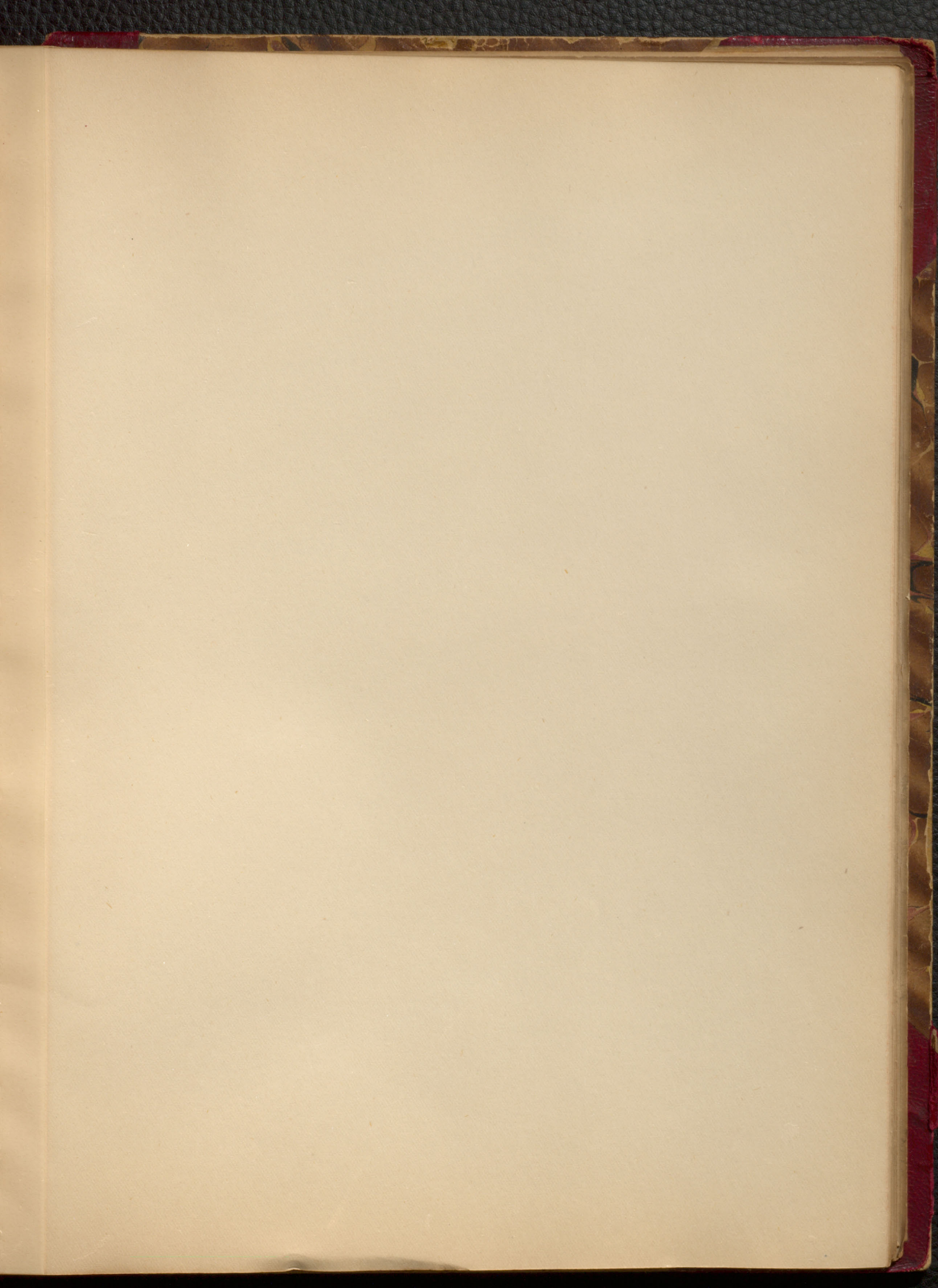


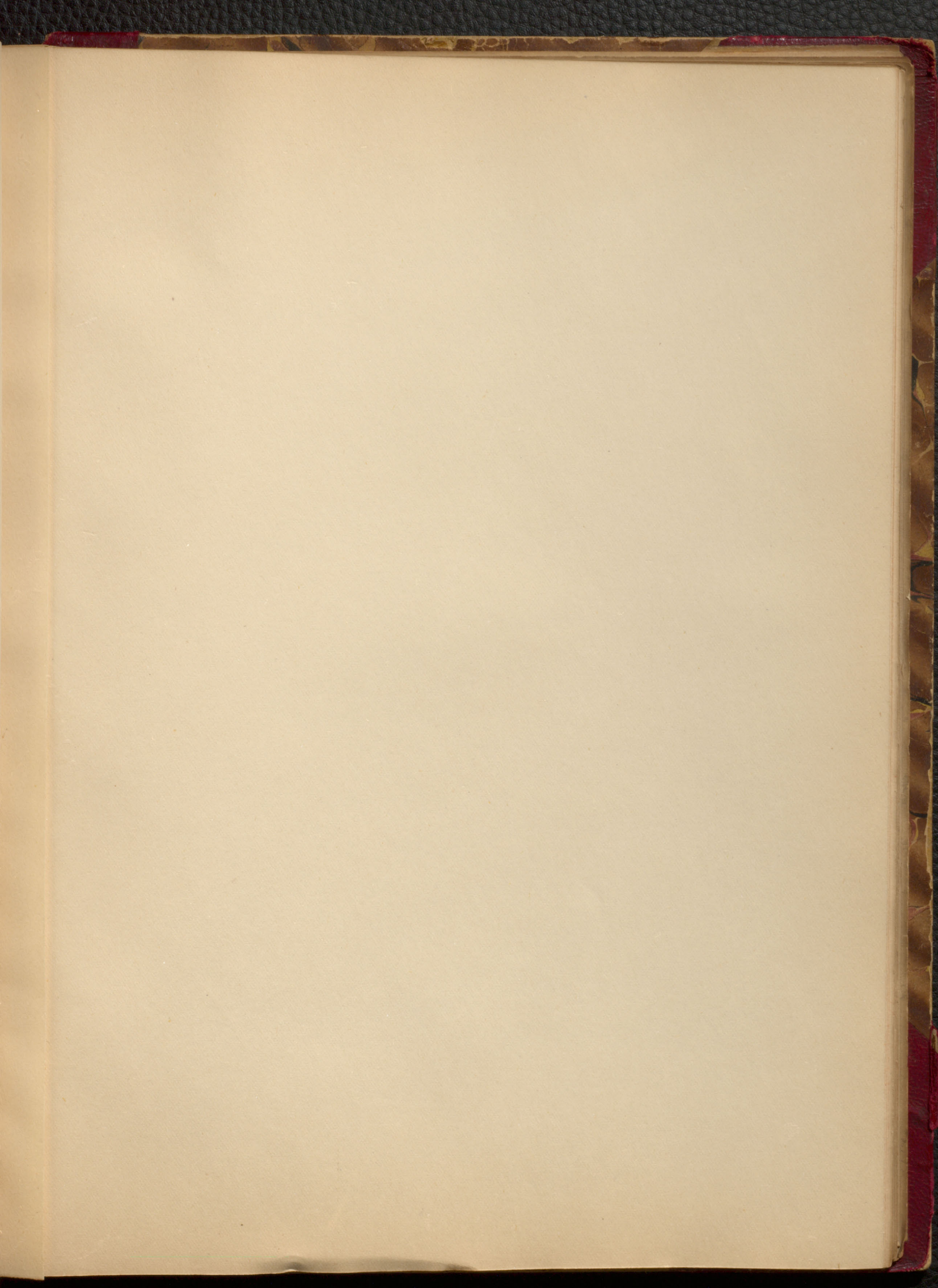


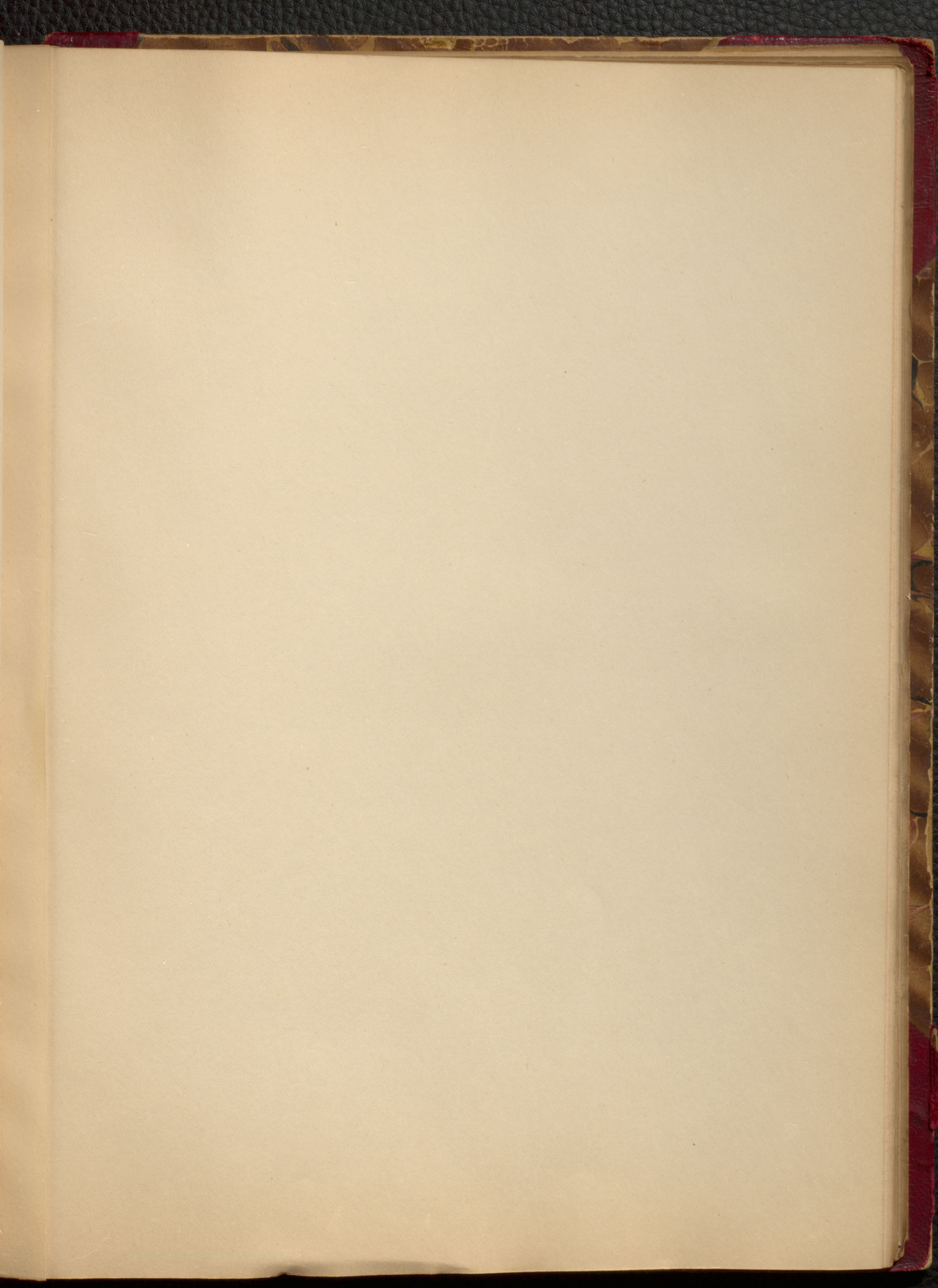


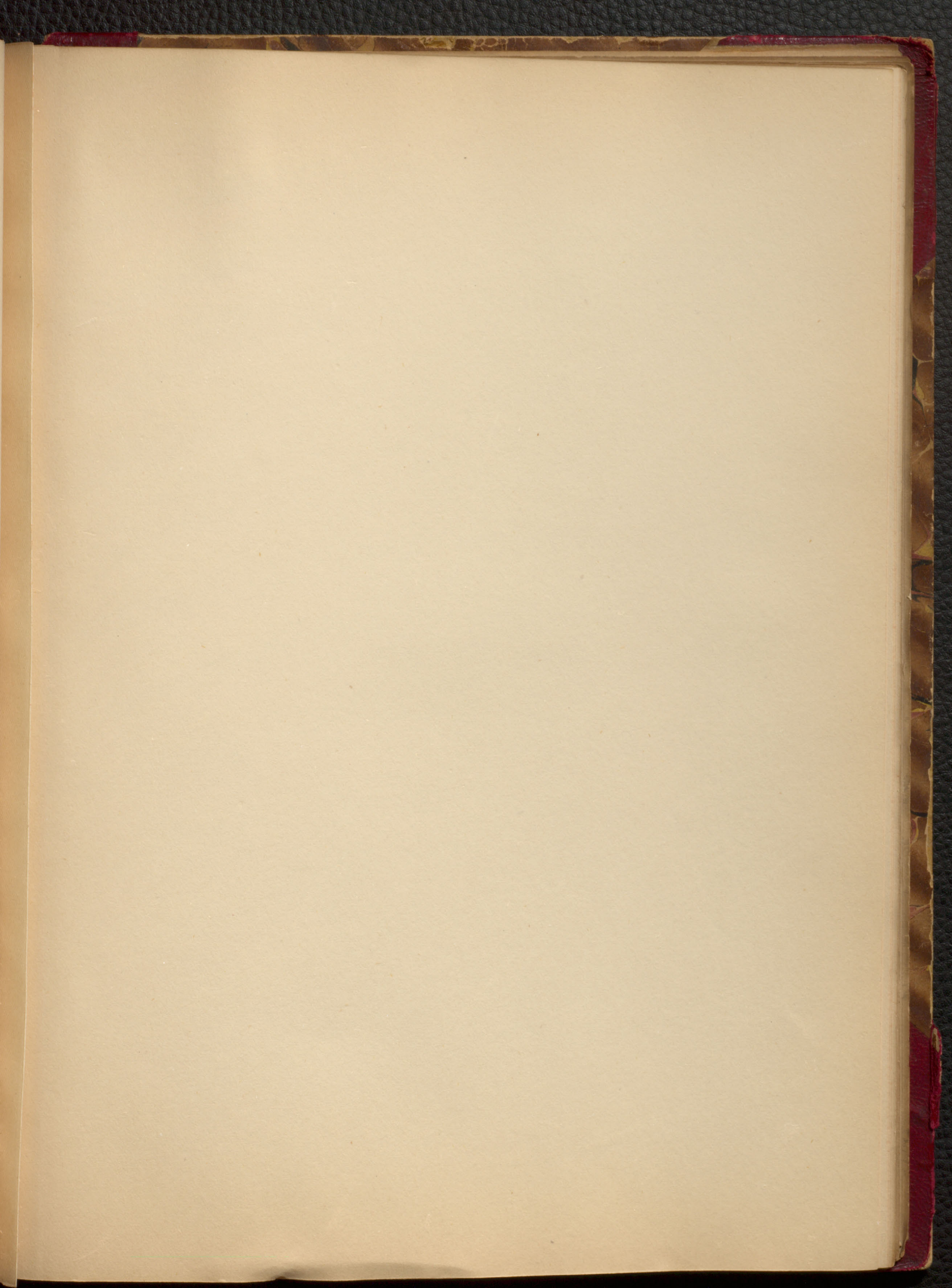


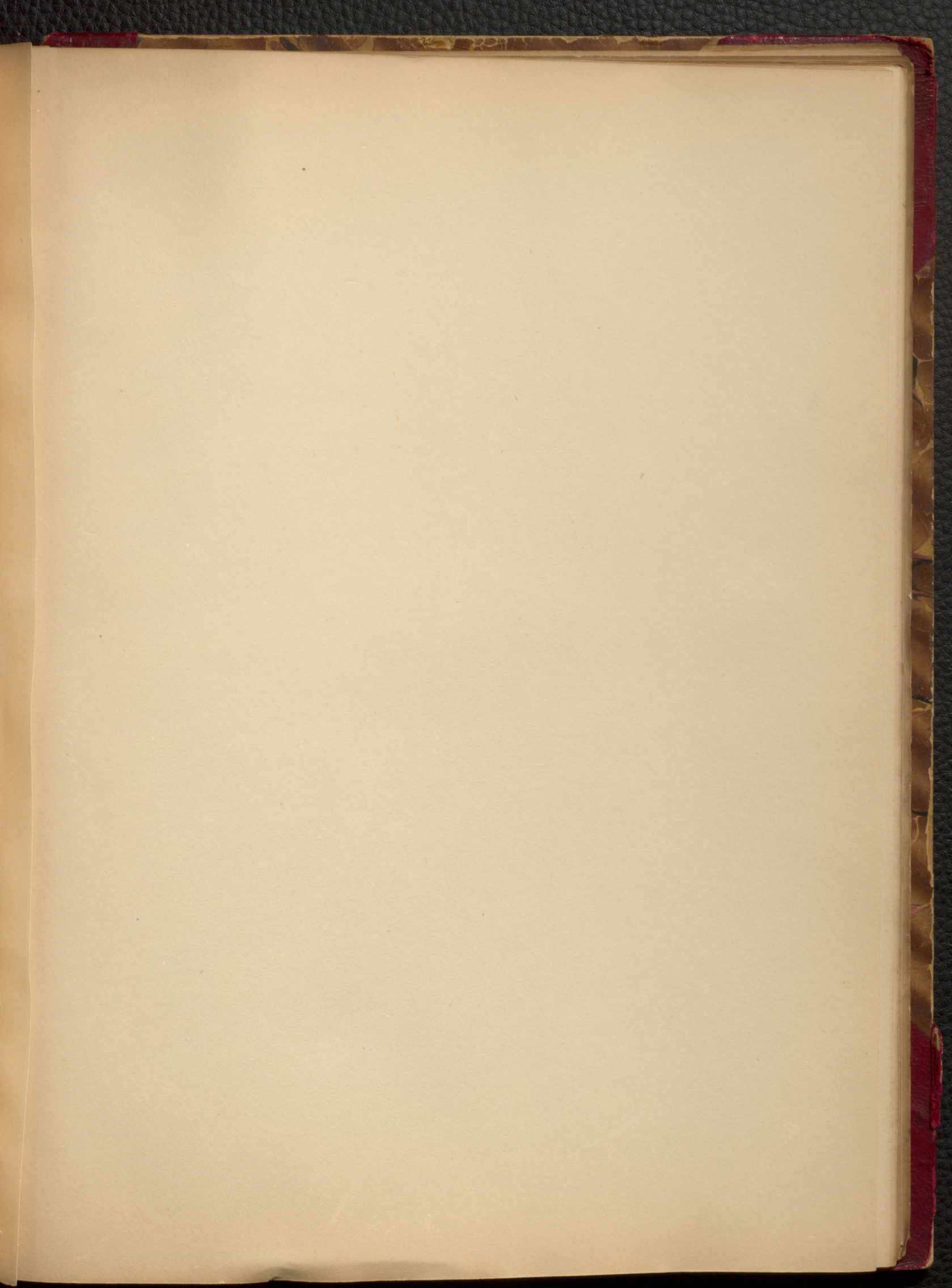


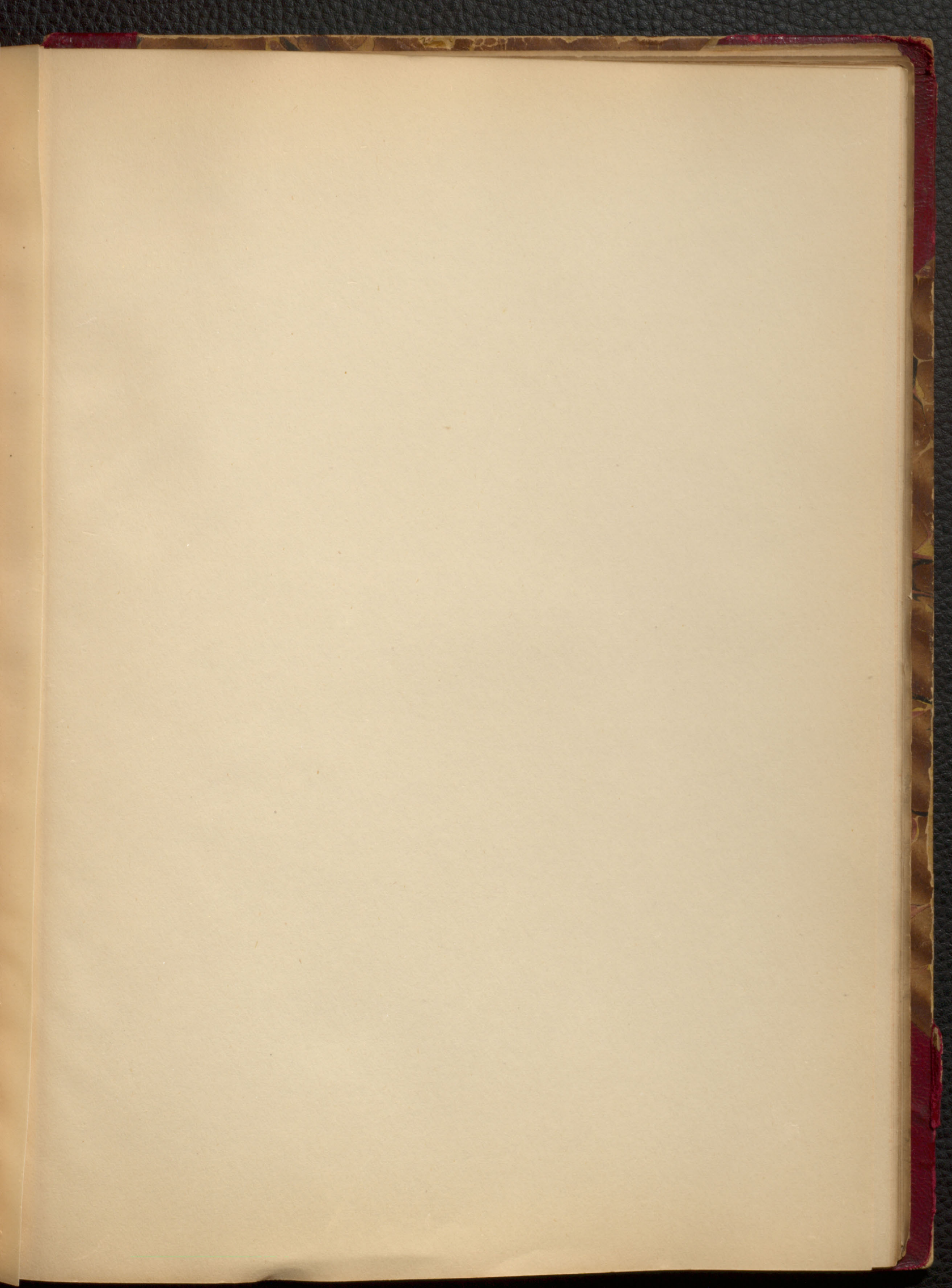


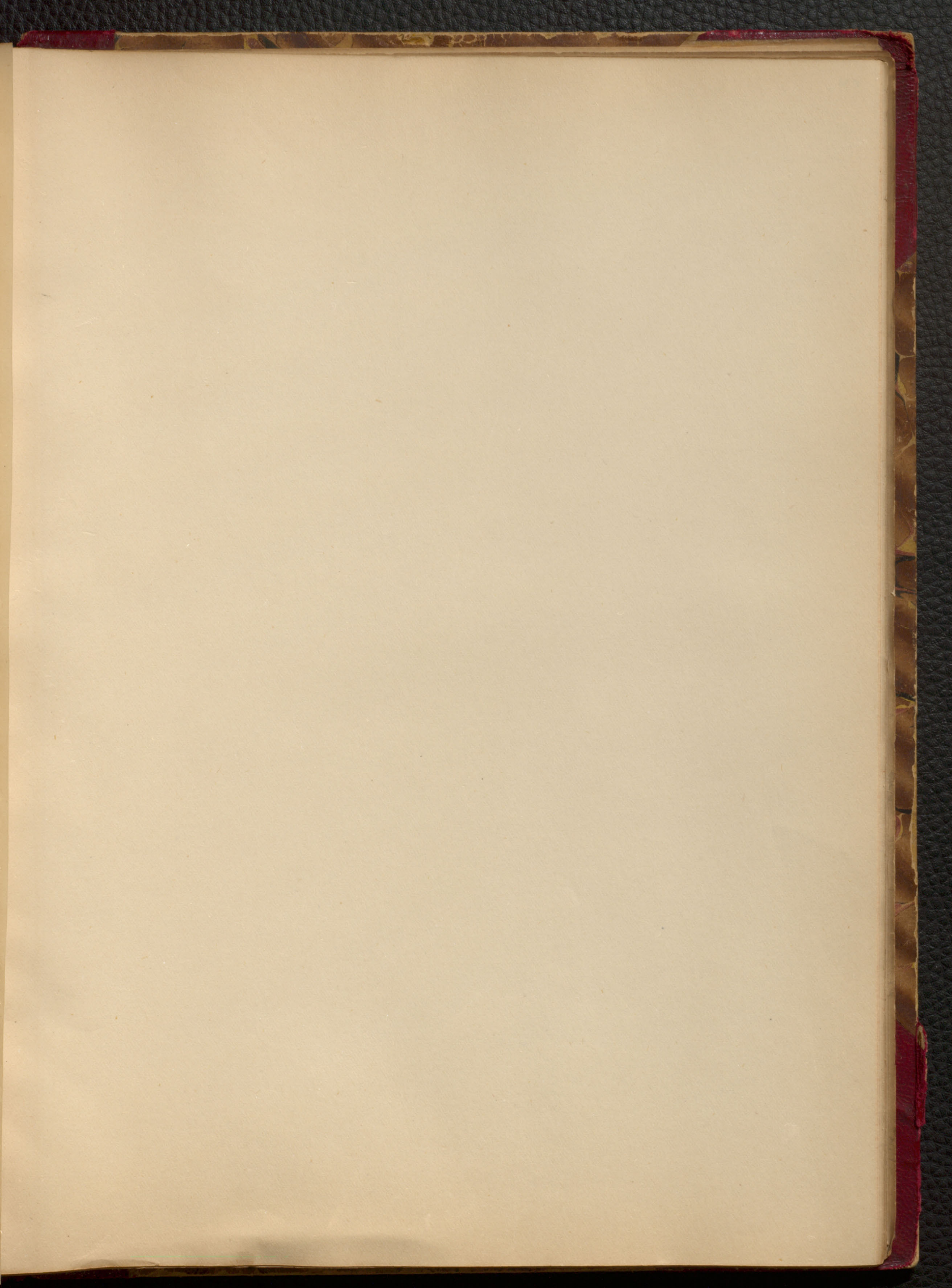




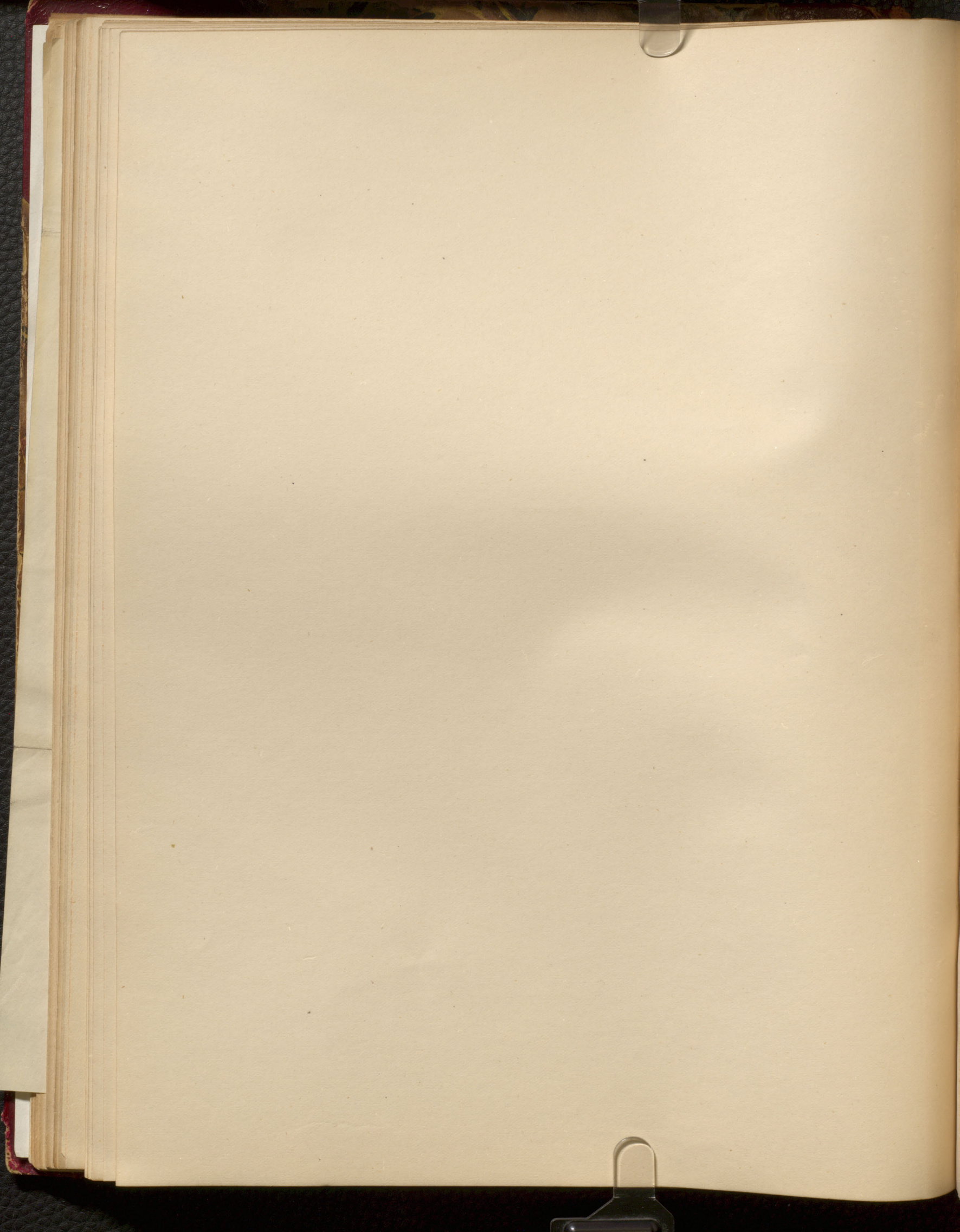


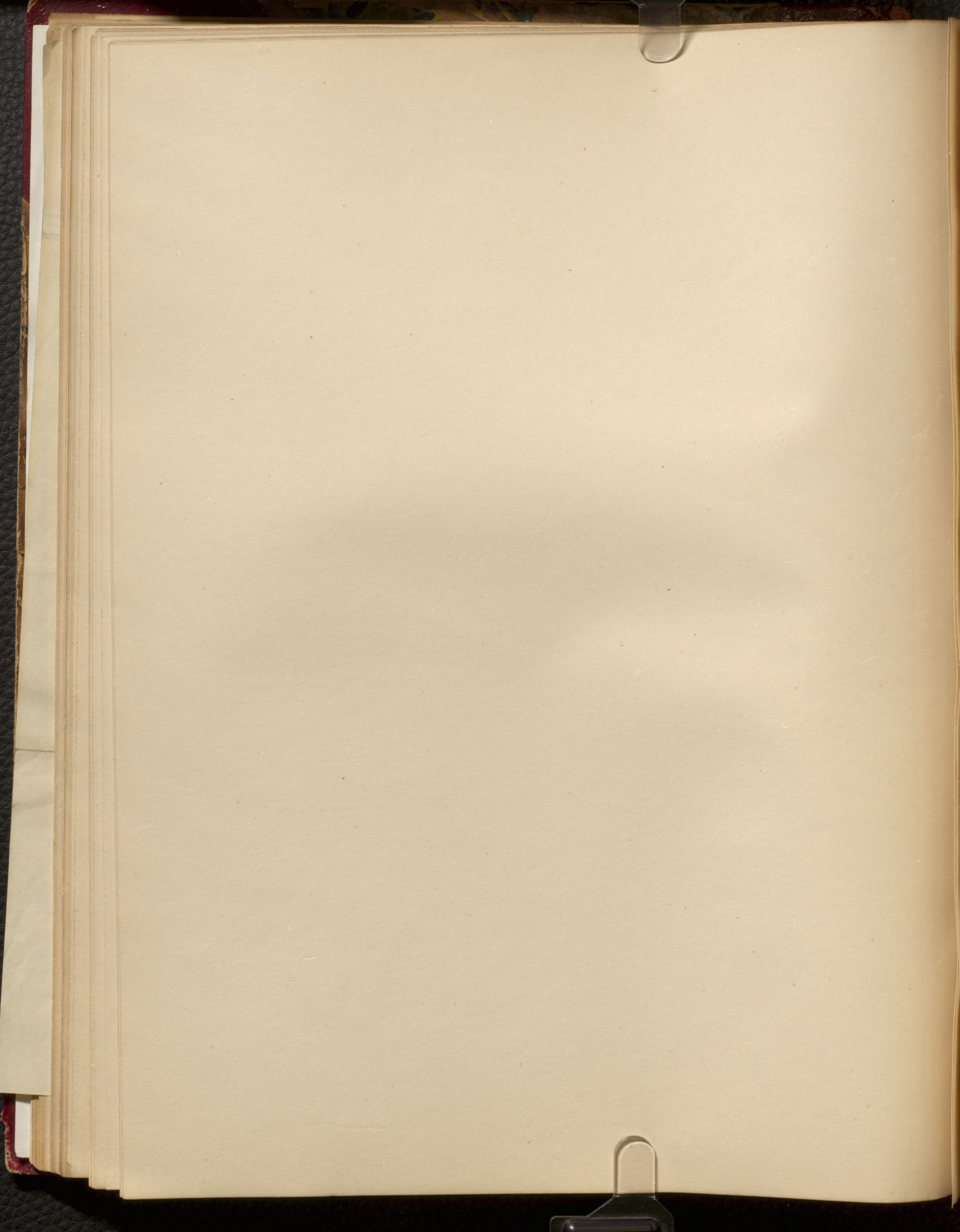


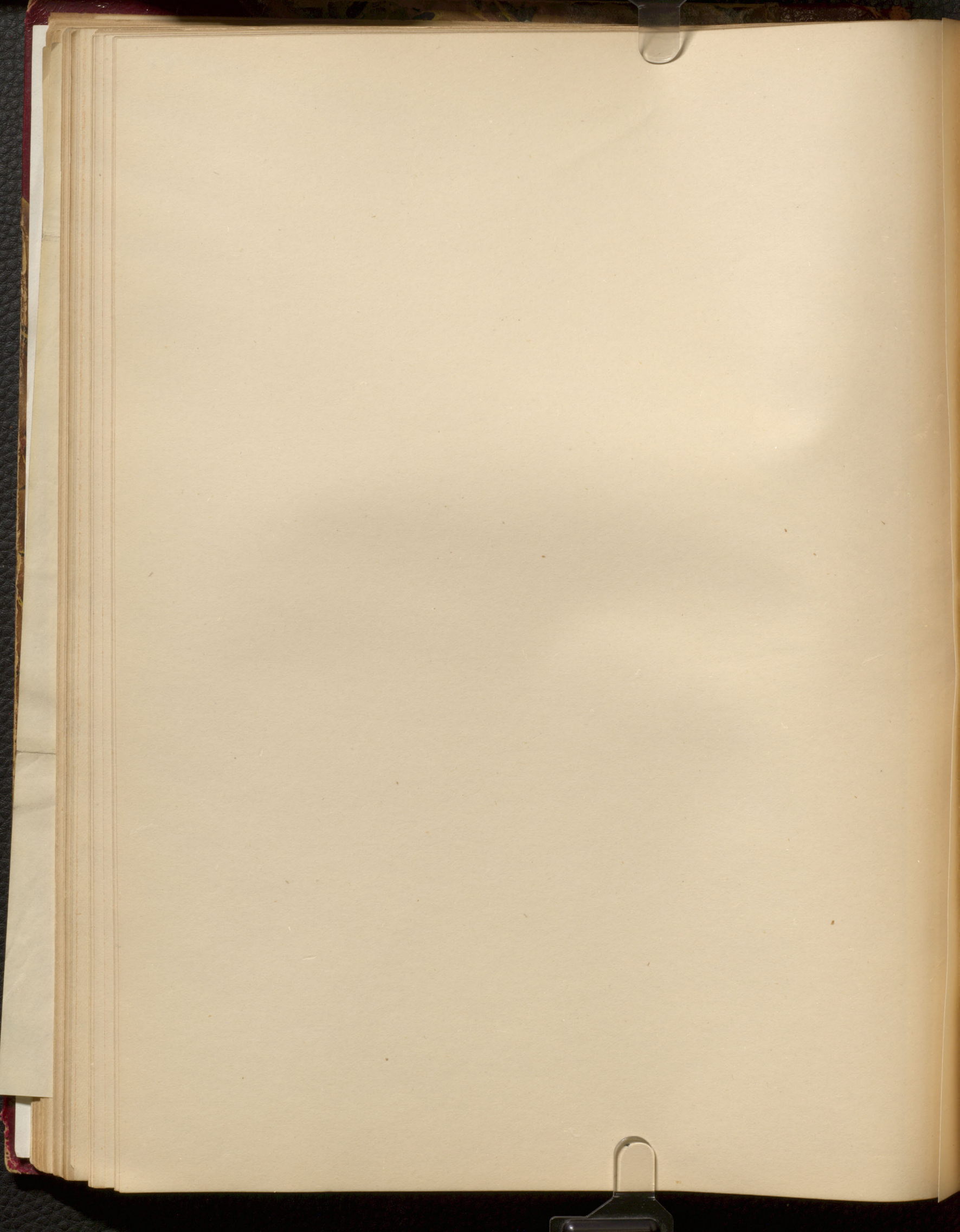


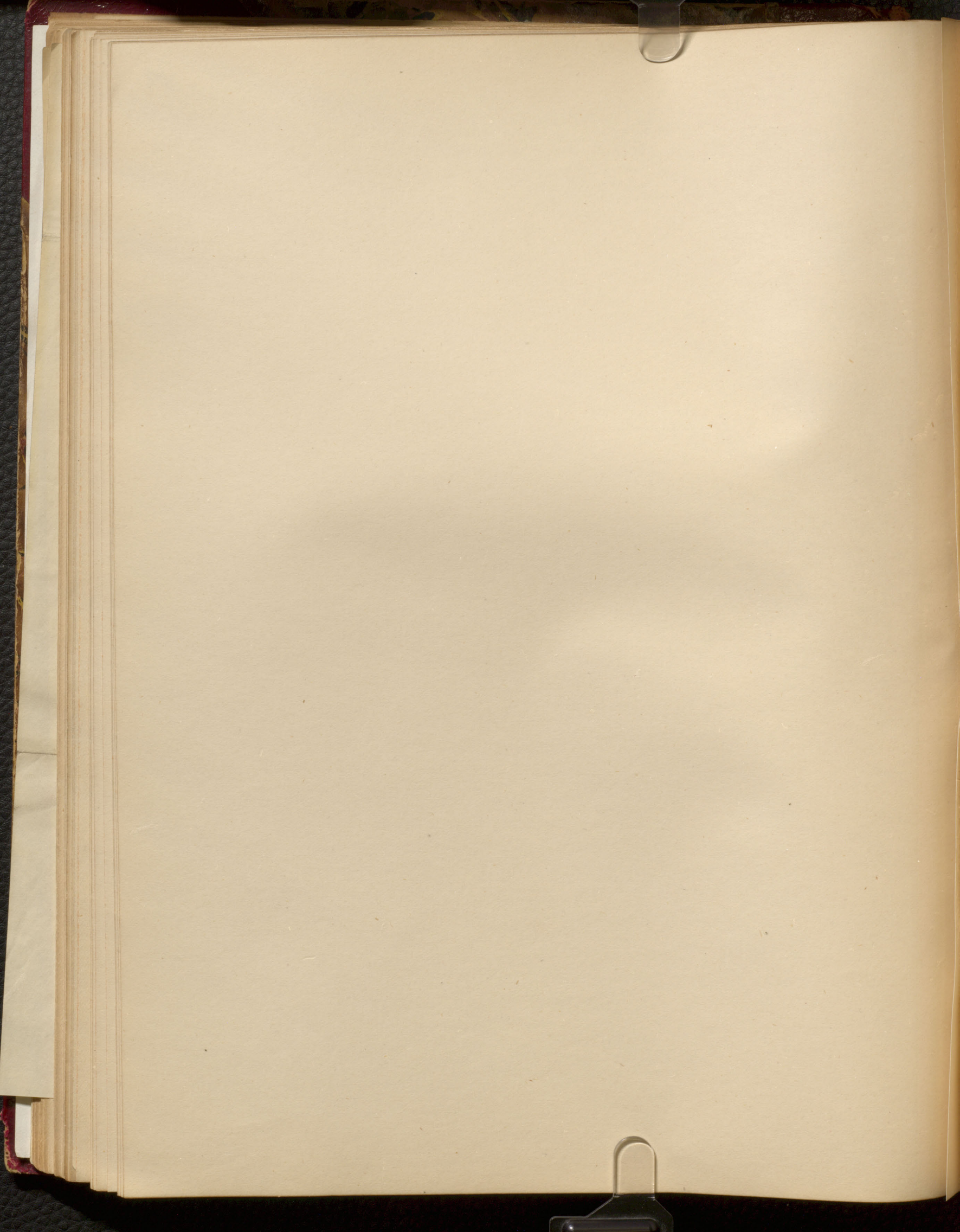


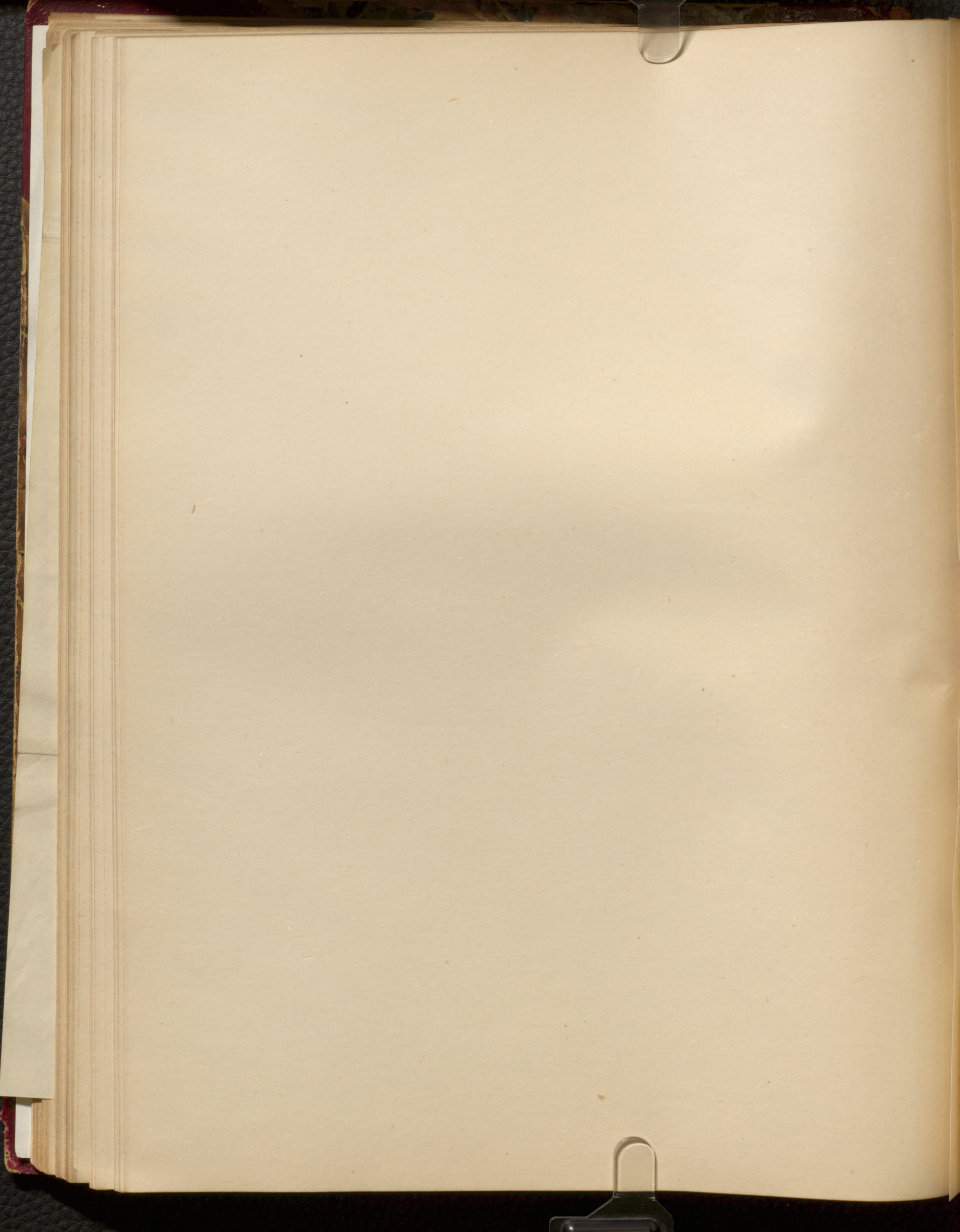
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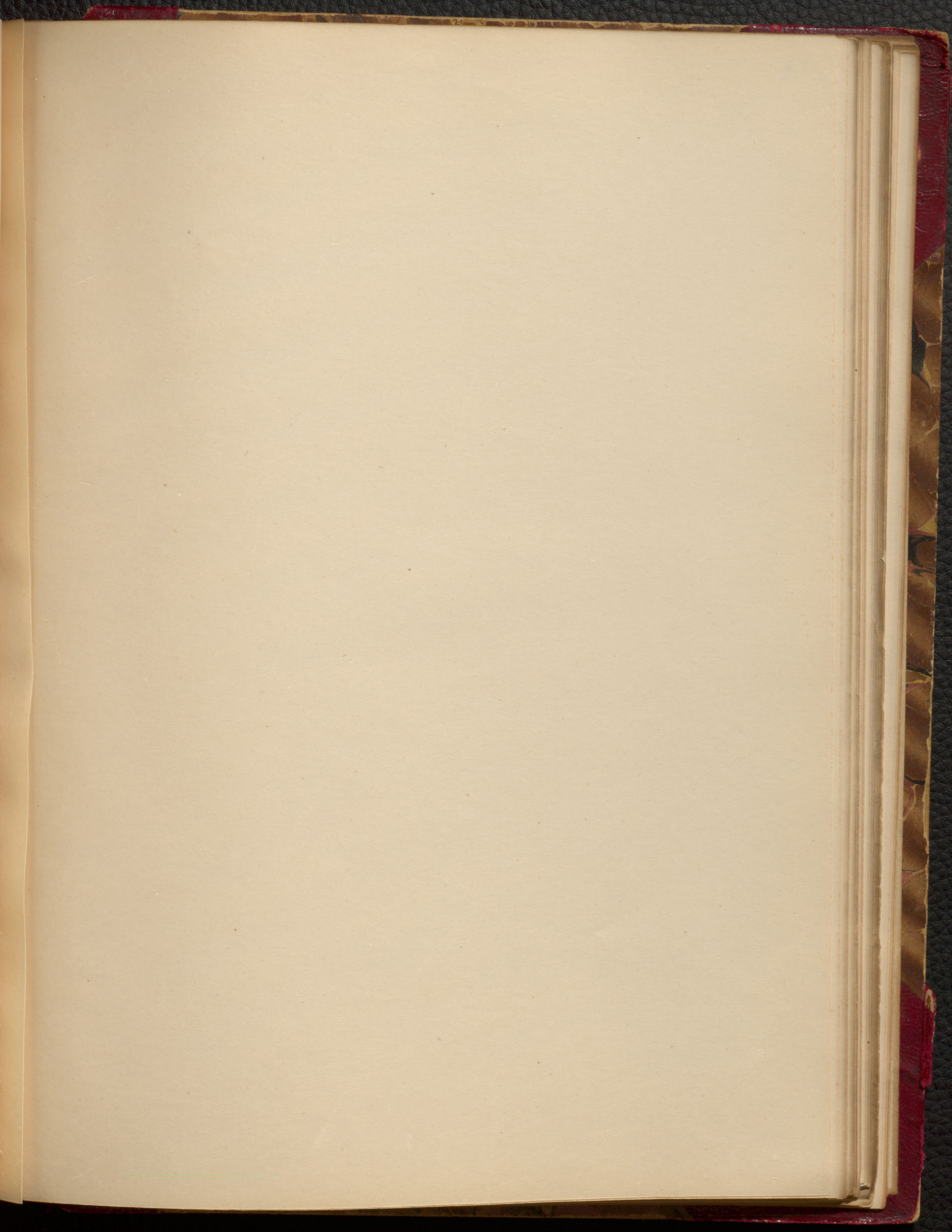


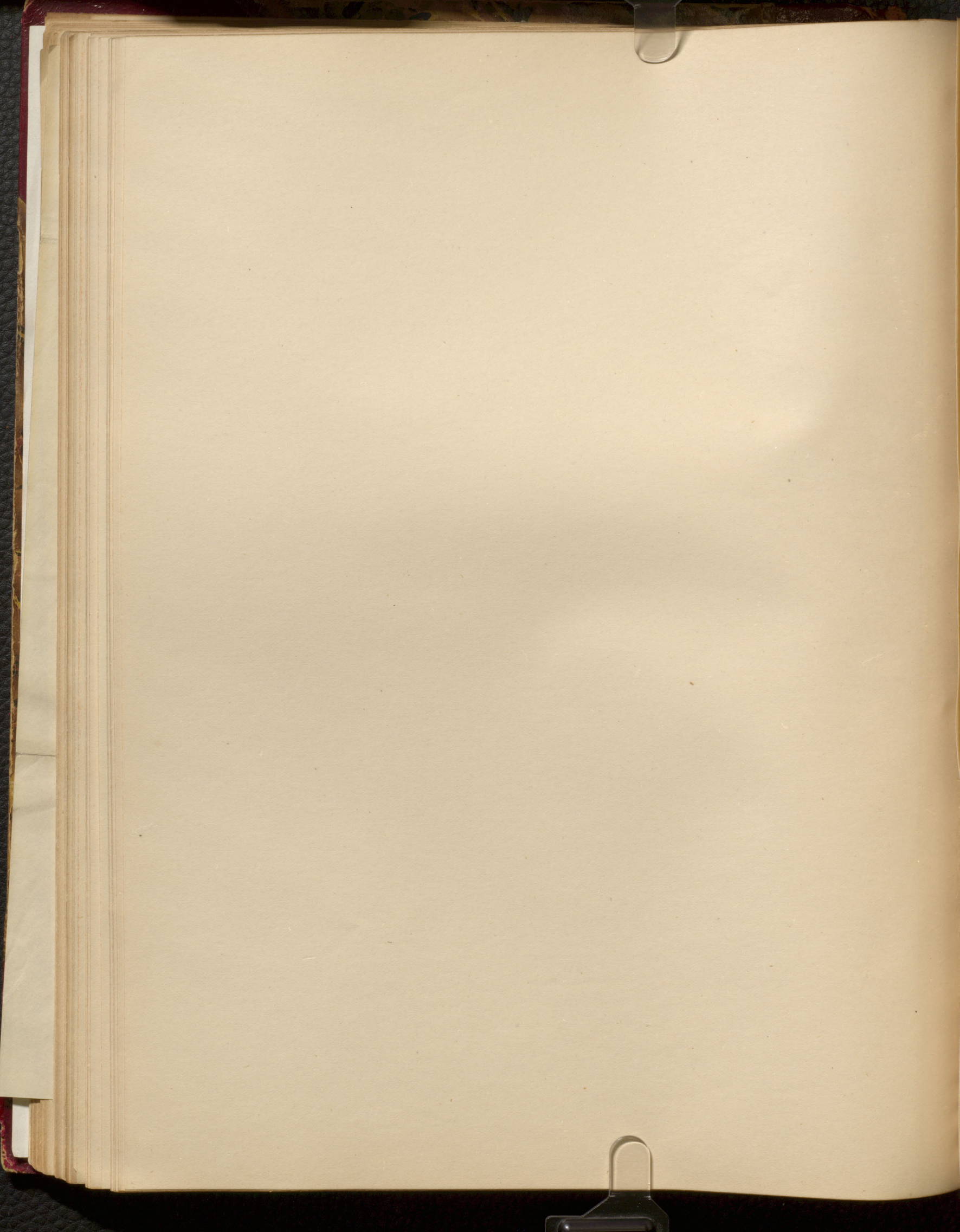


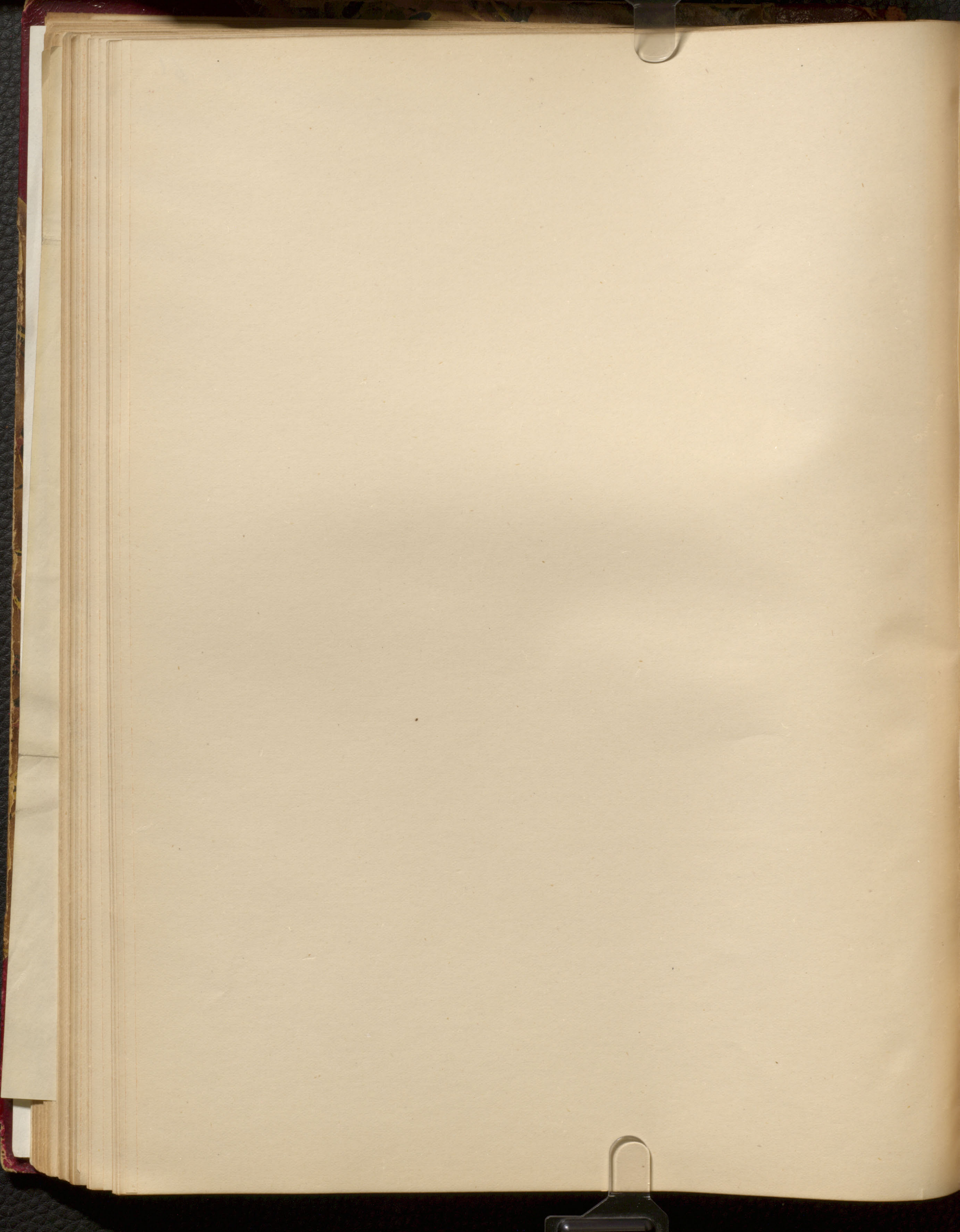


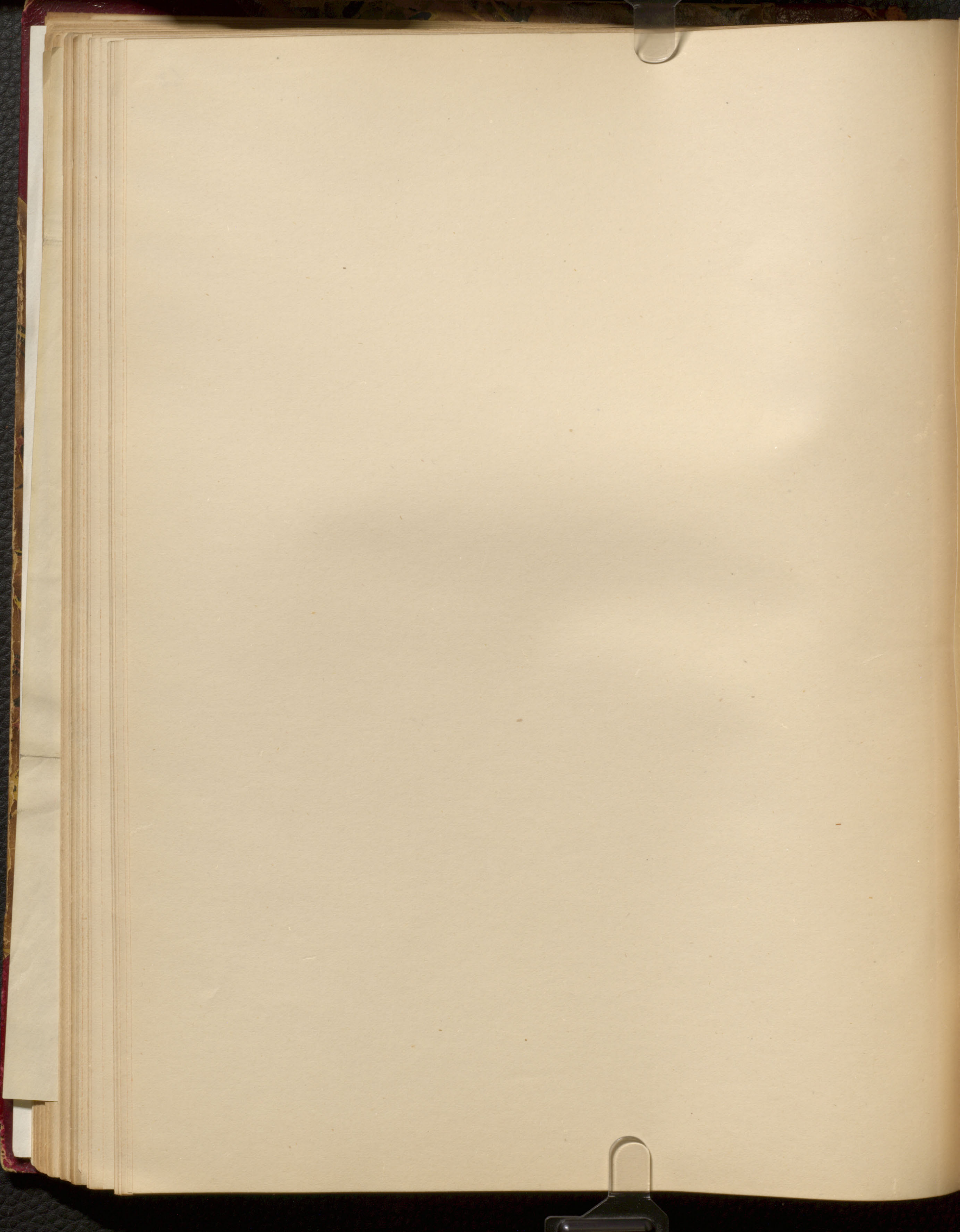




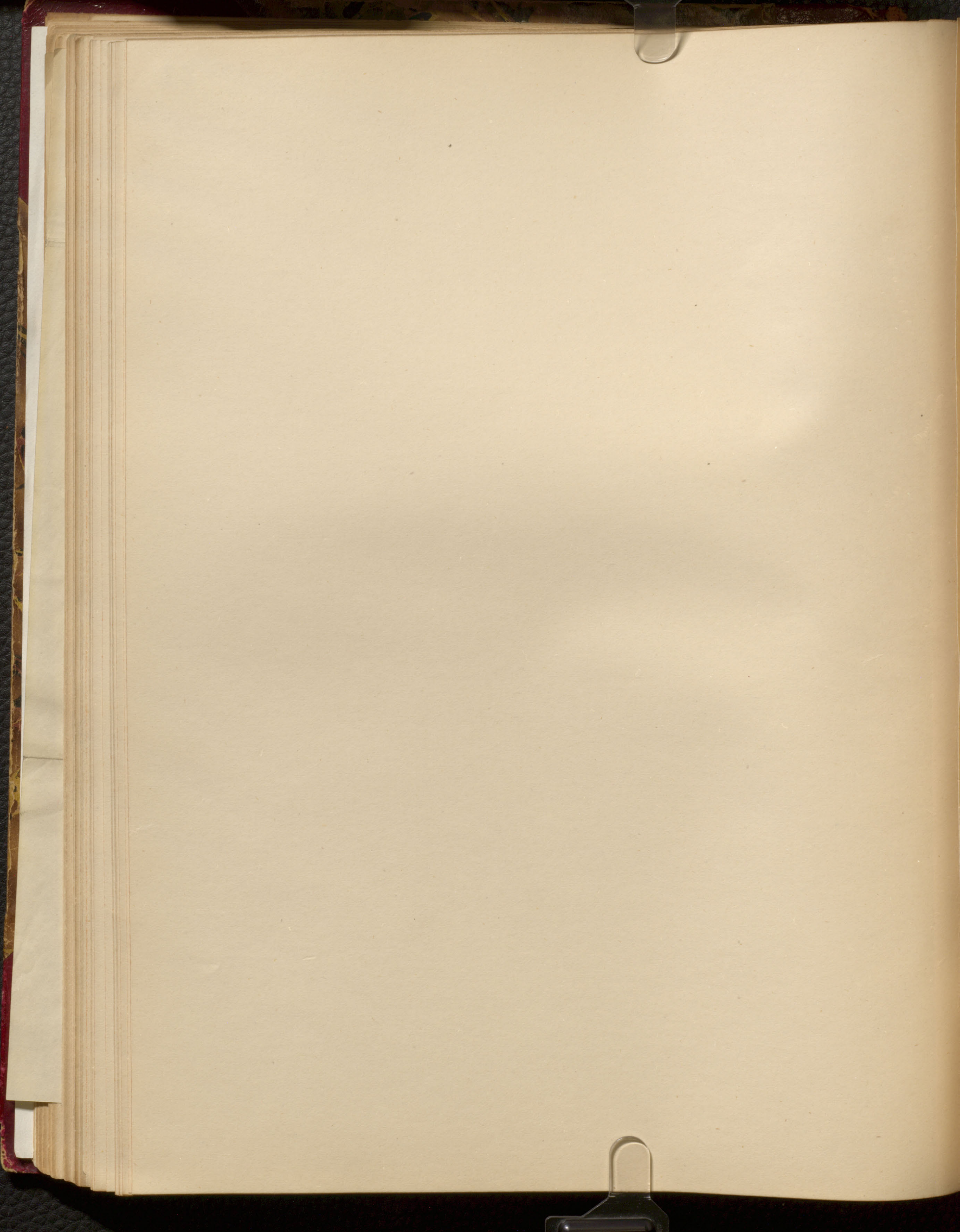


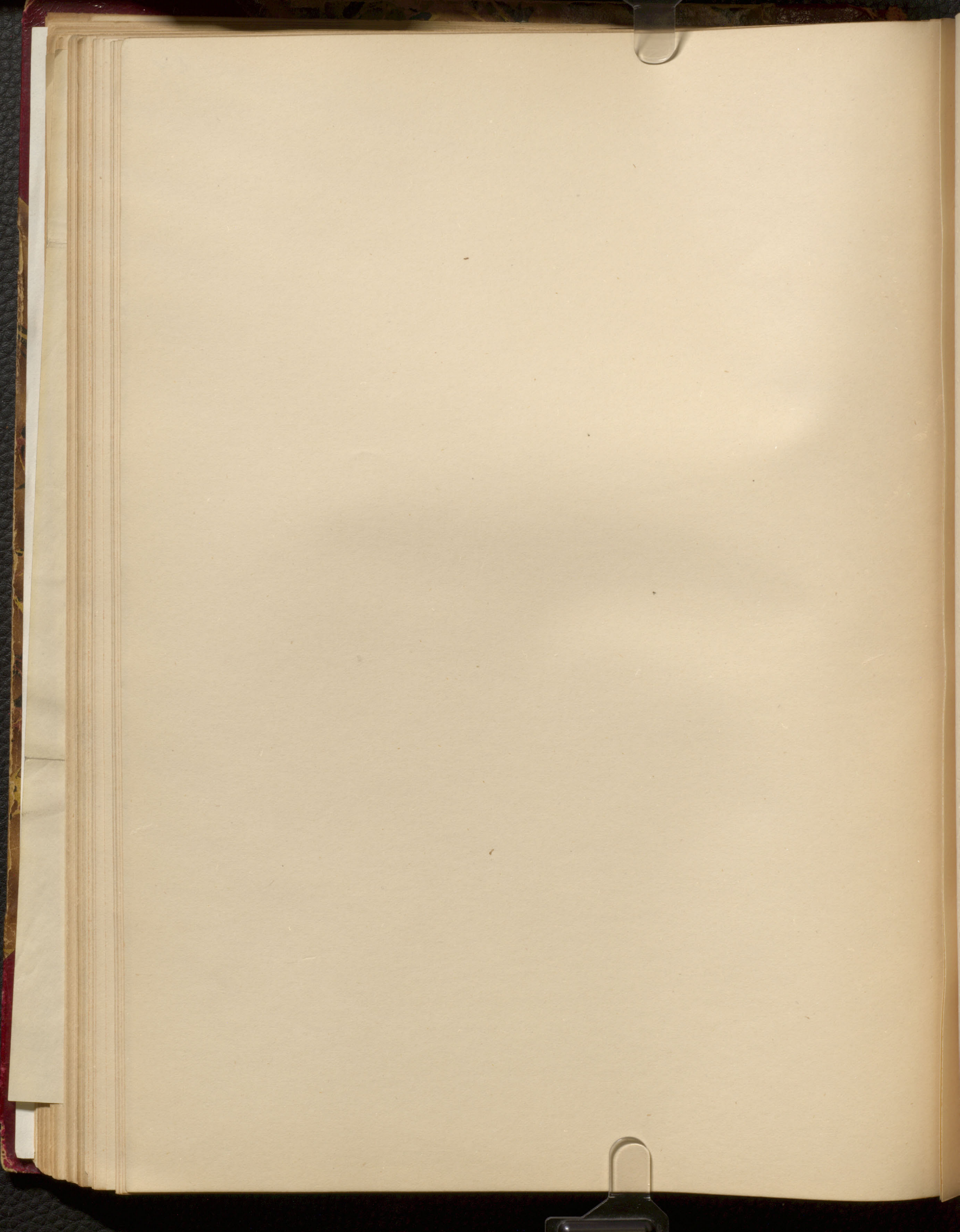


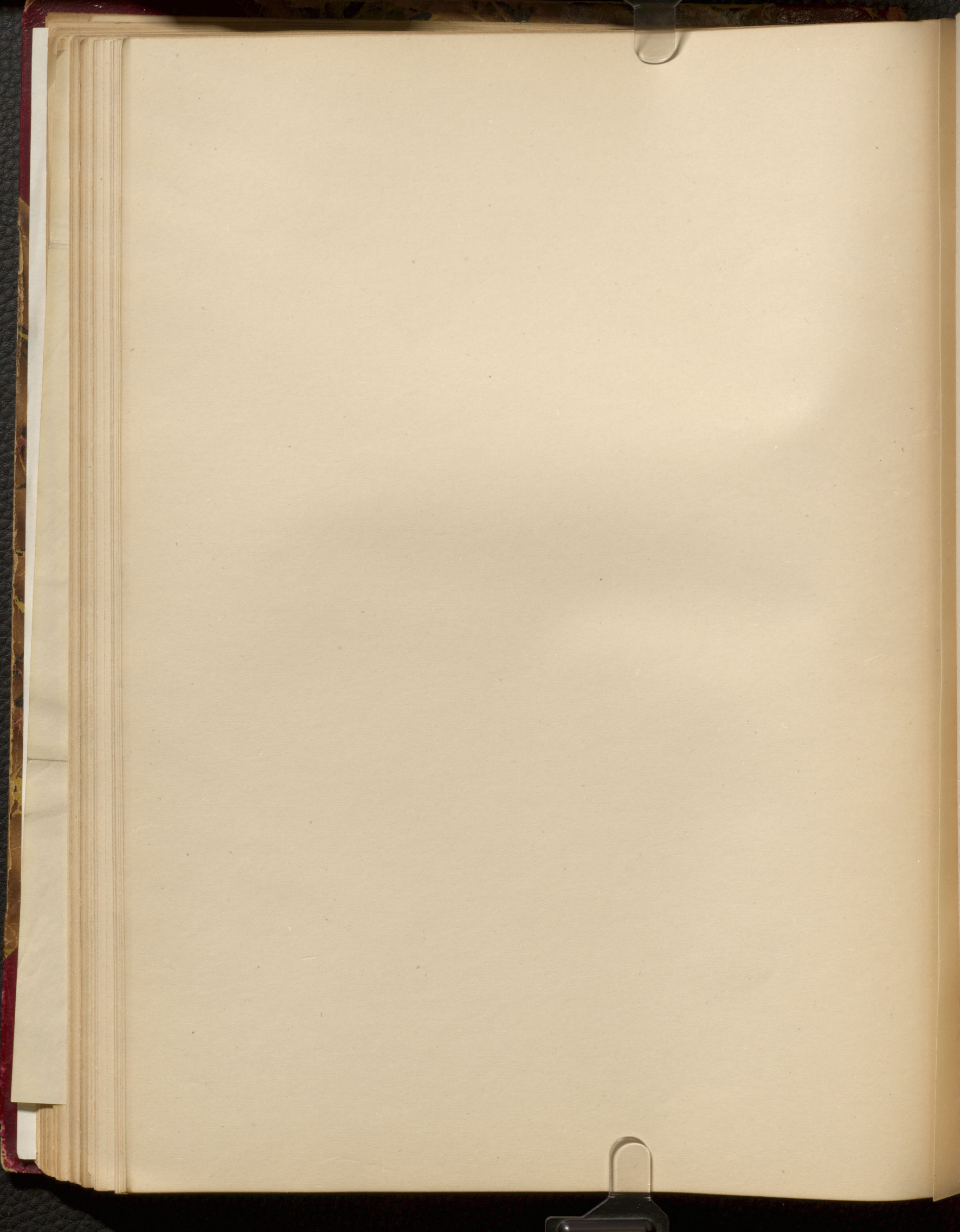


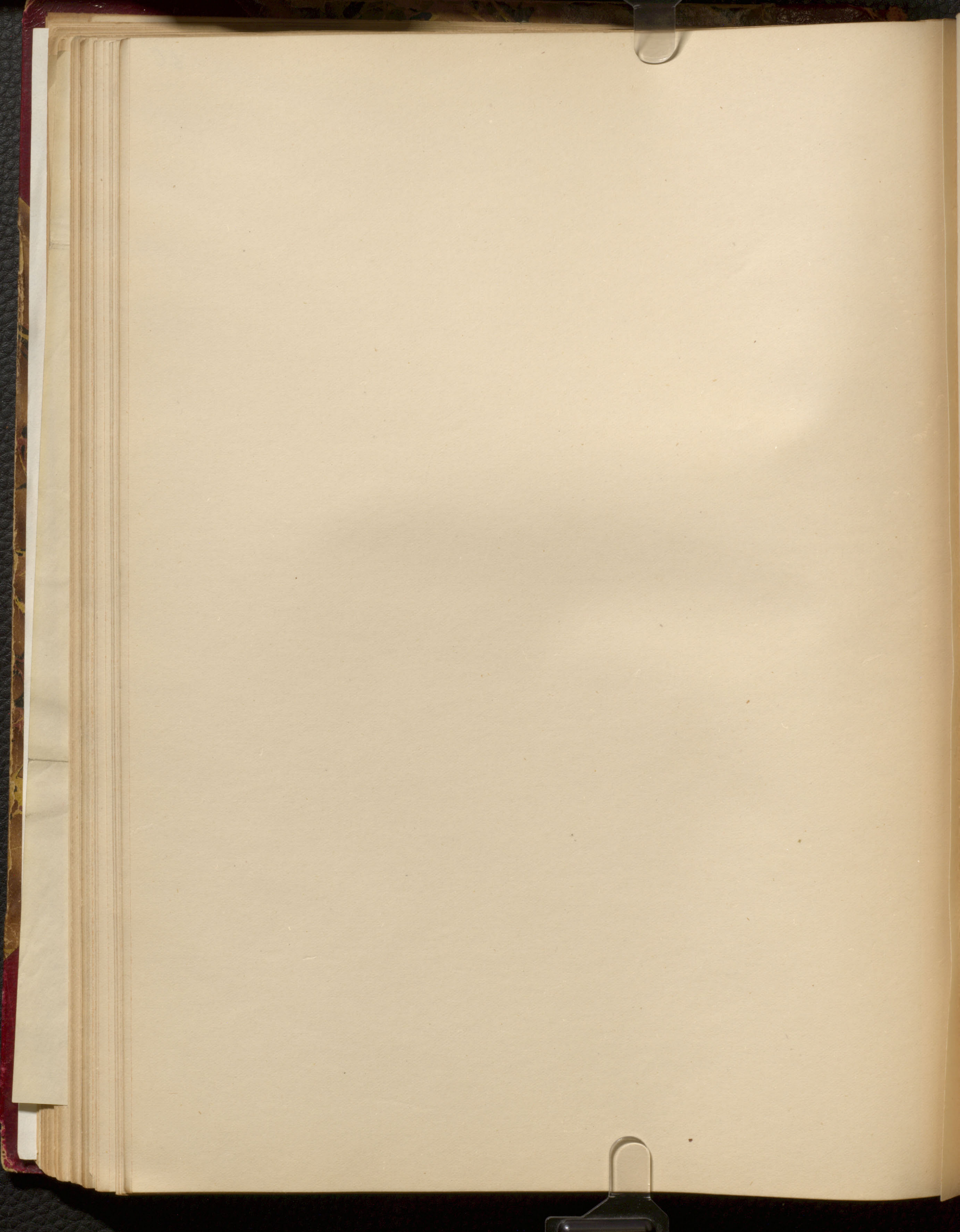


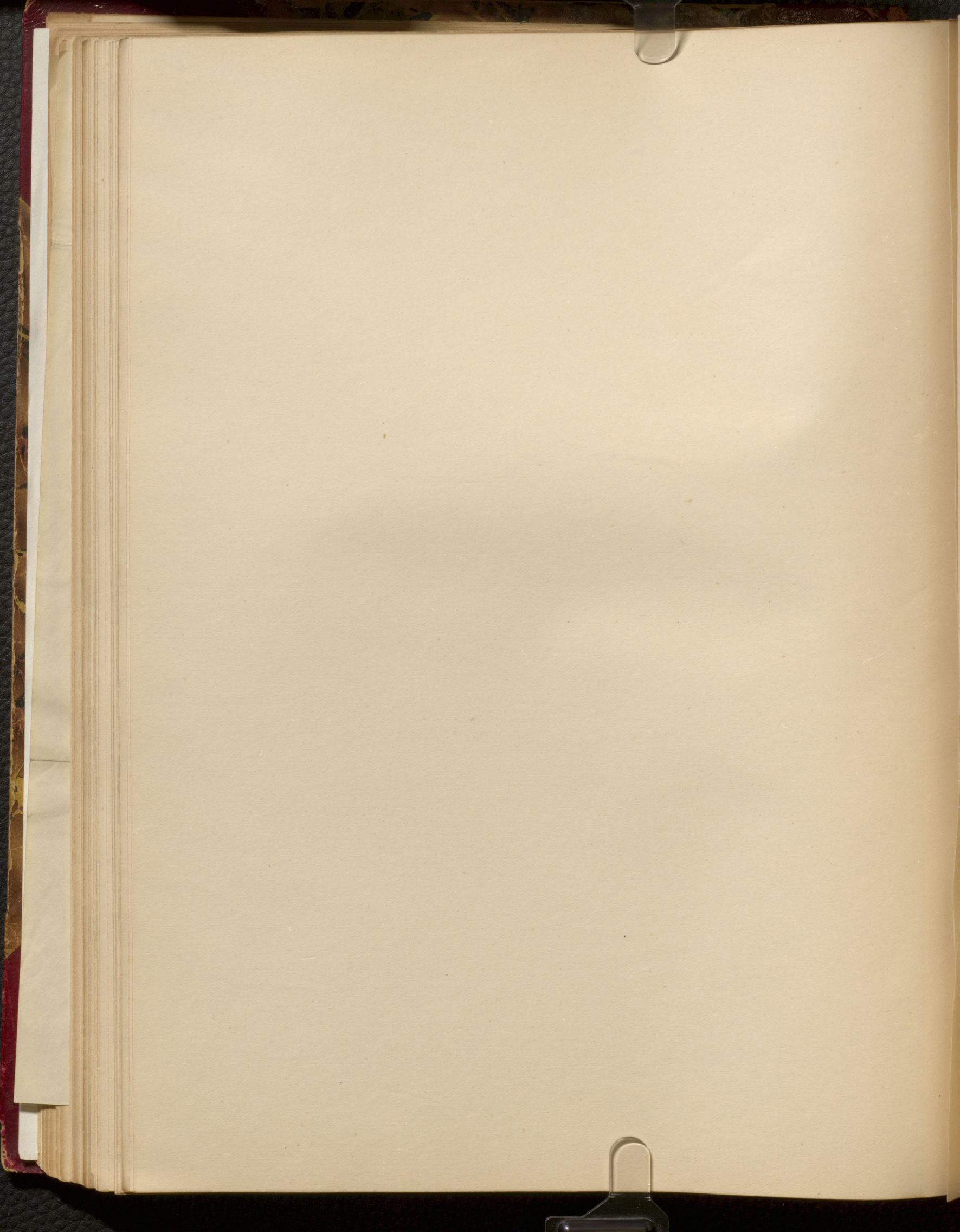
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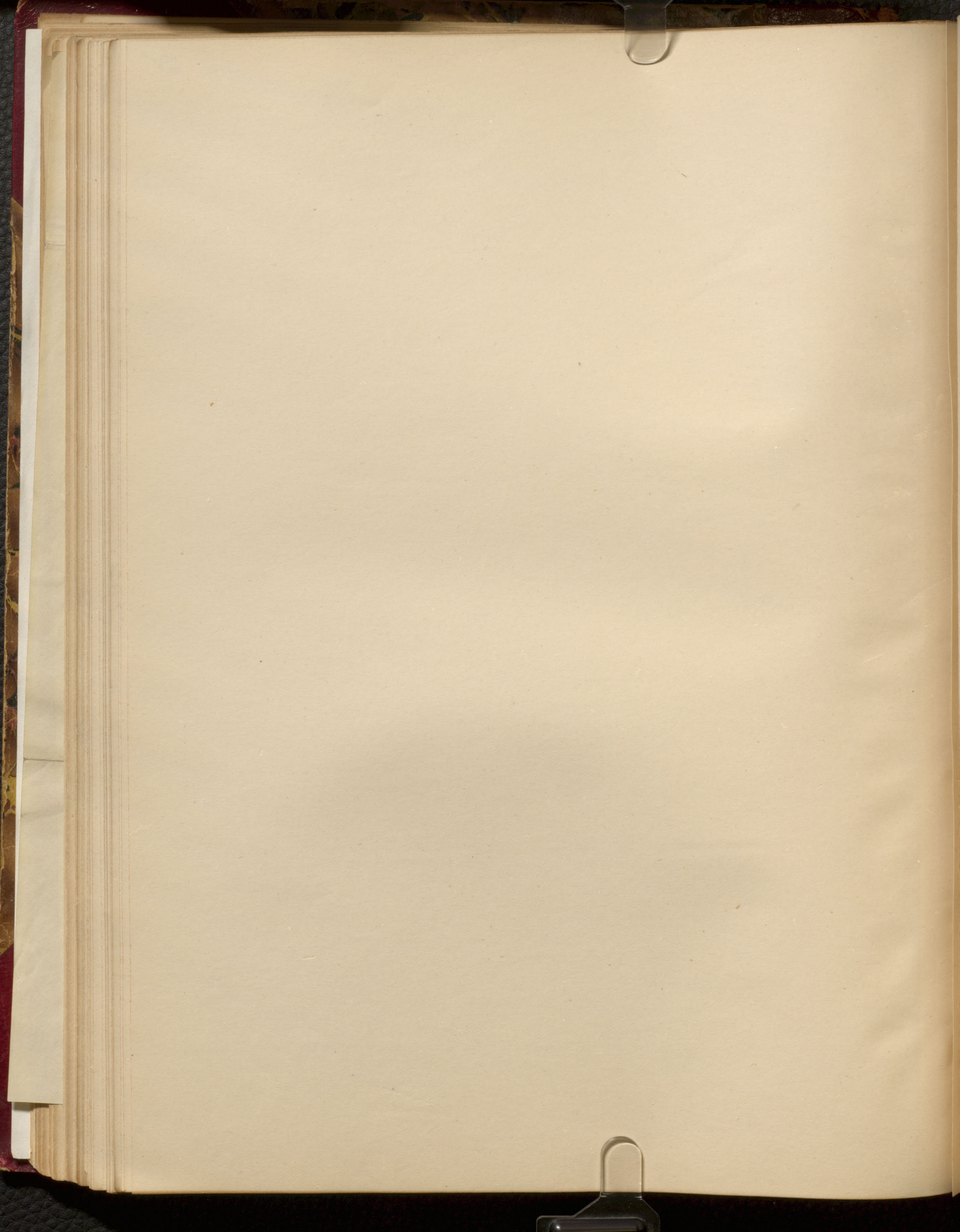


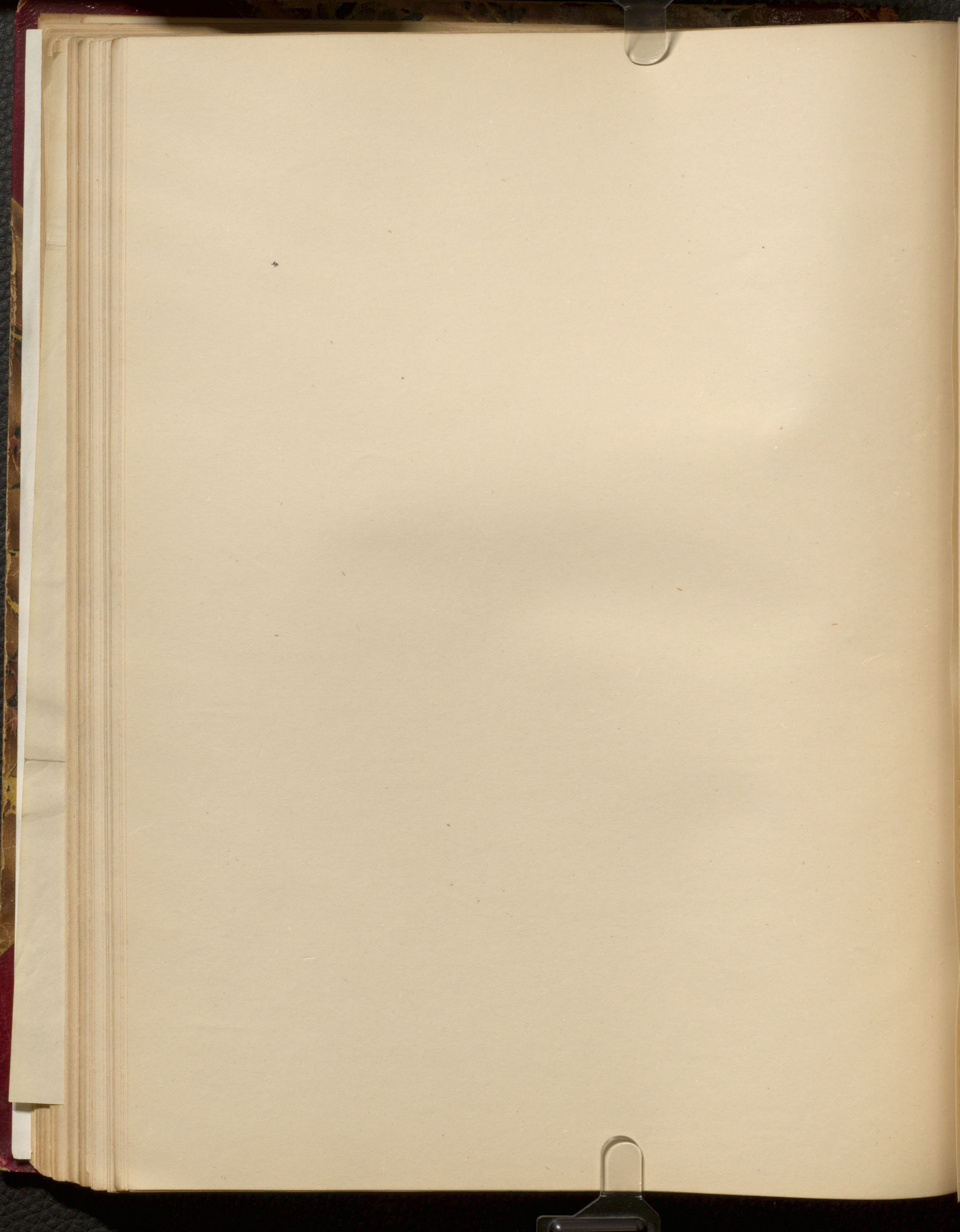


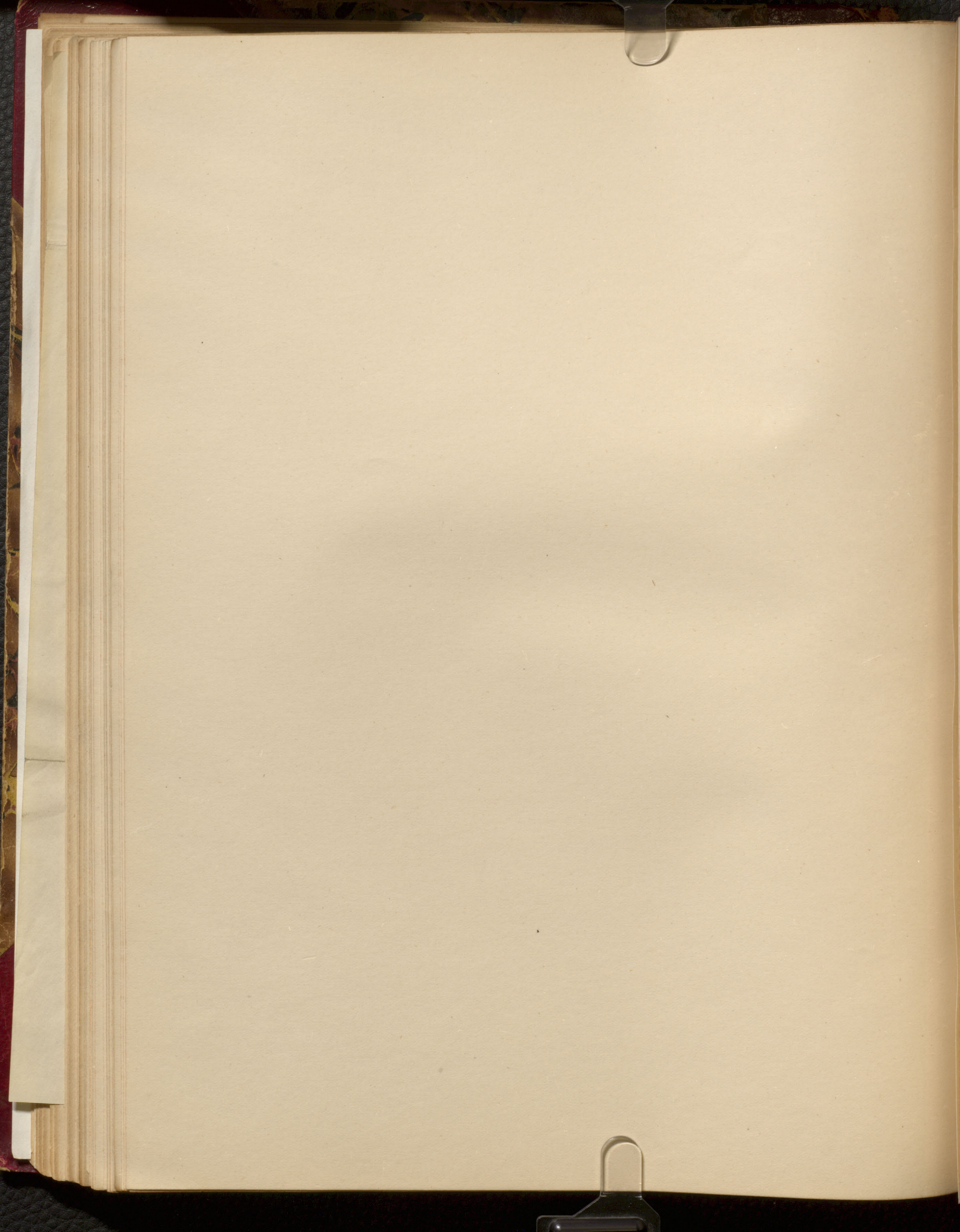


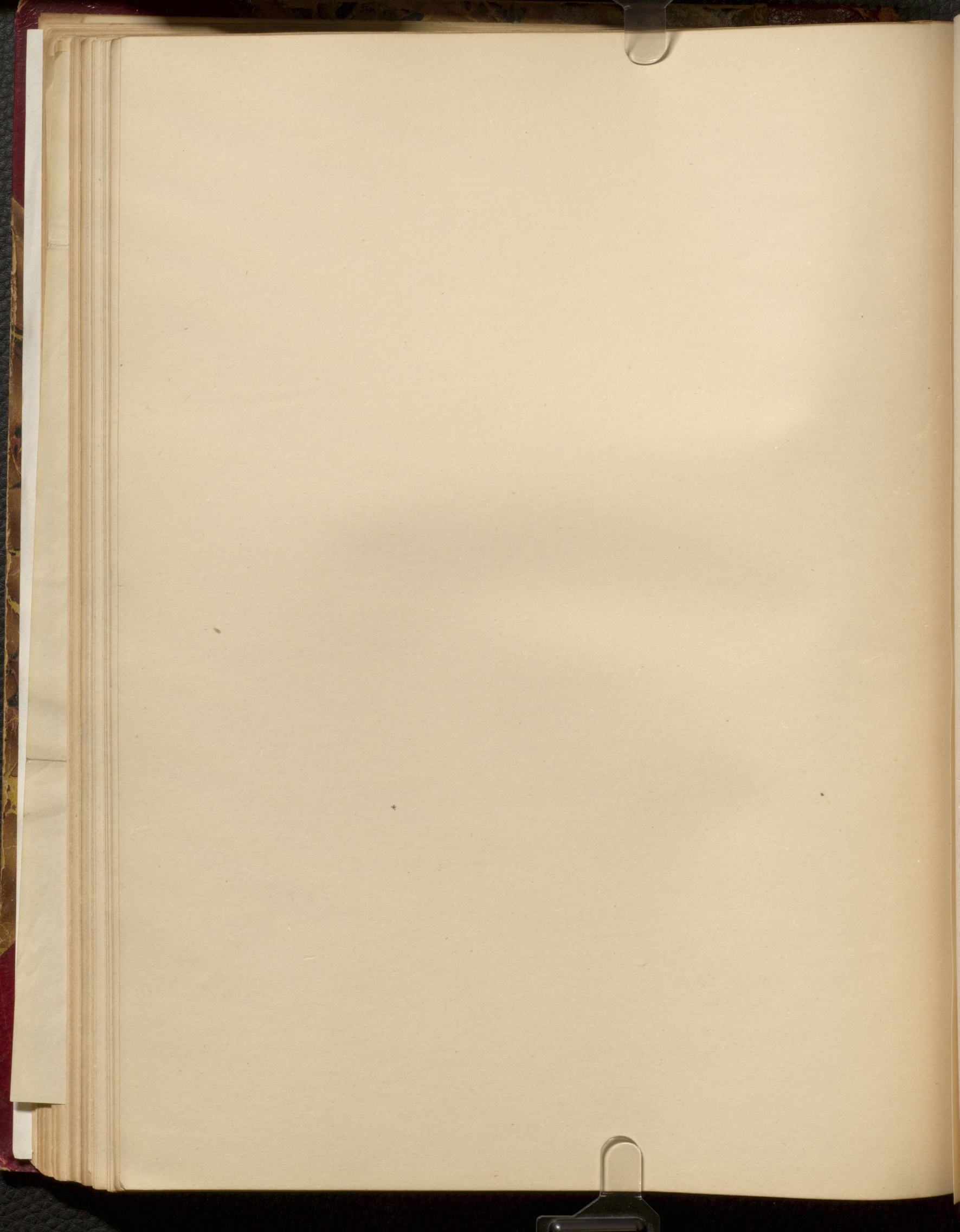


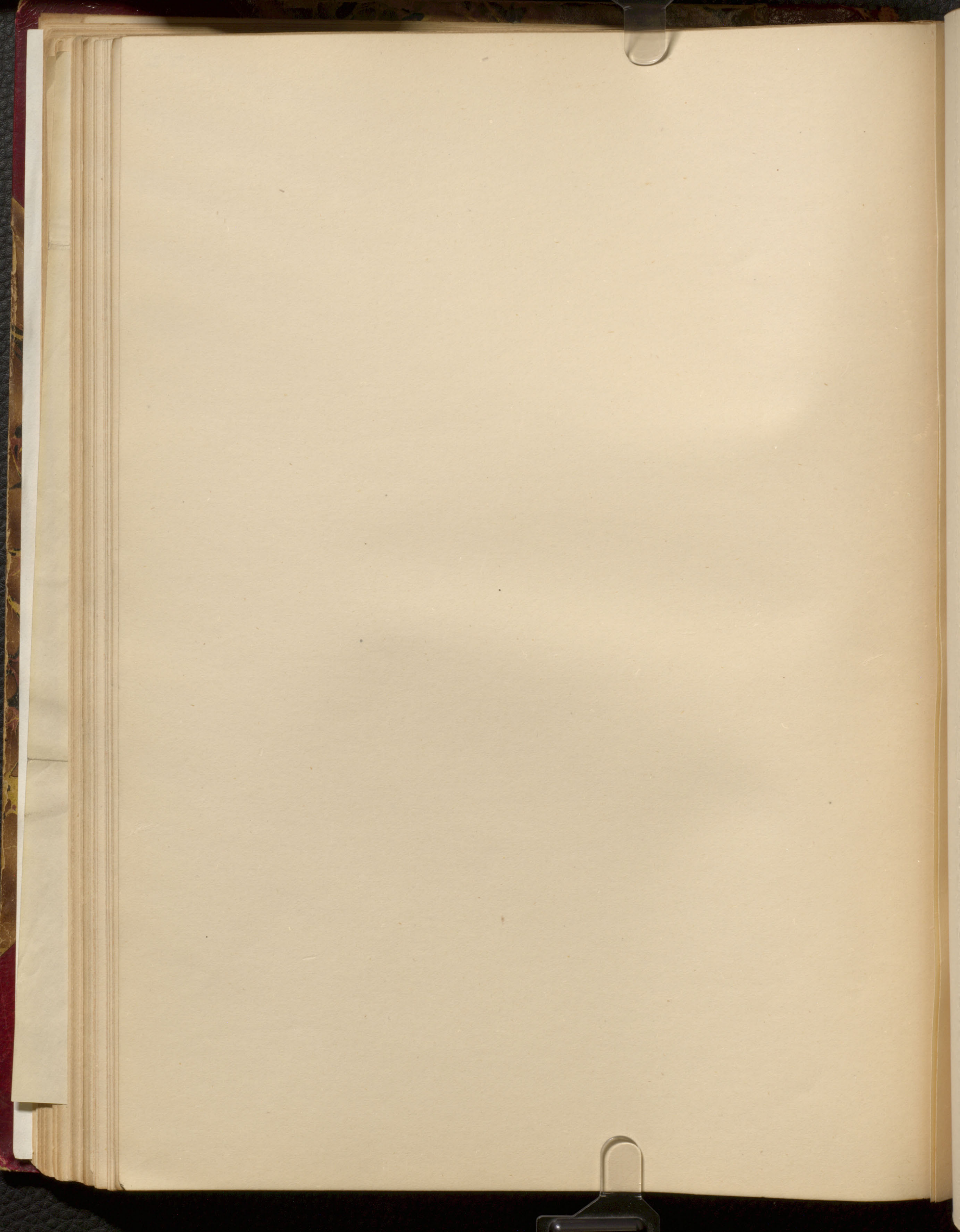










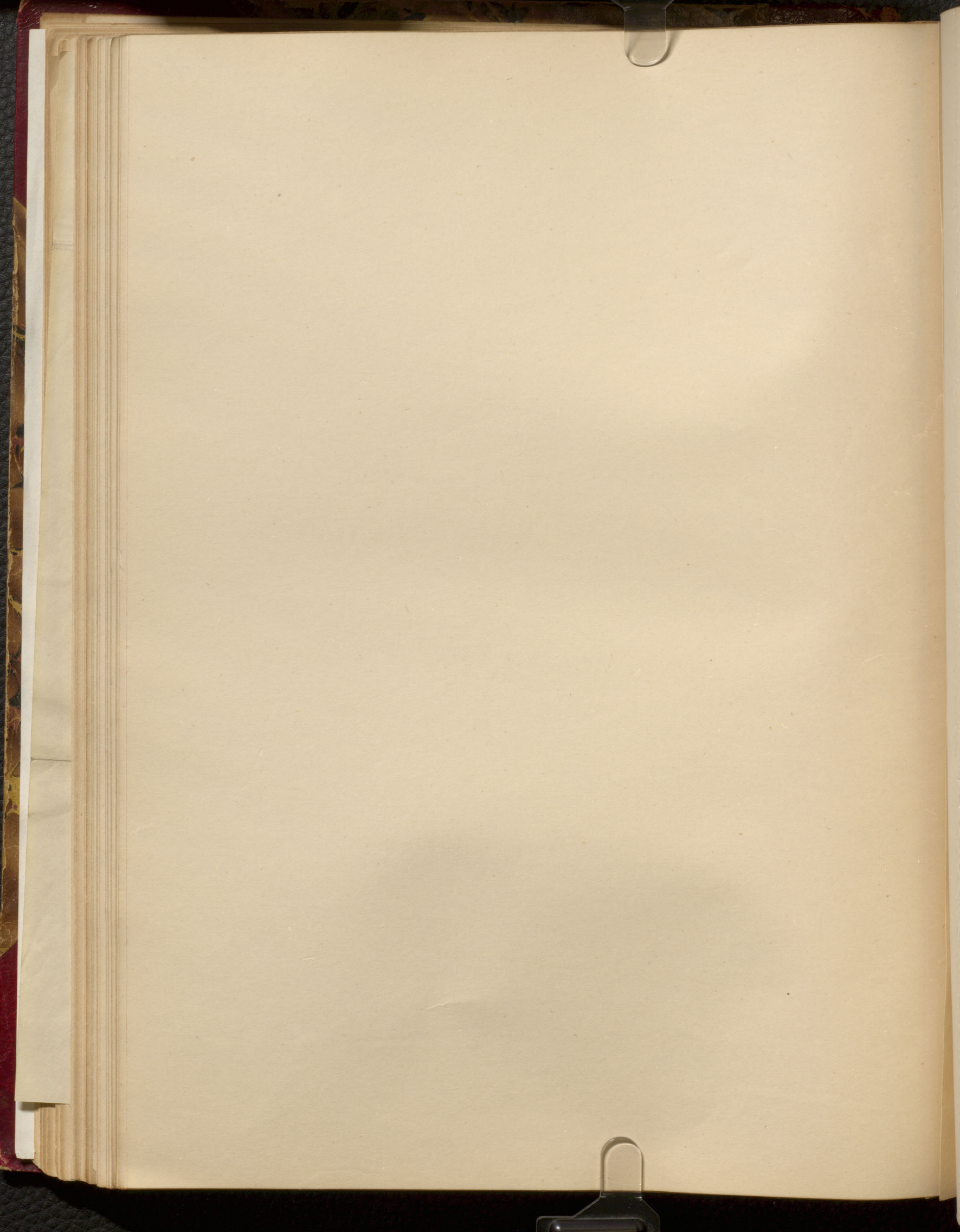


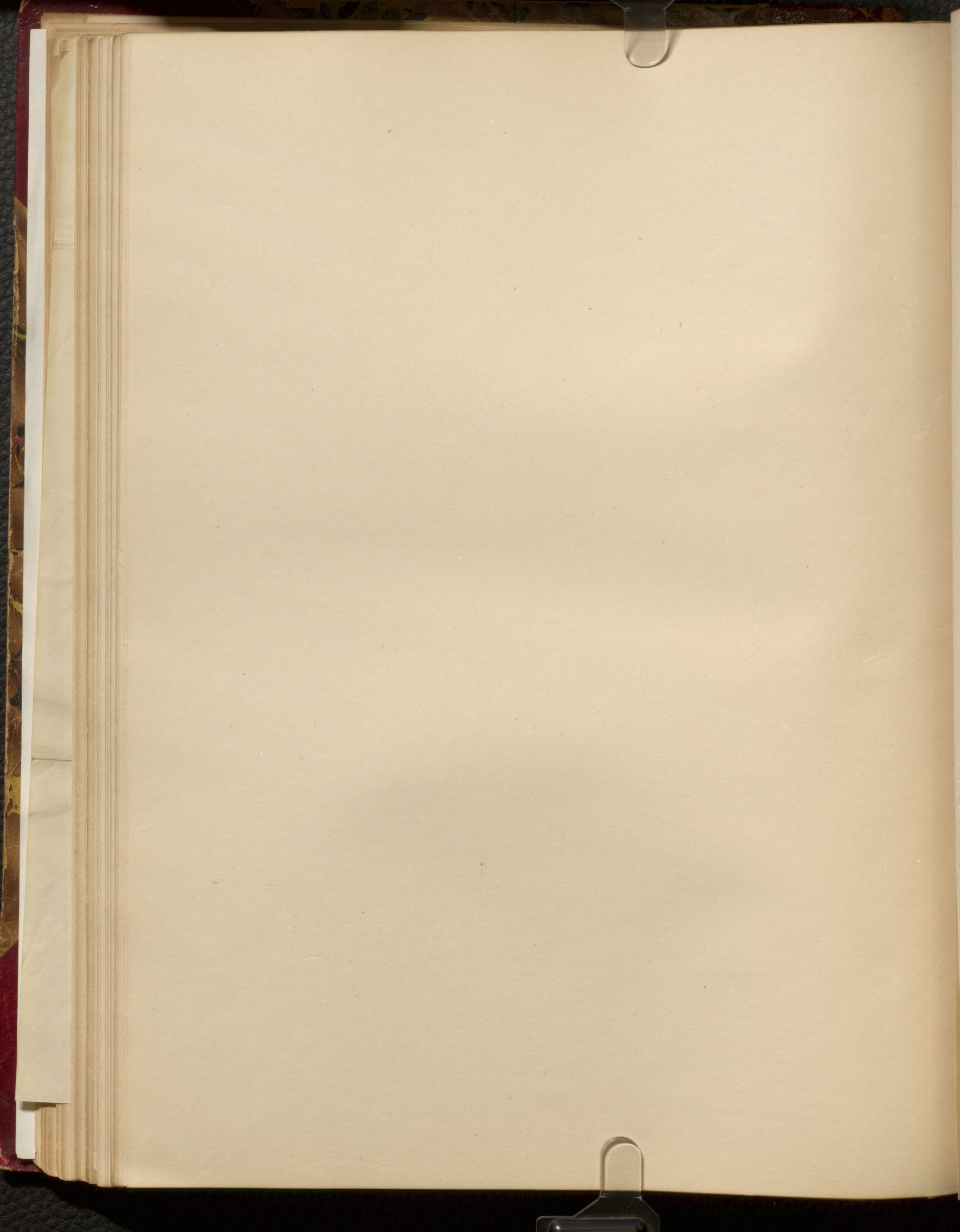
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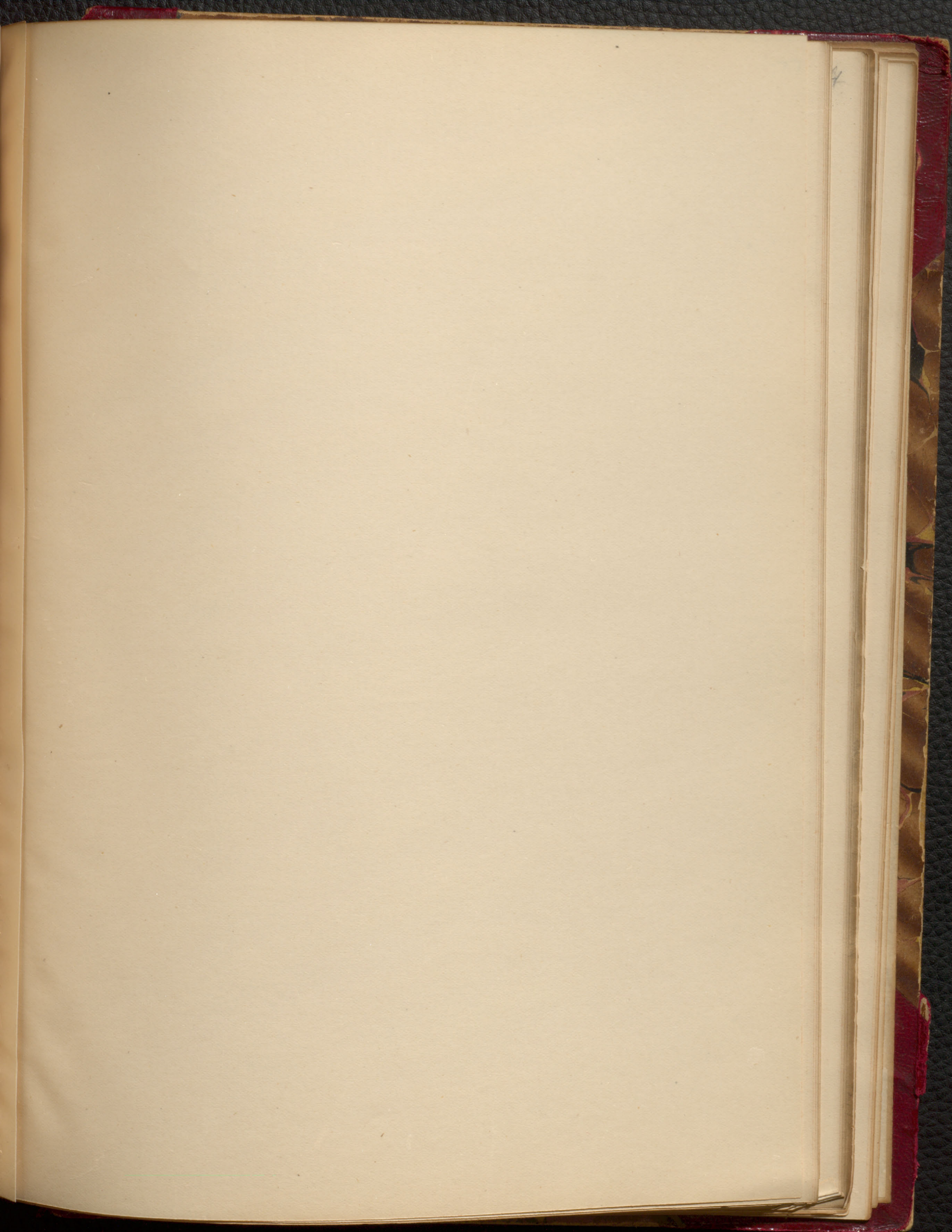
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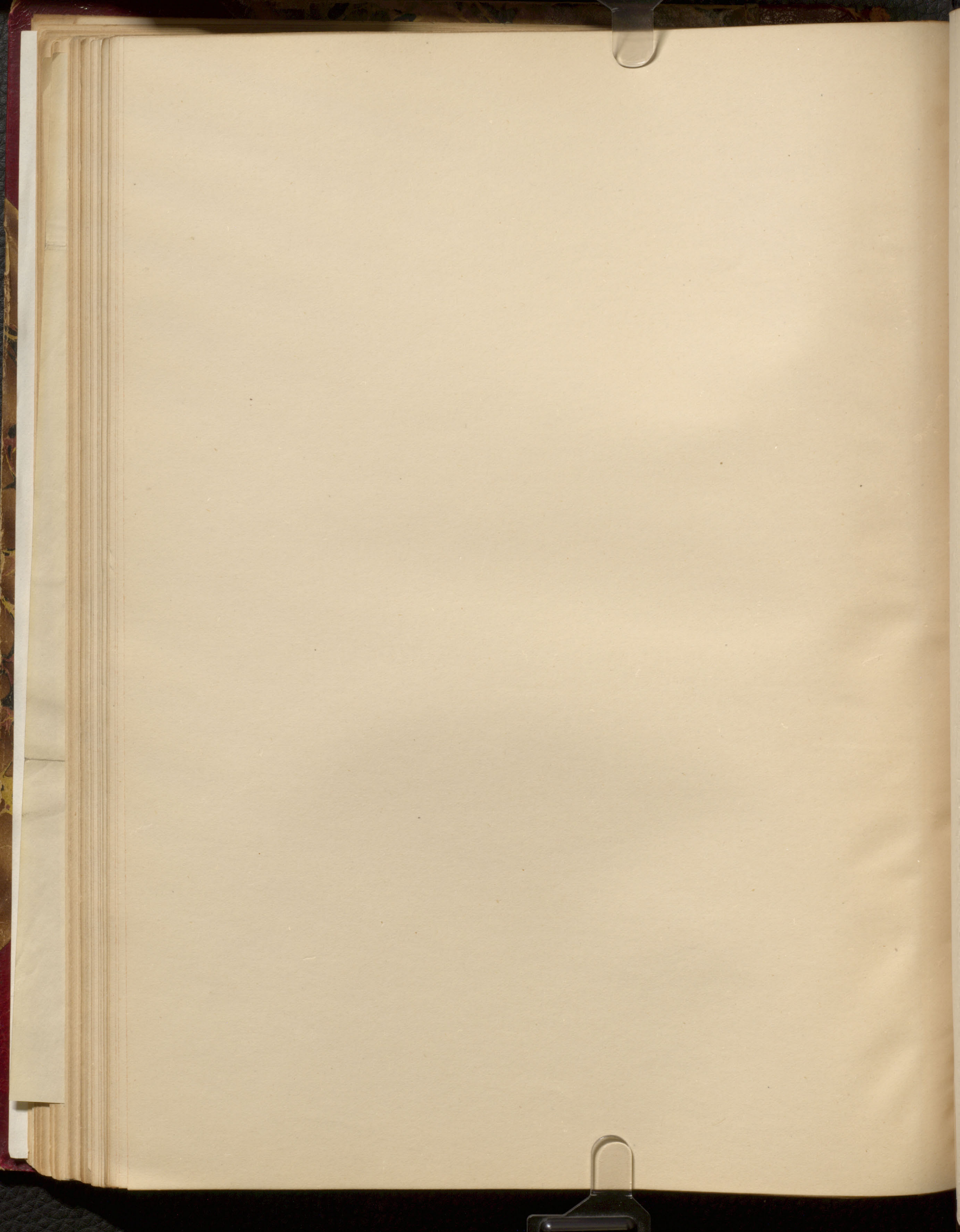
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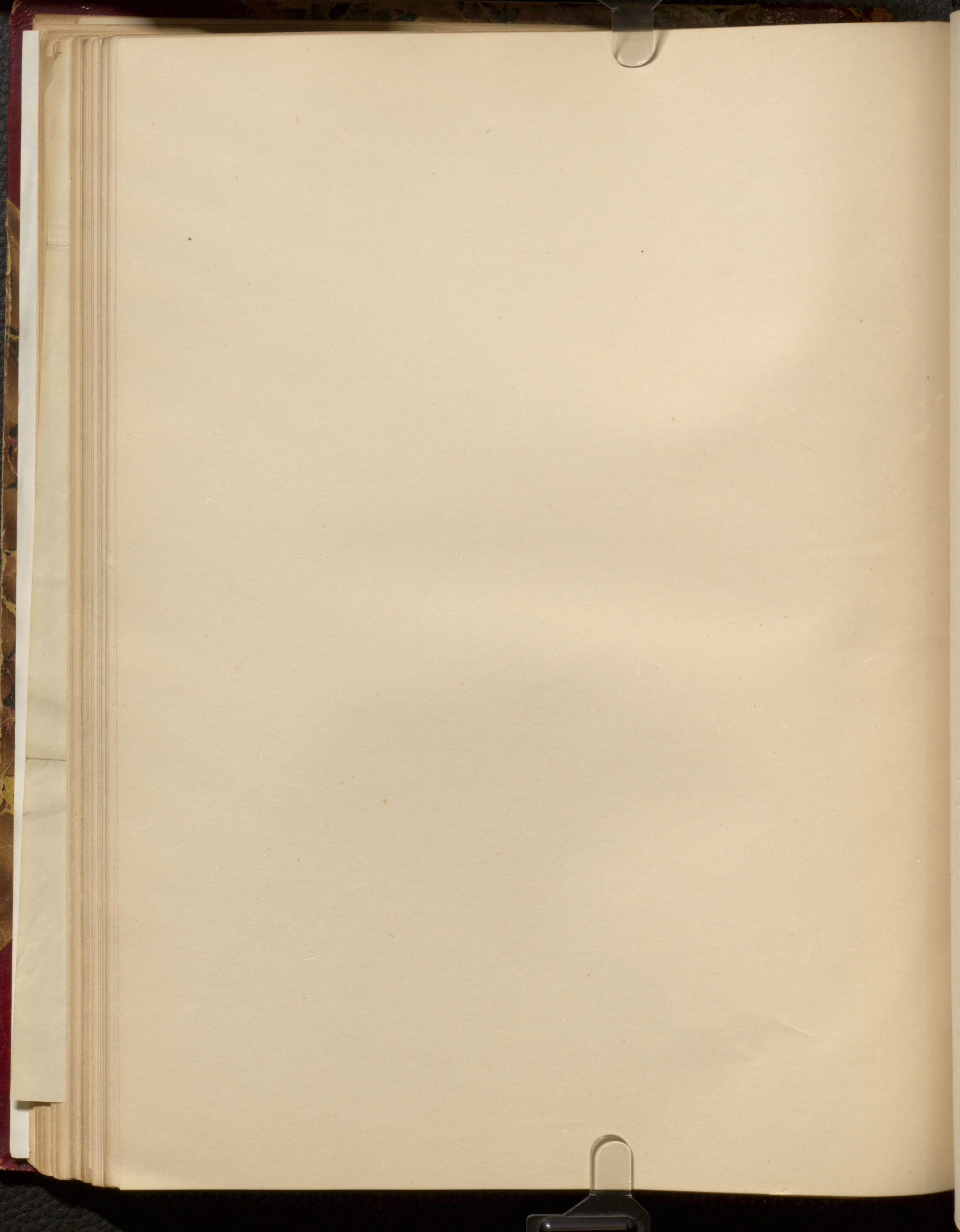
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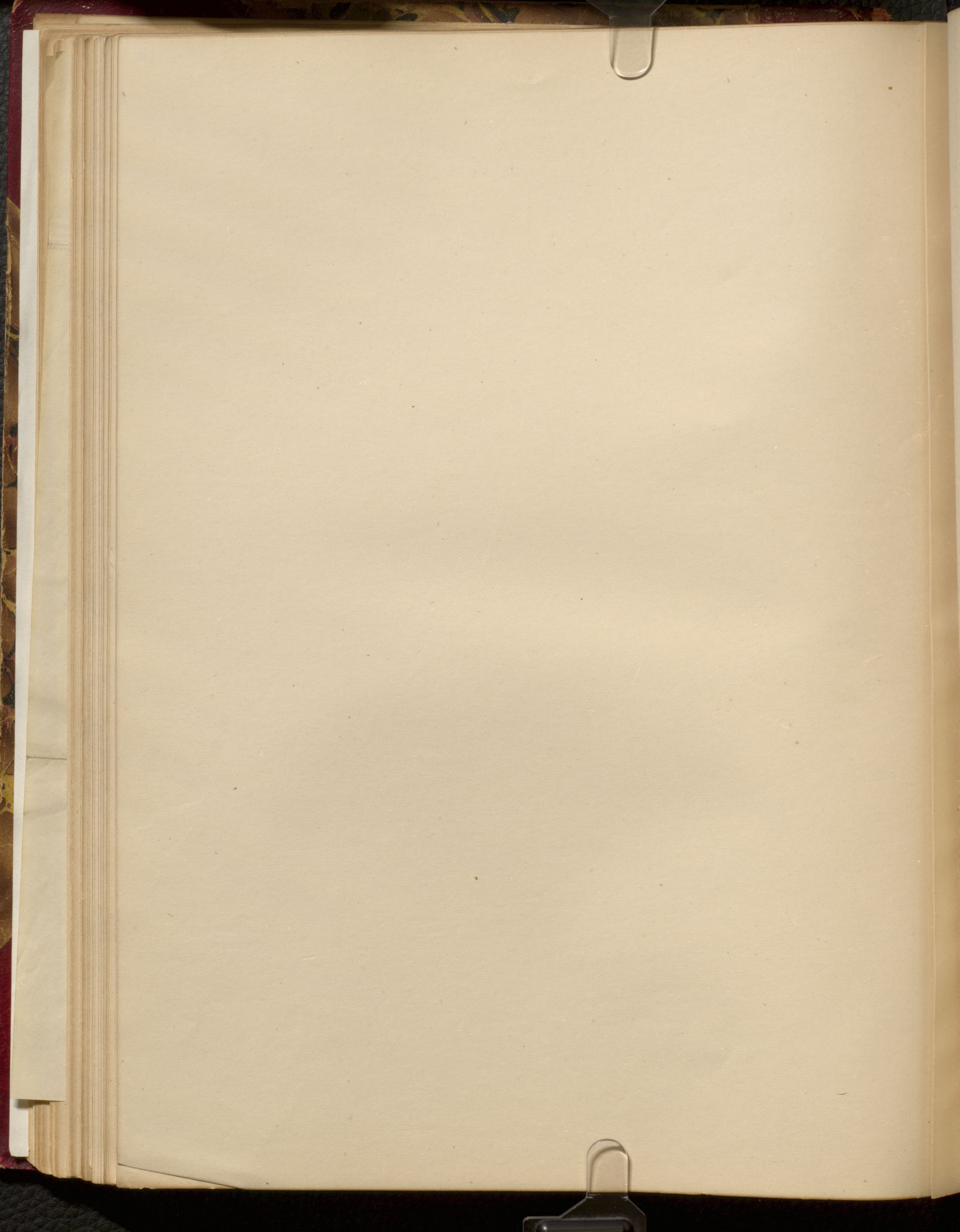
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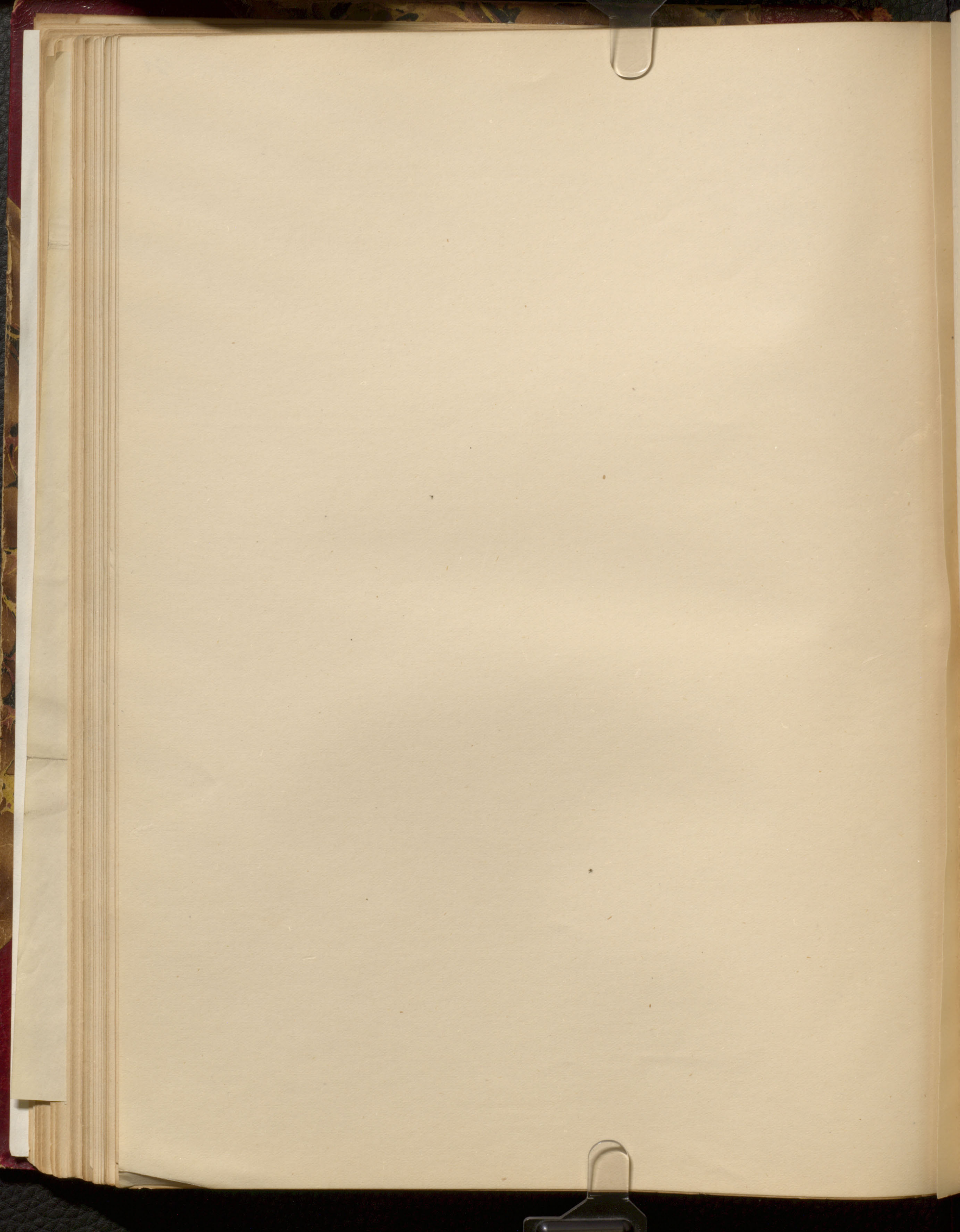
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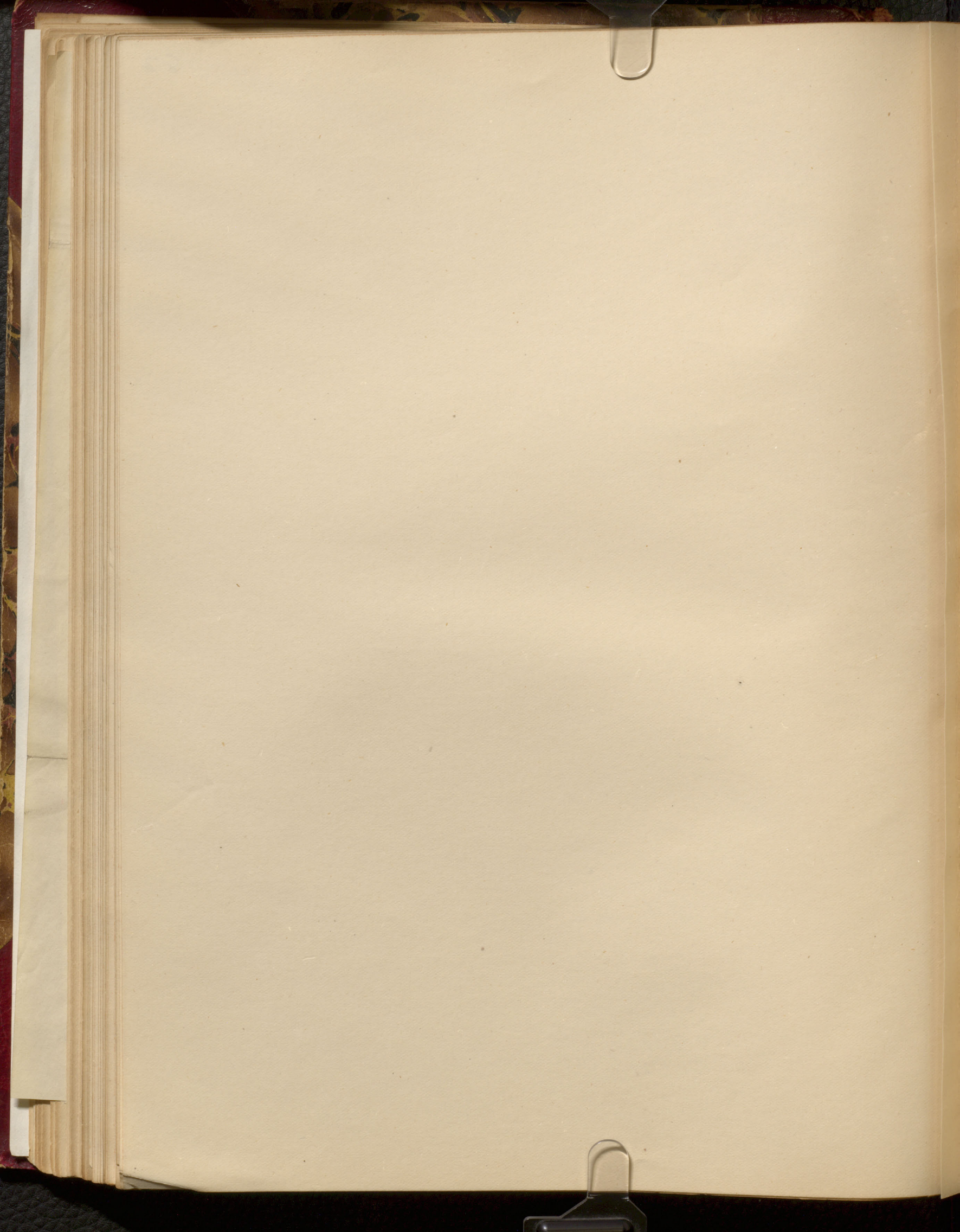
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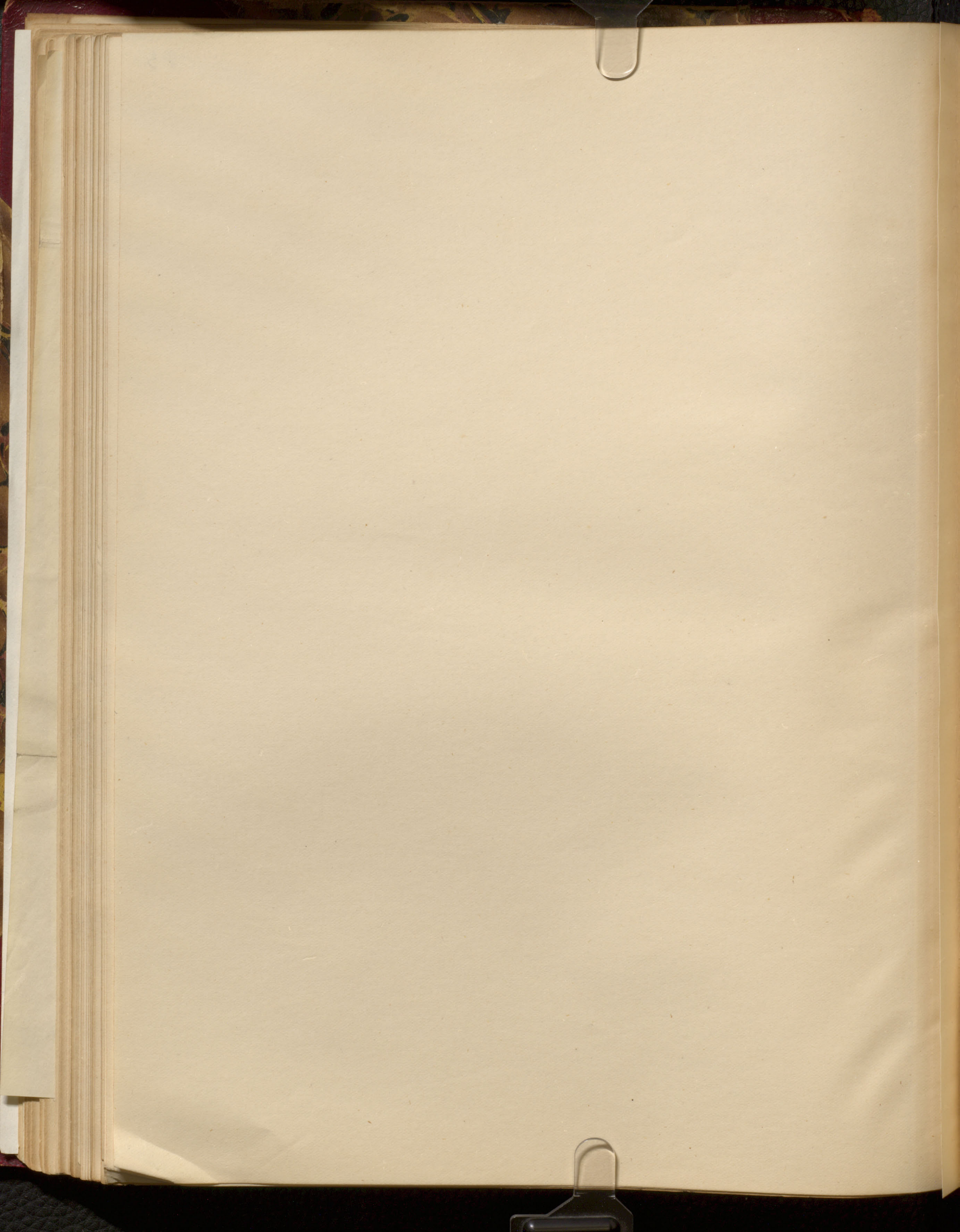
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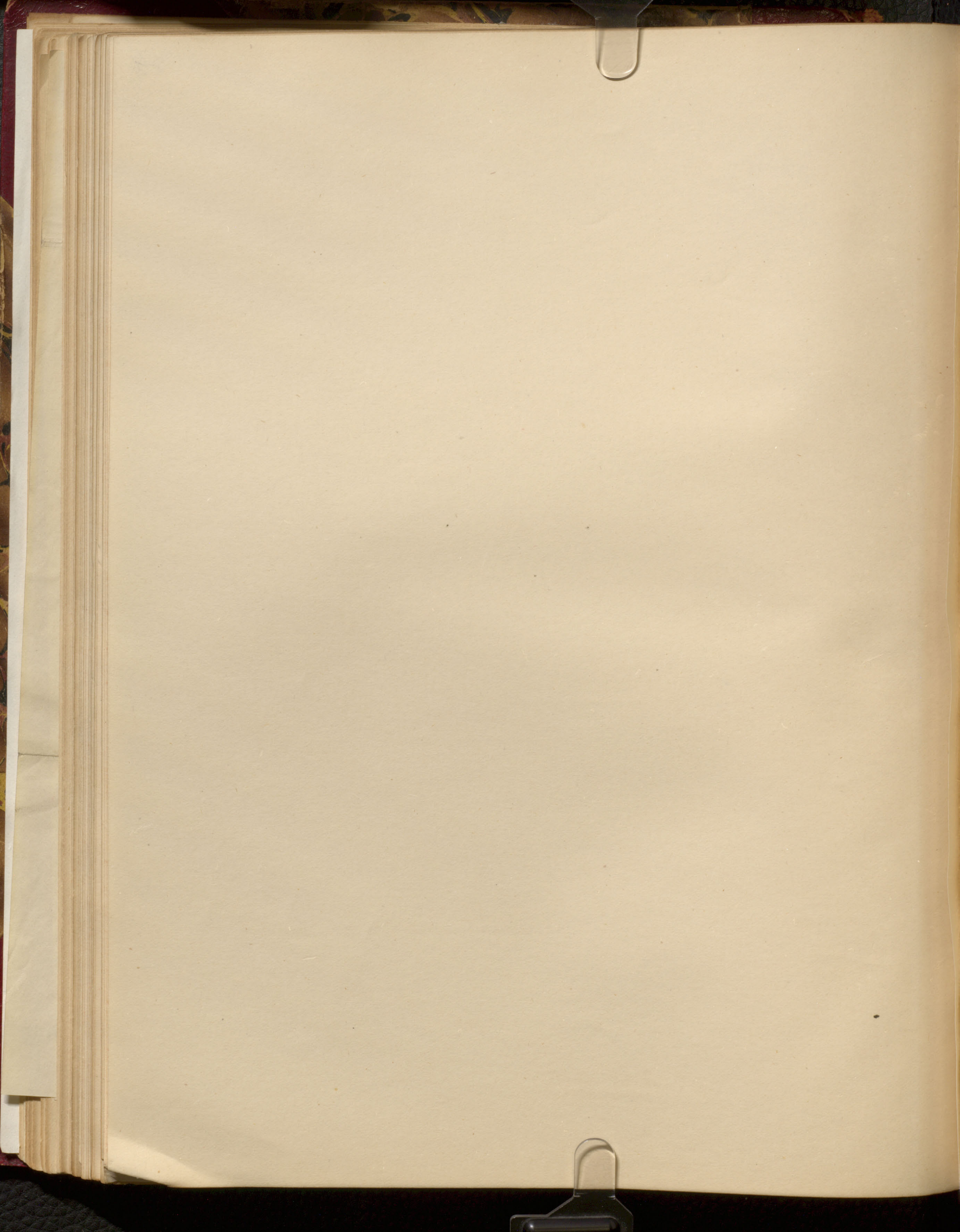
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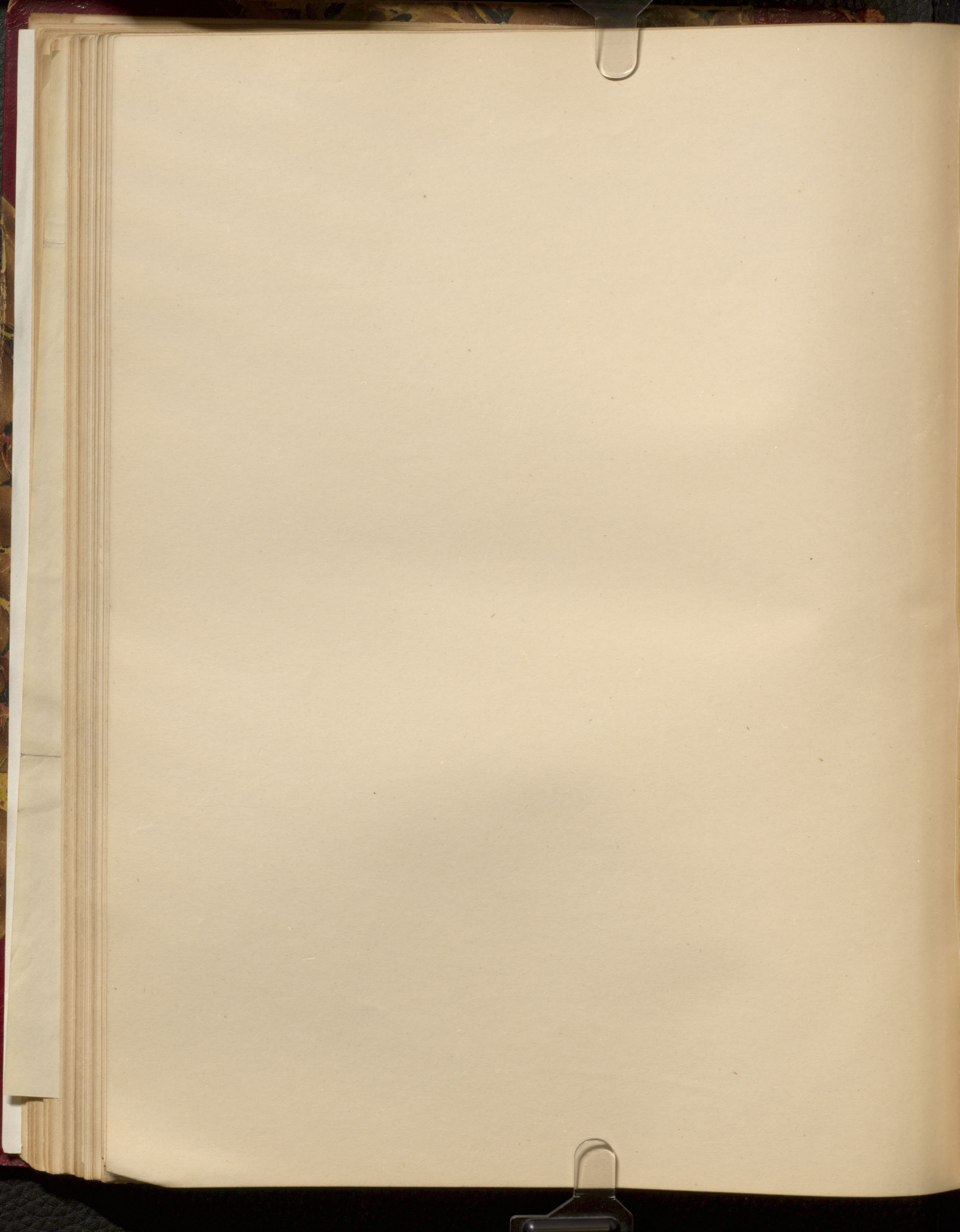


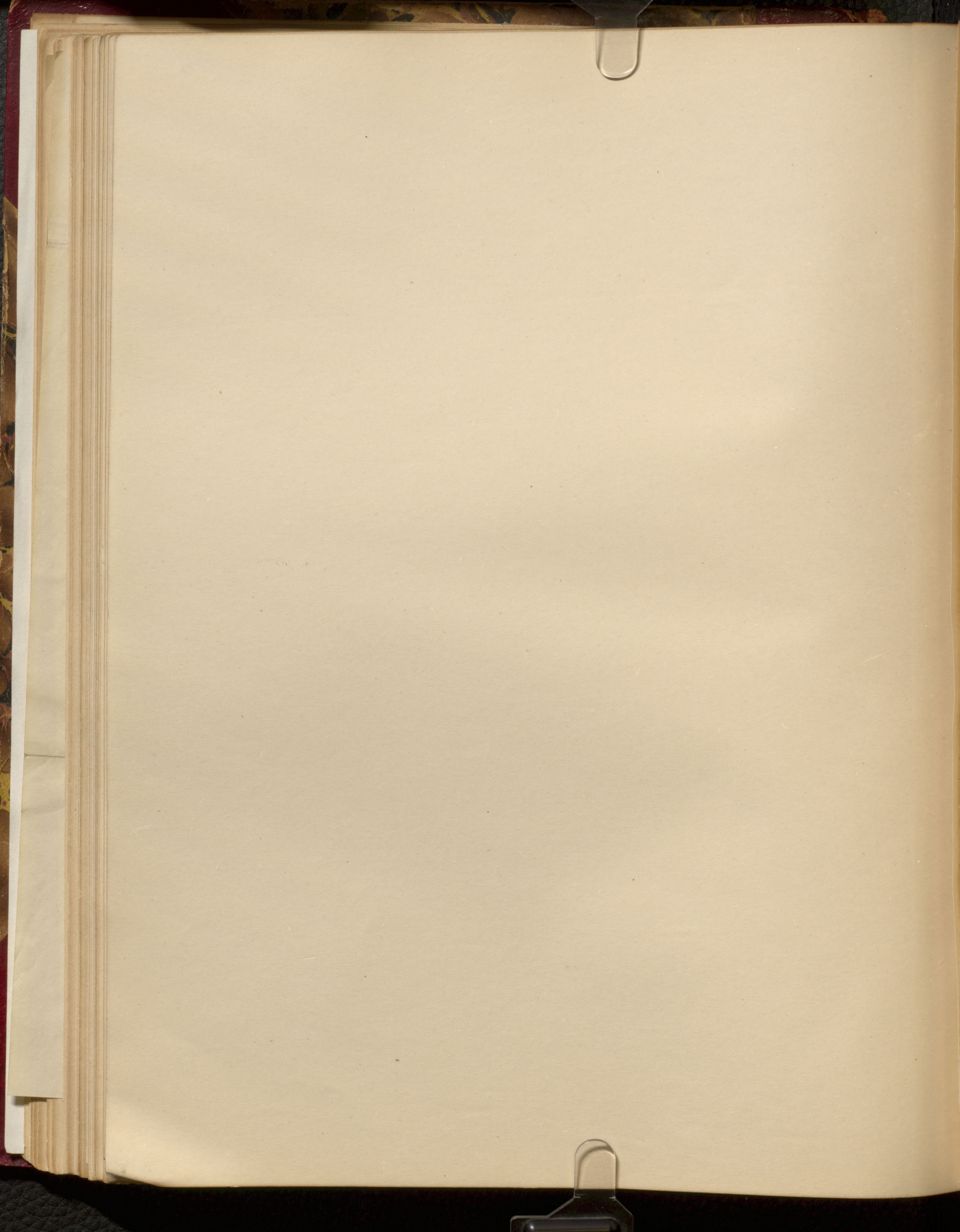




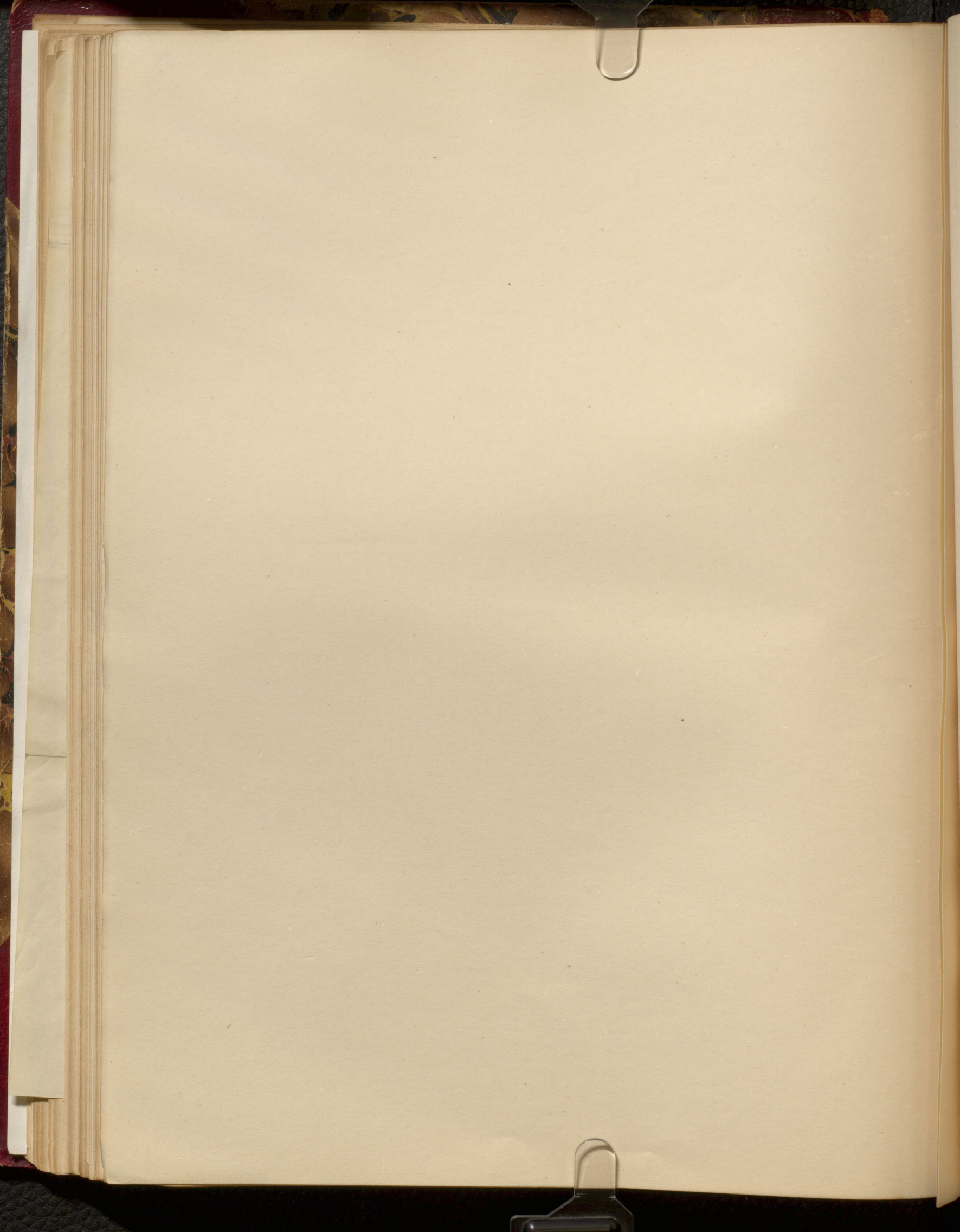


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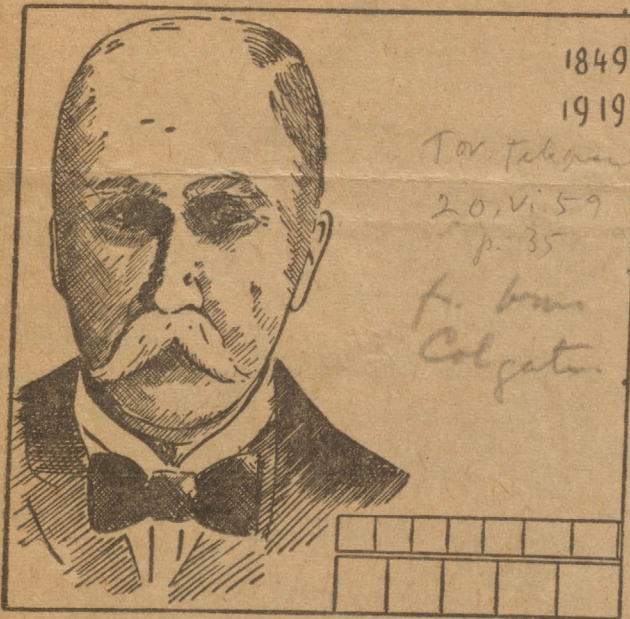
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Famous People



Dear Boys and Girls:

I was born in Bond Head, Ontario, and lived from 1849 until 1919. You will find my name in many medical books for I became famous as a teacher and consultant in this field. In fact, I helped to set up the teaching methods used in many medical schools today. I did much research in blood diseases and was the first doctor to discover little platelike bodies in the blood called "plateletes."

I attended medical schools in Toronto and Montreal. From 1872 to 1874 I studied in clinics of Austria, Germany, France and Great Britain. I had several appointments in the United States and eventually became professor of medicine at the famous Johns Hopkins University.

Like most little boys I was mischievous. A prank I once played was to carry the schoolroom furniture to the attic. Needless to say, I was caned for this!

One of my best known books still to be found on library shelves is called "Principles and Practice of Medicine."

Who am I? *Wm. Osler*

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TUBERCULOSIS IN HOUSEHOLD PETS

As a consequence of the falling mortality and morbidity rates in tuberculosis, it has become important to explore every possible avenue that may lead to its eradication as a disease of endemic status and of public health importance. One of these explorations has led to the suggestion of isoniazid therapy for persons in whom the tuberculin reaction has recently converted. Another is inexorably forcing a reconsideration of present policy regarding mass B.C.G. vaccination.

A less well explored subject has been that of the possible contribution now being made by tuberculosis in dogs and cats to the general pool of infection. It has been known for 50 years that tuberculosis caused by the human bacillus has a significant incidence in dogs, while in cats the infecting organism is usually bovine.

A two-part study¹ was recently carried out by a physician-veterinary team, the results of which are extremely interesting, if not actually startling. In an investigation of one-half of the human contacts of 14 tuberculous dogs, nine were found with significant tuberculous lesions, three requiring early antimicrobial therapy. Conversely, when the dogs and cats owned by 37 patients with active tuberculosis were examined, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* was recovered from swabs of the alimentary tract of two dogs and two cats.

While the latter finding may merely indicate ingestion of tubercle bacilli by these animals, and their passage through the alimentary tract, this is not necessarily so, and in any case it does not detract from the importance of the converse finding of active tuberculosis in both human and canine members of the same households.

As the yield of new active cases of tuberculosis from standard case-finding procedures and programs becomes smaller, it is our duty to utilize every possible method of discovery of this disease, even though apparently costly and impractical at first glance. Only thus will we be able to hunt down and clear out the most obscure but still significant reservoirs of the disease. Further pursuit of this surprisingly promising line of investigation is therefore urgently indicated.

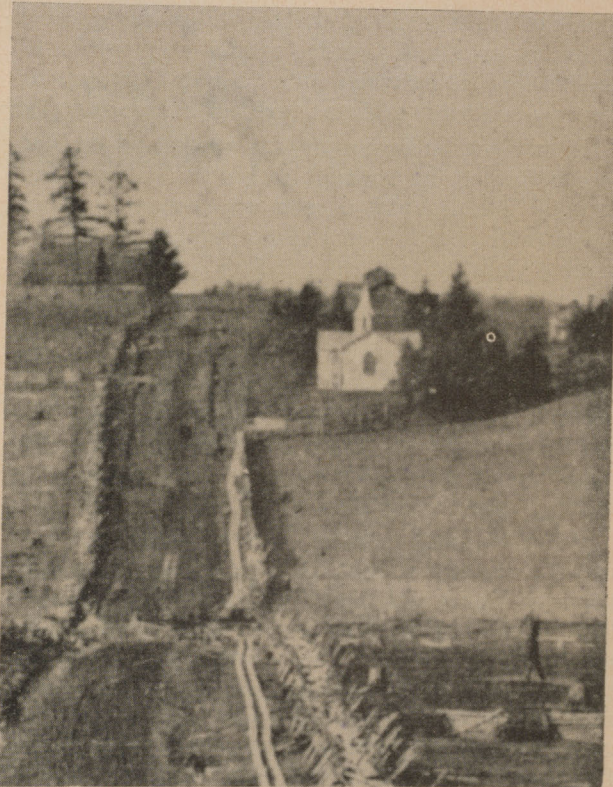
REFERENCE

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MEMORIAL CAIRN TO SIR WILLIAM OSLER

For some years the Medical Historical Club of Toronto has been planning to erect a suitable memorial to Sir William Osler on the actual site of his birth on July 12, 1849.

His father, the Reverend Featherstone Osler, arrived at Bond Head, Ontario (about 35 miles northwest of Toronto), on the Coronation Day of Queen Victoria in 1837. The church, shown in



(Courtesy of Dr. G. L. Blackwell, Bradford, Ontario)

This photograph, taken about 1880, shows Rev. Featherstone Osler's church on a rise on the north side of the road from Bond Head to Beeton. The board walk is seen leading from the village to the church (see accompanying text).

the accompanying photograph, and its adjacent rectory were built for Featherstone Osler approximately one mile west of the village of Bond Head. He was the Rector at Bond Head until 1857, so that William was eight years old when his family moved to Dundas, Ontario. The church was removed the mile to Bond Head village in 1885 and the rectory was later destroyed by fire. Members of the Medical Historical Club have collected stones from the ruin of the rectory, some of which they propose to incorporate in the memorial cairn.

The photograph was taken facing west along the road running from Bond Head to Beeton. The Club has had surveyed and is purchasing a plot of ground on the church site, 35' x 35', on which the cairn will be placed. The cairn should, therefore, be easily seen by visitors approaching the memorial from Highway No. 27 at Bond Head village and driving west down the Beeton Road. It is hoped that the Province of Ontario, through its Archaeological and Historical Sites Board, will provide a sign-post on Highway No. 27 pointing west to the Beeton Road.

The Medical Historical Club is a small organization with a membership limited to 16. It will, therefore, need considerable financial assistance to complete this memorial in a satisfactory manner, as a fitting tribute to that great Canadian, Sir William Osler. The Medical Historical Club of Toronto will be very pleased to receive subscriptions. Cheques should be made payable to the Club and sent to the Secretary, Dr. Eric A. Linell, 253 Blythwood Road, Toronto 12, Ontario.

SIR WILLIAM MULOCK

grade catheterizations of cardiac
vessels, render it possible to

Editorial Comments

The school bell rings merrily in the hands of teacher, Mrs. Garnet Craig, and the children run helter-skelter across the snow to their classrooms in Bond Head. In the past, two famous men—one a

famous jurist, another a physician—this small village has one of these

TELEGRAM, Toronto 10.1.59

Proud History Of 'Half Way' Village

By VAL SEARS
Telegram Staff Reporter

BOND HEAD — Rev. Featherstone Lake Osler held his newborn son up to the window of his Bond Head house for the 12th of July marchers to see.

"What shall I call him," he yelled.

"Call him William," the Loyal Orangemen replied and so, on that day in 1849, began a name that will live forever in Canadian medical history.

Bond Head, a tiny crossroads on Highway 27, 42 miles north of Toronto, can claim not only the Osler family but also Sir William Mulock, a chief justice of Ontario and a minister in the Laurier cabinet.

Today, bypassed by the railroads and lacking any industry, it has less than 200 residents but before the turn of the century it was a thriving hamlet of more than 400 prosperous inhabitants.

When Featherstone Lake Osler made his way north from Toronto to make his parish headquarters at Bond Head, the village was already assuming prominence as a teamster "half-way" house on the trail to Holland Landing.

Hotels and supply stores were built along with harness shops, lumber mills and a foundry.

Disastrous Fire
The village jumped ahead with the construction of a plank road across the marsh to Bradford in 1851, saving the teamsters the long haul across the swamp with grain bags on their backs.

Then, in 1881 a disastrous fire swept through the little village, burning out most of the shops and mills.

But Bond Head built again, although on a somewhat reduced scale.

There were always men like James Tagart who could harvest a dollar with hard work.

Tagart cleared three acres when he first arrived at Bond Head, then hired himself out to neighboring farms for three months.

He saved \$54, bought a cow, a bag of flax and a spinning wheel.

Within six weeks Mrs. Tagart had spun the family the price

of another cow and the Tagart family was on its way.

Featherstone Lake Osler built Trinity Anglican Church both as a house of worship and a school for theological students.

Of his six sons and three daughters, four of the sons became prominent in Canadian affairs, with Sir William probably the best known.

Sir William's achievement as a doctor is almost impossible to assess.

New Treatment

He may be said to have been the father of psychosomatic medicine and to have revolutionized the treatment of patients in hospitals.

He was created a baronet in 1911.

Sir William Mulock was born in Bond Head in 1844. He rose through the judiciary and politics to become Postmaster-General in 1896. In 1905 he became Canada's first Minister of Labor.

Considering its wealth of distinguished sons, it is perhaps not surprising that the village was named after another notable figure in Canadian history—Sir Francis Bond Head, Bart.

Sir Francis was a soldier, writer and Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada from 1836 to 1838.

Although professedly a Liberal, Sir Francis' reactionary politics brought rebellion to the land and he ended his term with a resignation.

Lifelong residents of Bond Head, can recall when "there wasn't a more active village north of Toronto."

Social Nights

Mrs. L. C. McLean says that before 1930 there was "a social every night and the annual Red Cross garden party was a huge event."

"Now," she says sadly, "there isn't enough industry to keep young people here."

Mr. and Mrs. William Sutherland say if the "radial" street car line that traveled between Schomberg and Toronto in the '30s had been extended to Bond Head, the population might have increased instead of dropping.

But as long as Sir William Osler's name lives, people will be dropping in to see Rev. C. R. P. Hearn, rector of the church and ask to see the memorial window dedicated to Sir William and the plaque erected by fellow doctors.

And, who knows, in the modern two-room school there may be other boys and girls preparing for a career that will bring new honors to the tiny village.

SIR WILLIAM MULOCK
1843-1944

William Mulock was born in Bond Head where his father practised medicine. He graduated from the University of Toronto 1867 and was called to the Bar in 1867. A strong proponent of university federation, Mulock served his Alma Mater successively as Senator and Vice-Chancellor 1875-1900 and became Chancellor 1924. First elected to the House of Commons in 1882, he was Postmaster-General in the Laurier cabinet 1896-1905. There he introduced imperial penny postage, the trans-Pacific cable and far-reaching labour legislation. Knighted in 1902, Sir William was Chief Justice of Ontario 1923-36.

Ported by the Ontario Archaeological and Historical Sites Board

Plaque in Bond Head commemorates the life of Sir William Mulock. He was Chief Justice of Ontario, 1923-36, and was made Chancellor of U. of T. in 1924.

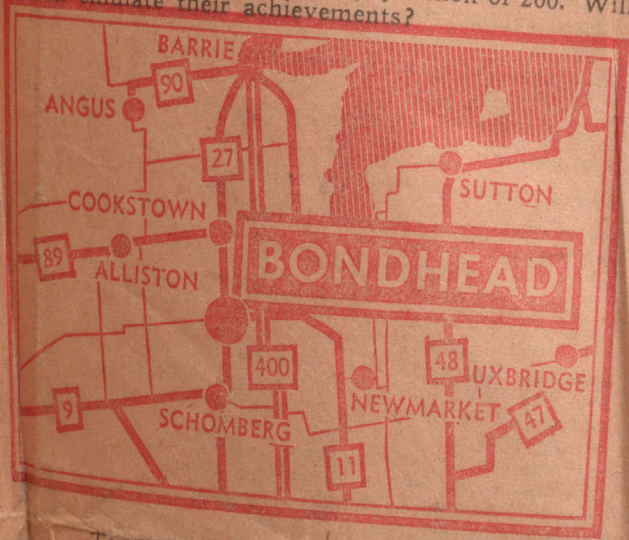
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mis relating a step further and study Asher's paper on "myxoedematous madness", in which he shows that hypothyroidism may simulate mental disorder.

ist and the other a physician—were born and educated in town, which, even now, has only a population of 200. Will children emulate their achievements?

Val Sears, Telegram



SIR WILLIAM OSLER



SIR WILLIAM OSLER
1849 - 1919

This famous physician and author, son of the Reverend Featherston Osler, was born July 12, 1849, in the Anglican rectory near Bond Head. Here he lived until 1867. He taught medicine at some of the greatest schools of his day including McGill, Johns Hopkins and Oxford. His lectures and writings revolutionized methods of medical instruction and measures to protect public health. Learning with remorse, he became known as the father of clinical medicine.

Saluting a physician and author, this plaque commemorates the birthplace of Sir William Osler. He is known as the father of clinical medicine.

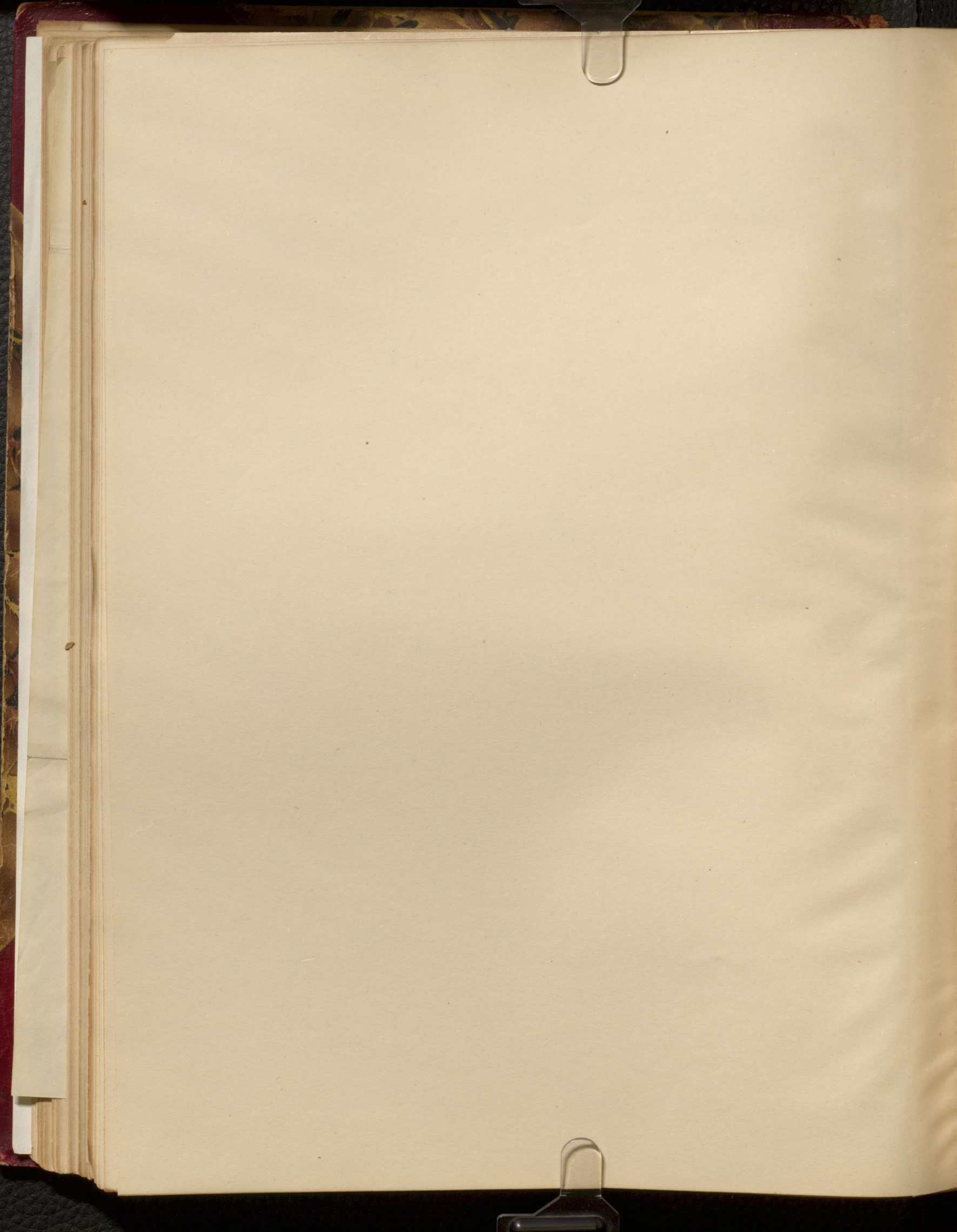
PLAQUE by Anstons Site Road & Dist. unveiled at 4 amp 4 corner on Oct. 19, 1957

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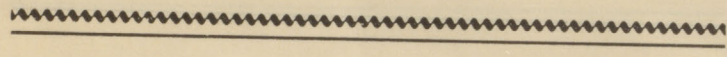
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BOND HEAD (cont.)
OSLERIANA Scrapbook at leaf 90



Unveiling Ceremony

of Historical Plaque to
honour the memory of

Sir William Osler

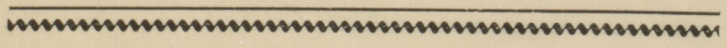
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BOND HEAD MEMORIAL PARK

— on —

Saturday, October 19, 1957

at 2.30 o'clock



Unveiling Ceremony

Chairman: Mr. George Lisk, Reeve of Tecumseth
"O CANADA"

SPEAKERS:

Mr. Percy Selby, Reeve of West Gwillimbury;

Mr. Fisher Ganton, Warden of Simcoe County;

Mr. George G. Johnston, M.P.P.;

Hon. W. Earl Rowe, M.P.;

Mr. T. F. McIlwraith, representing the Archaeological
and Historic Sites Board;

A representative of the Medical Historical Club of
Toronto;

Rev. A. W. Downer, M.P.P.

Unveiling of Plaque.....Dr. G. L. Blackwell

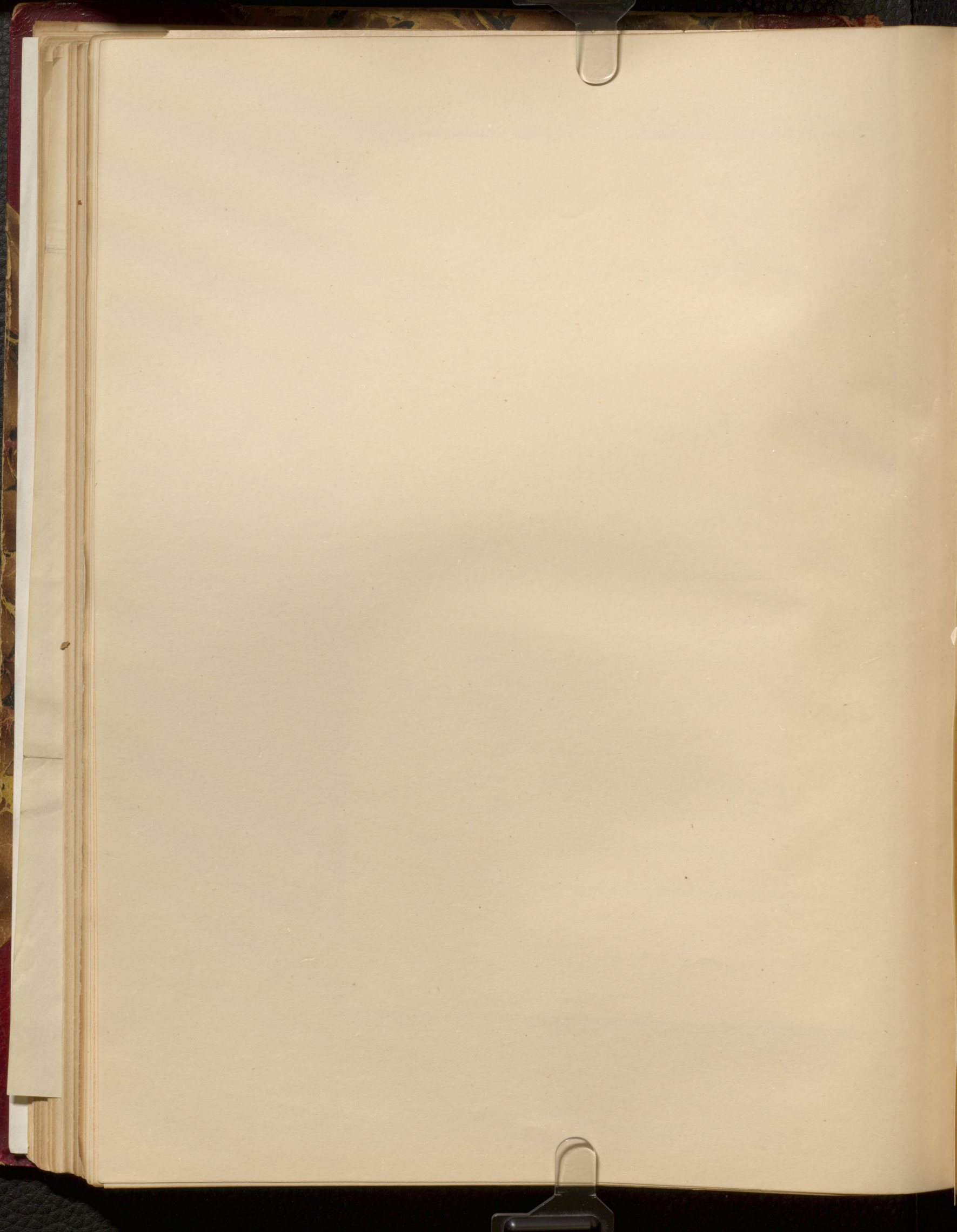
Dedication of Historical Plaque.....Rev. C. R. P. Hearn

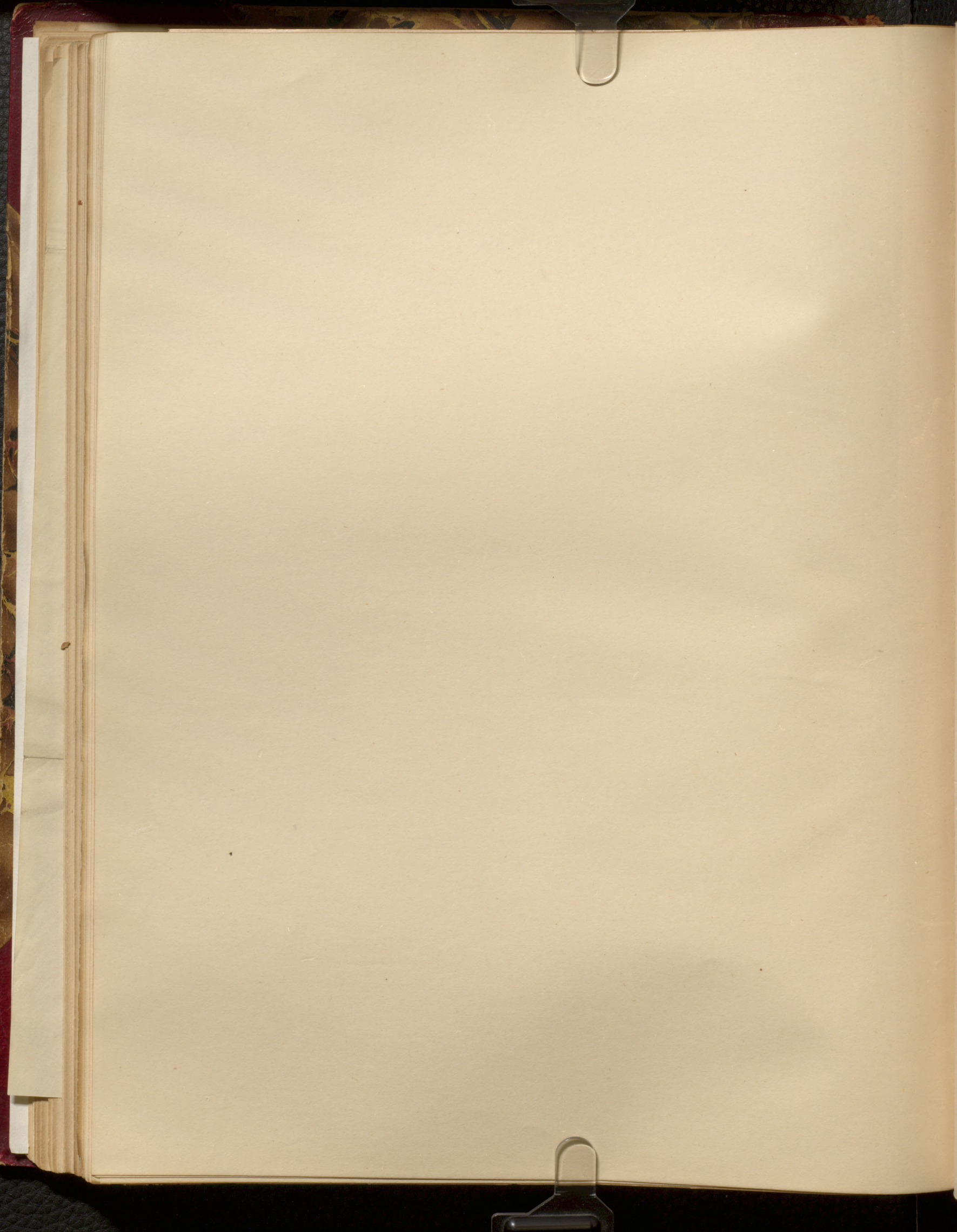
"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN"

Sir William Osler

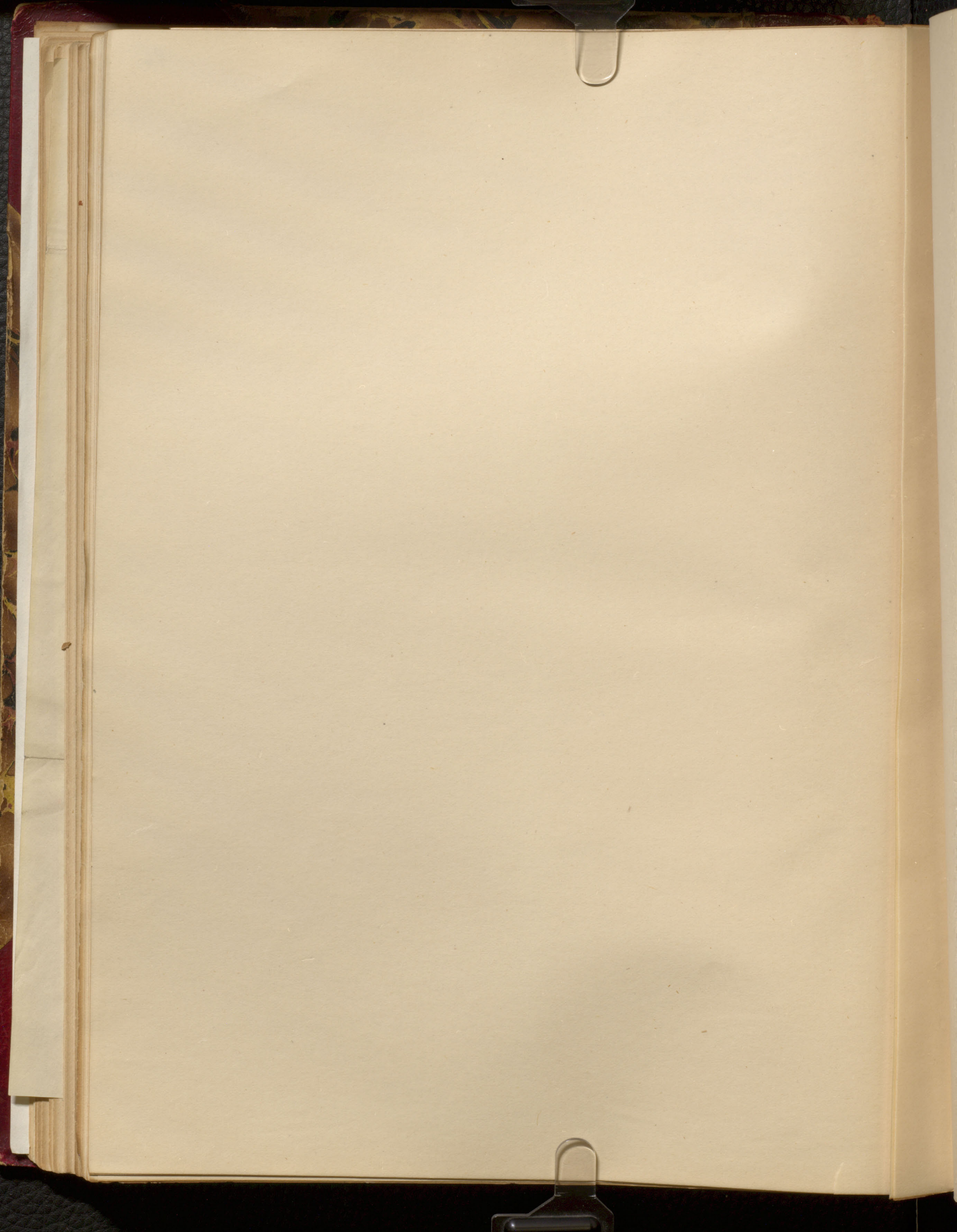
1849 - 1919

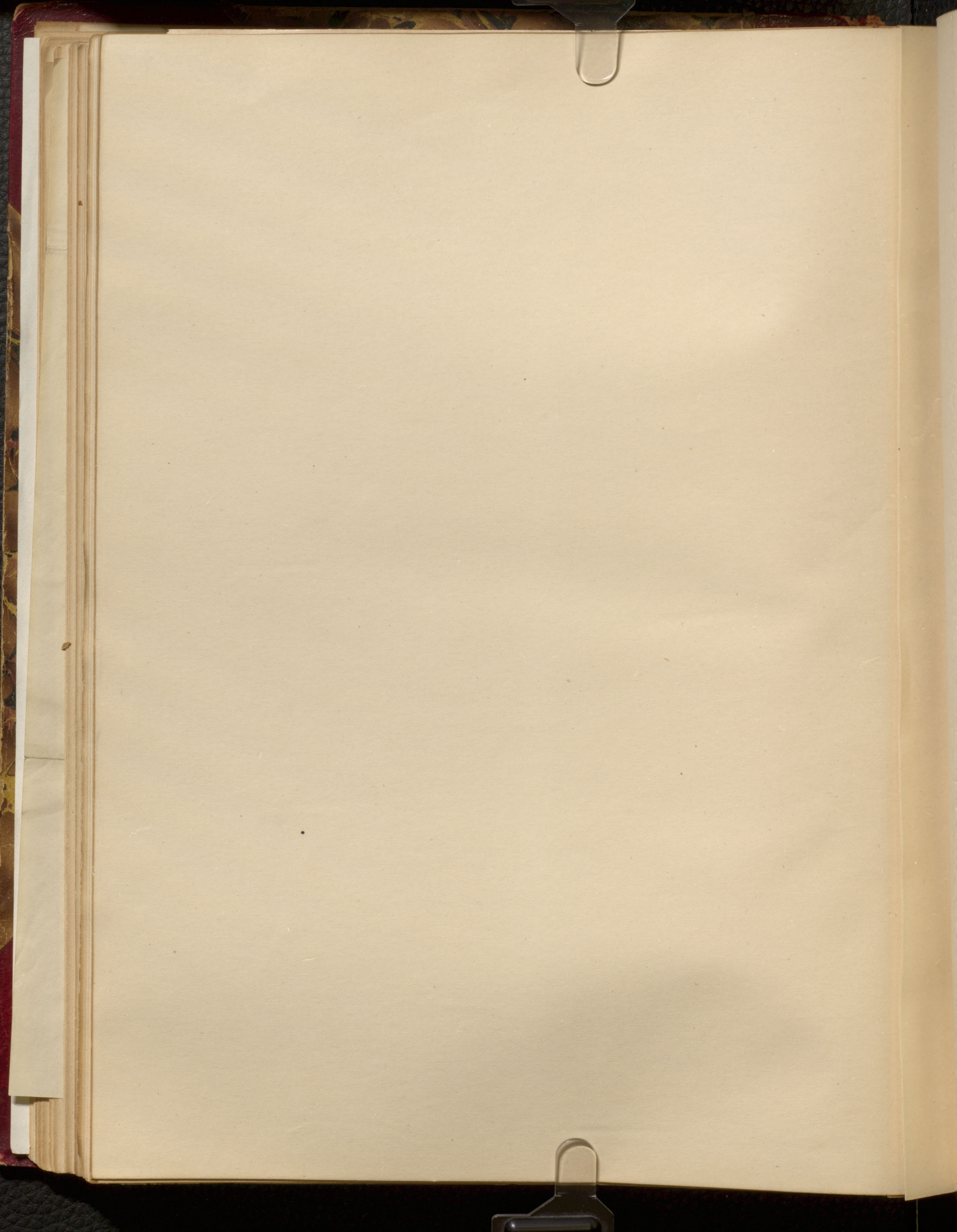
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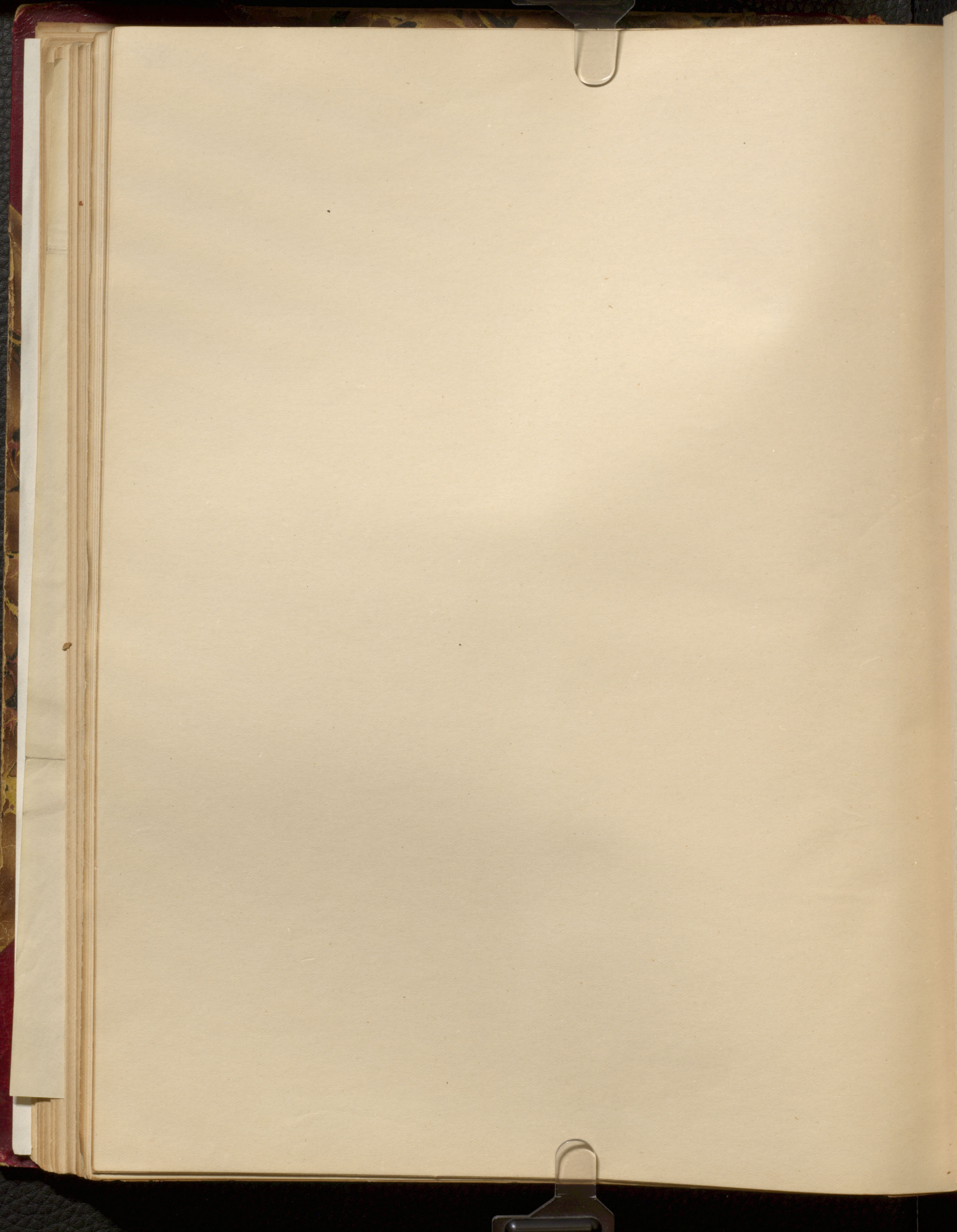


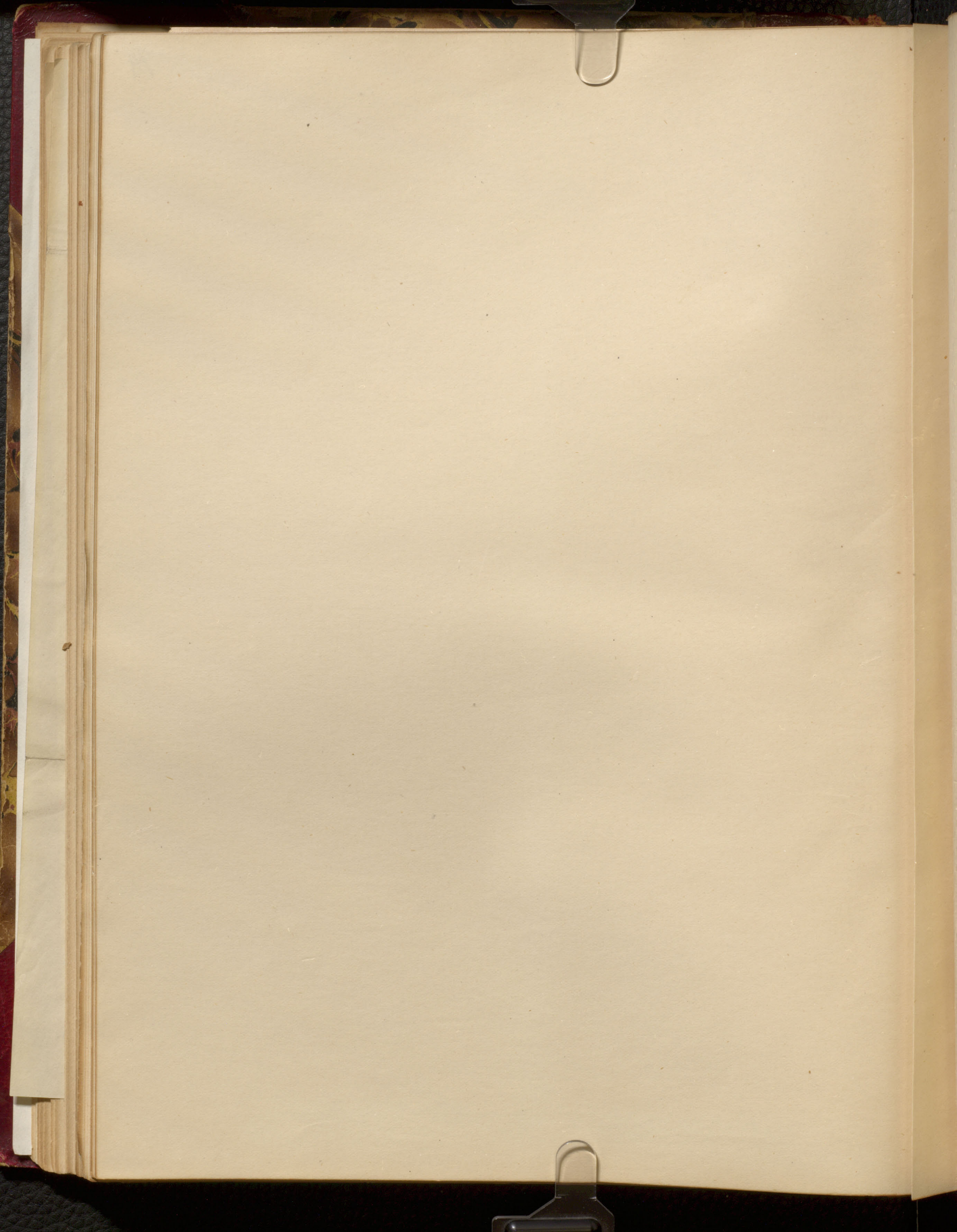




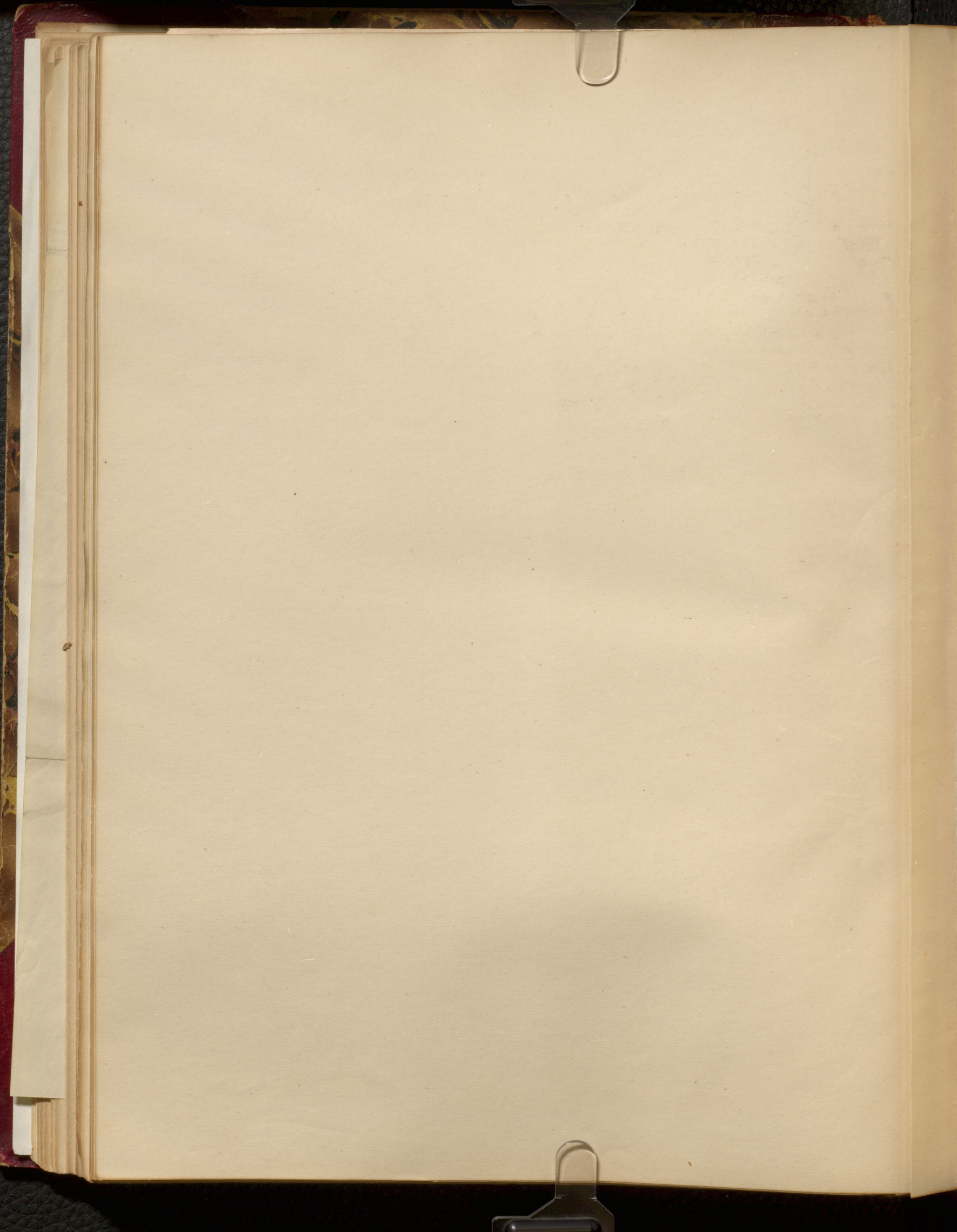


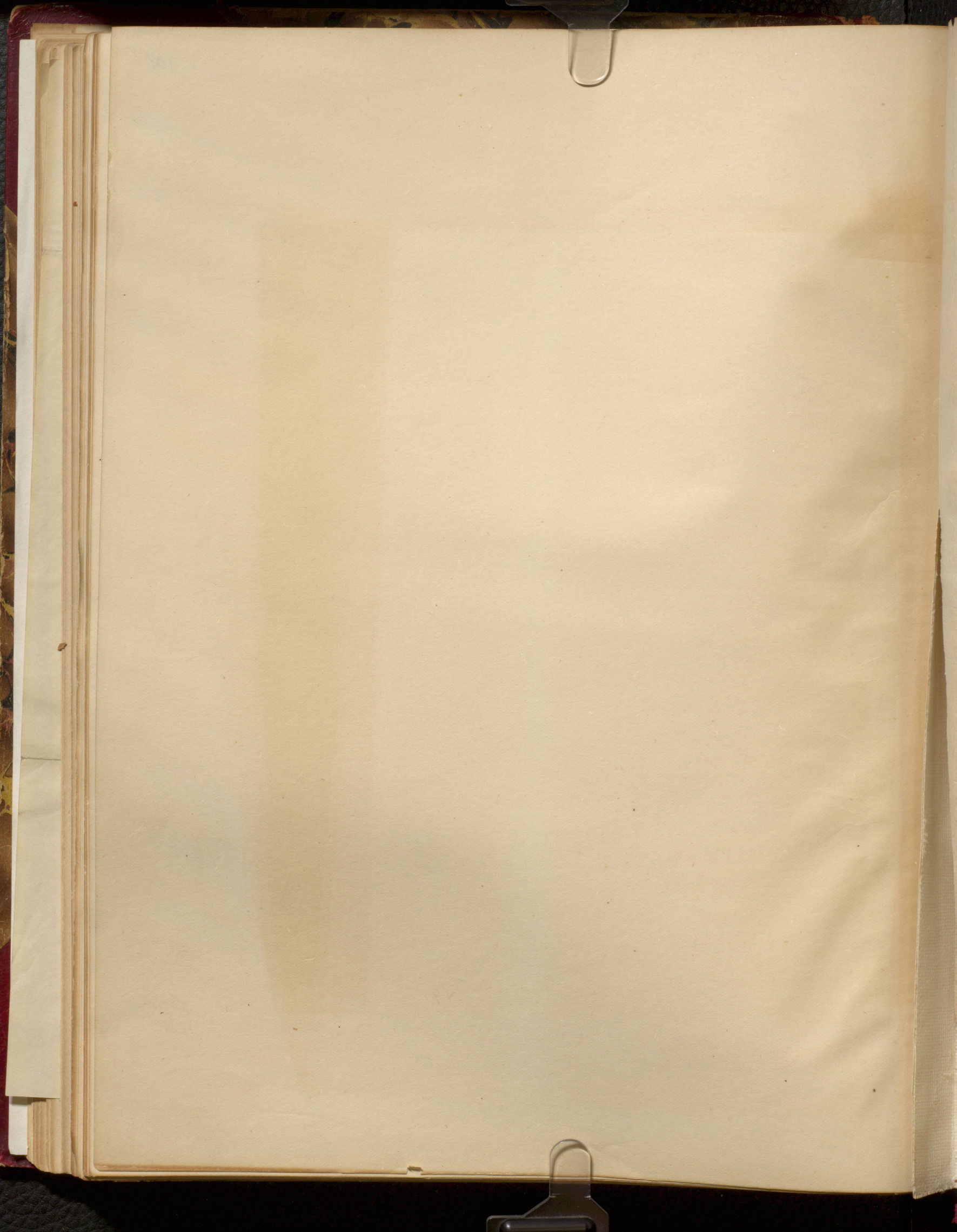




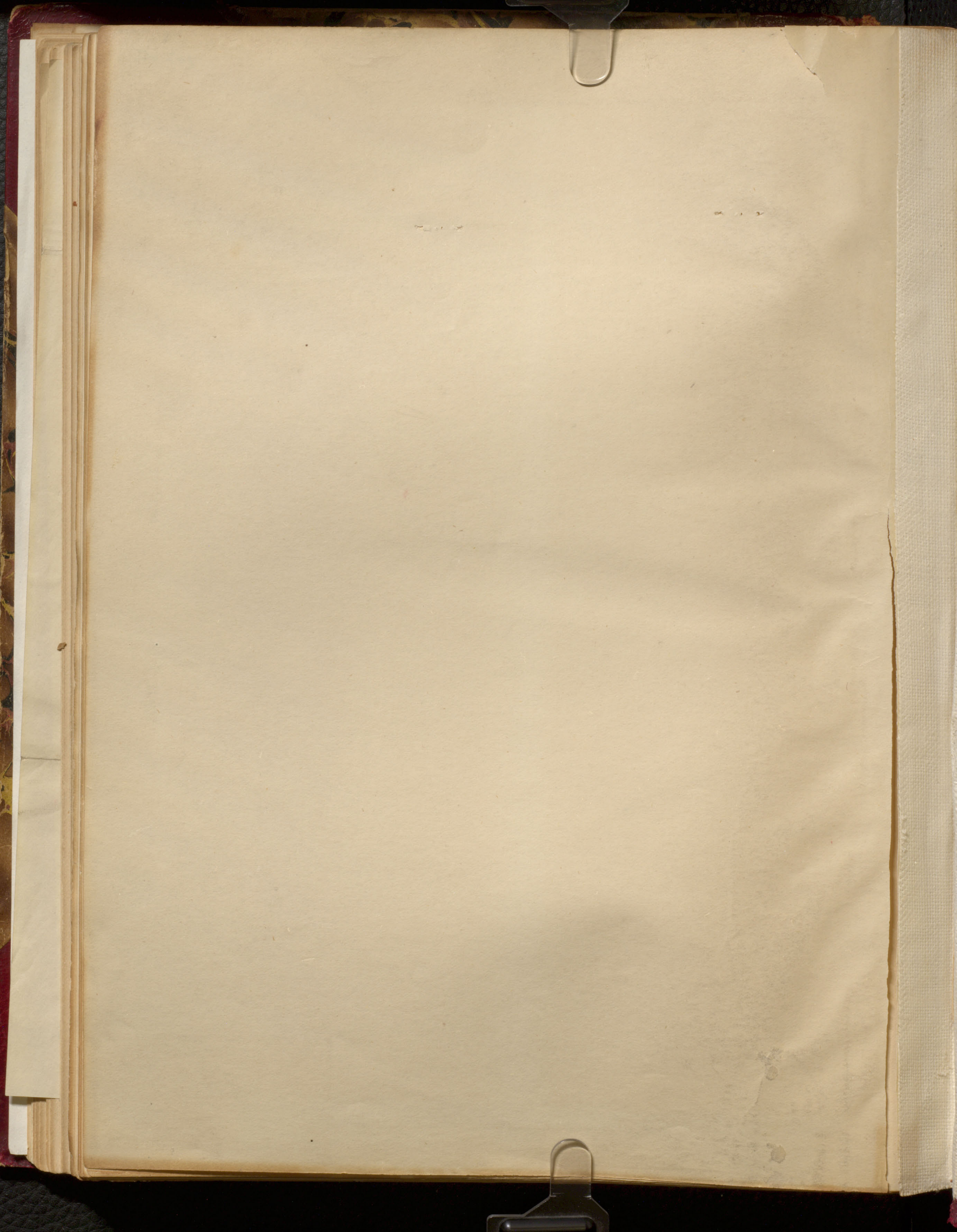


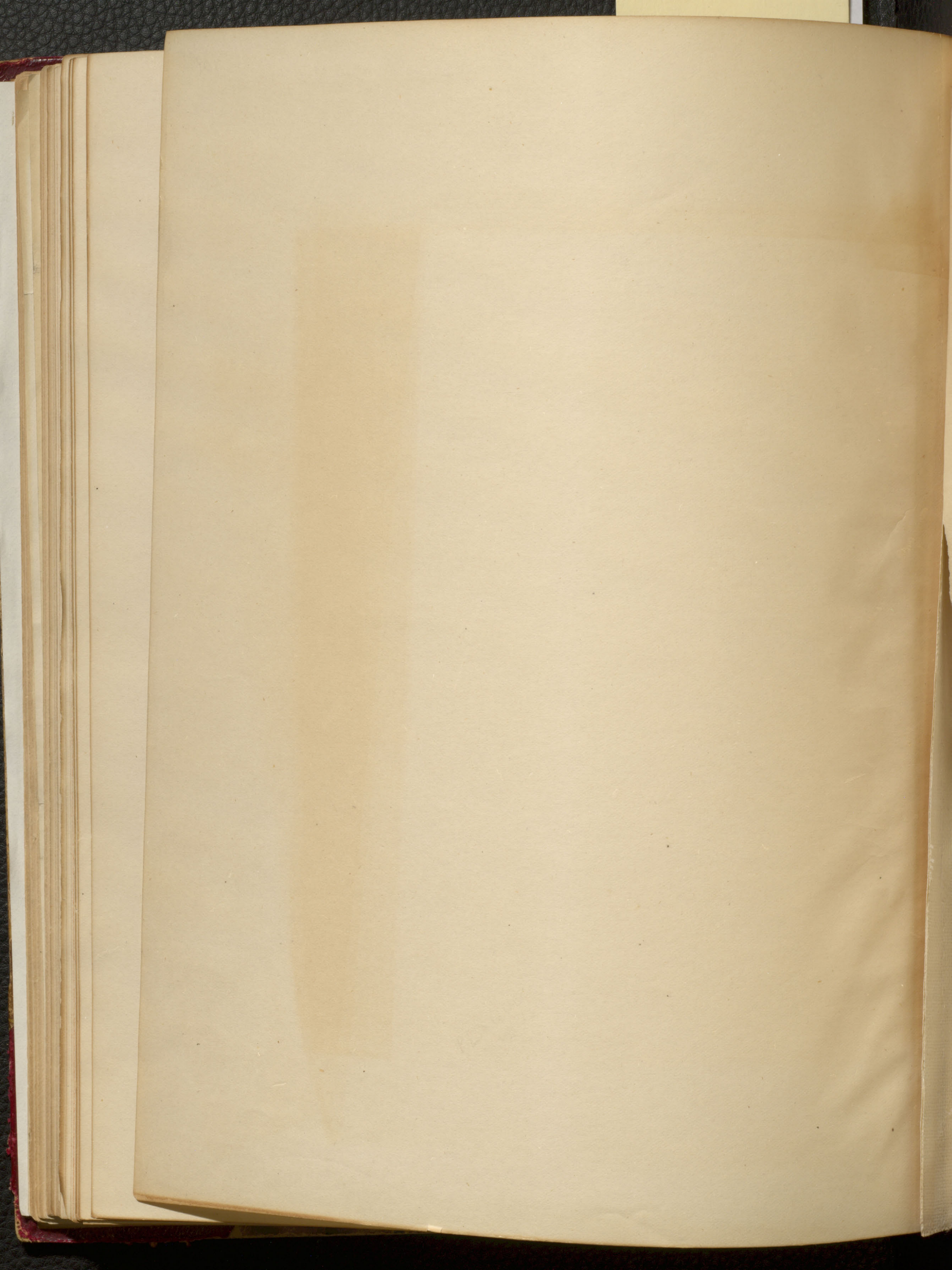






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