

1028/64/1

CUS417/64.1

The Foundation Stone of this Church built
 to replace the one destroyed by fire Feb: 27. 1868
 was laid on Tuesday May 5. 1868 by
 the Rev. Right Reverend first Incumbent of this Parish
 and Thomas Hammett by upwards of fifty year Churchwardens
 and Mark being Governor General of the Dominion of
 Canada

The Right Reverend A. M. Bethune DD. Lord Bishop of
 the Diocese of Toronto

The Reverend Frederick Leckie M.A. of St Catharines
 Collyer Cambridge England. Rector

The Rev. J. McLean Ballair B.A. Trinity Collyer Toronto
 assistant Minister

Thomas Hammett & Thomas Postles Esqrs
 Churchwardens.

George Keith Frederick Smith W. Barr. E. Col. A. Esq. D. O. C.
 W. Templeton Herby.

James & Leagley Toronto Architects

Mrs. Taylor & Messrs. Clegg Carpenters & Builders

Excel & Sons Builders & Stone Masons & Carpenters & Po xxxvii.

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CUS417/64.2

Ans - see correspondence

222 Colfax Avenue West,
Denver, Colorado.,
December 4, 1920.

Dr. Harvey Cushing,
Peter Bent Brigham Hospital,
Huntington Ave. & Francis St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Cushing,

In answer to yours of a few days ago regarding the Latin and Greek grammar, I can help you very little. You will remember, of course, that Osler was some three years my senior, so we had no classes in common, and the school in our day was in a developmental condition and definite courses had not very clearly crystallized. As to my own personal experience, I distinctly remember, on arriving there in September 1866, I was given a review in Latin grammar, in which, through not being familiar with the text book there used, I absolutely failed and was rather severely disciplined. I have an idea, - but am not at all clear, - that the book from which I took this test was the first part of a series of text books which were called Principia Latina. Not long afterwards, however, I was given an altogether different Latin grammar, but this was probably one that Osler never saw. It was a book in which the text and all were in Latin. I cannot remember the title, - also in Latin. I would know the book at once if I saw it, as I remember, on one occasion, I had to recite from it all of the rules of syntax, giving one example for each rule. This, of course, left a very distinct recollection, and many of these examples I can still remember but without any distinct idea as to what rule each applied. You must remember that it is a great many years since I had any association with the school or any of my associates there.

Among my reliquiae, I find my schoolboy diary for 1868, - a few words for each day, - but I find nothing for the previous years. It is written in a horrible scrawl, with all the defects belonging to that age very much exaggerated. Indeed, I have not to this day learned to write legibly or intelligibly. This was the year in which the school moved from Weston to Port Hope, and while Osler was a student in Toronto. I find no reference to him in it.

I do not remember anything special about the course in Greek. To show you how absolutely deceptive memory is, I simply cannot remember that there were any other prefects in the fall of 1866 than Osler and Hull. There must, of course, have been some appointed after the school got into a good running course. I lived, as I probably told you before, at the school house and had really very little to do away from school with the residents of the parsonage, where Osler and the boys that had previously been at school lived.

Dr. Harvey Cushing-----2

I suppose you have corresponded with Dr. Arthur Jupes Johnson, of Toronto. He should be able to give you more information of the details of those days than anyone that I know of. By the way, a favorite axiom often used by Osler in the Montreal days was that there is nothing so deceptive as the human memory. The axiom is in some way associated with Huxley, but I do not remember exactly where Osler learned it.

I am sorry that I have not been able to be of more assistance to you in your work. I have not succeeded in finding the pathological reports for which you asked me, but I have not been thorough in my search, for, as perhaps you know, I am at present a semi-invalid and have very little energy left when I have done the little professional work that I feel myself obliged to do. I will send you, under separate cover, a few notes that were really gathered at the time that I wrote my Osler reminiscences last winter. I am afraid the note respecting character might be a little offensive to Osler's extremely orthodox friends, and hence it may not be wise to use it; you may do as you like. The anecdote was originally in the addresses which I gave, but I omitted it in the paper because I thought it was growing too voluminous. However, the anecdote seems to me to be a strong illustration of one of Osler's typical characteristics. As I told you before, as far as I am able I will be glad to be of any assistance I can, so do not hesitate to call upon me.

By the way, I have found a few of Osler's short and typical notes, written near the end; I suppose you have thousands like them. One short typewritten acknowledgment of my letter of sympathy at the time of his boy's death shows me more than anything else has done, from its cold, formal brevity, the depth of the wound from which he was suffering.

I wish I were able to call upon you at Boston, for I could probably help you more through a short conversation than I can by any number of formal answers to your questions. How soon do you expect to have the book ready for the press?

With all good wishes and hopes of success, I remain,

Yours very truly,

(Dictated but not read)

Edmond J. A. Rogers
m

1028/64/3

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CUS417/64.3

Dundas, Mar. 27th. 1868

My dear Willie

→ If you erred through ignorance I freely forgive especially after receiving your nice letter yesterday, but know now and for ever, that it is a long established custom in the polite world, (to say nothing of stronger home-ties) that when an individual has been an inmate of a family for a season to intimate to that family his safe arrival at home or elsewhere. So I hope you'll understand for the future.

A good piece of news I have to communicate is that we have heard of Frank (not from him though) the captain very kindly wrote to tell us they had arrived safely at Caldero had had a very good voyage, and were all well. Frank he said was going to write by the same post, there may come a letter from him in a day or two. Nellie I dare say will let you know that she is in town by presenting herself at Trinity, Papa went down with her on Wednesday and in the evening returned bringing Hal with him, so our extreme quietude is over at the Rectory.

I am indulging in a cold which this continued Easterly wind does not improve but it is pleasant to see the bright sun and no snow to hear the birds singing, the only indication as yet of spring.

Chattie's glowing descriptions of the English spring and their sea-side rambles over the old places sets one longing to be there. She seems happy and well and by the time she has seen London will be quite a travelled lady.

It was not a young lady who write the verses on Ancaster Church but Mrs. Postons who only took Poet's licence when--but I have just referred to the lines and there is nothing about organ loft--it is only

"And voice and organ sweet did raise

The songs of triumph, hymns of praise."

I shall look out for you next week, I want Nellie to stay as long as she can in Toronto and perhaps she may not return till the middle of the week following. I am going to ask Belle Smith to spend Easter with us and I hope Edmund may come up too. Marion's wee chick has had scarlet fever but is better and I hope will not give it either father or mother else they cannot be with us.

Enclosed is a V note which you can let Nellie know you received and she can mention it when she writes as I suppose you'll not care about the exertion of another epistle so soon.

God bless you my dear boy

Ever your loving Mother
Ellen Osler

L.P.D. 21.

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CVS417/64.4

At dinner, 13 Norham Gardens, June 24, 1919, Dr. White of Pittsburgh dining with us, W.O. told of Dr. Johnsson's influence at Weston school and of Dr. J.'s trials with a "pudding-headed wife". Dr. Bovell used to come to the school for week-ends to "avoid patients"! It was there he first became interested in him. After one year in Arts at Trinity College, Toronto he write his father, having returned for one week in the autumn term, that he had a desire to study Medicine, told the Provost, and then Dr. Bovell who said "that's splendid, come along with me". He went to the Toronto School of Medicine for 2 years and then to McGill.

G. R. J.

1028/64/5

CUS 47/64.5

48 BLOOR ST. EAST

proprietary schools commenced, the Toronto school, recognized by McGill, was an excellent organization for those times and went on as an independent school for years, but falling to pieces about 1887, the government and university of Toronto realized that the province was without any real medical teaching, the bursar at the university tells me that nothing came over with the faculty no records, no equipment, nothing but an antiquated lot of teachers, in fact H.H. Wright the head is said to have swept all the junk into the alley and burnt it. Adam Wrican give you the only details. After Bovell left the atmosphere was such that only one who took enjoyment out of continual dissension could remain.

Much of the copying of letters can be finished before you come over if you wish, an acting secretary could be found, the letters are pasted in big volumes and were arranged by the Bodleian in beautiful form.

Uncle after all, rarely talked to his family, there was no need for correspondence at all till he went to Weston and in the early Toronto days brothers and sister were in the city, and Johnson and others in easy reach.

After getting to Montreal writing would begin, but the brothers were reserved and never went into "hopes and fears," a few grunts constituted conversation though they were known to stick together through every thing.

They would love to have you in Dundas and Nona will be Home, let me know if there is anything else, I had understood that you wanted the letters started upon.

??

With all best wishes

Harvey

April 30th 1920.

Dear Harvey

Yours of the "27th.4. 20. just in. There is as I have mentioned a collection of family letters which include the correspondence of his parents from the time uncle went to Weston school, his own letters are amazingly few, but many are included in the volume. I have come across many little details of extreme interest, as for instance a statement by his father that "Willie has gone to McGill, he thinks the hospital facilities are better", the fact that Bovell left the country in 1870; the most amazing statement by Bovell's daughter that uncle had endeavored to persuade Bovell to retire into consultation work and had offered, though only a student to carry on the rougher part of the office, it was the beginning of his great idea, no one had ever thought of such doings in those days; June 10th would suit very well all the places are quite near together, Port Hope 80 miles east, Dundas 40 miles west, and Weston 10 miles North-west. He never went to Port Hope, the Weston school developed into that institution and moved there after uncle had gone to the Trinity university. His matriculation signature is to hand at Trinity and a good description of the school as I mentioned yesterday, including the lists of students a few of whom are still alive and will have been found by the time you arrive here.

Of the old Toronto School no records are to be found, those were troublous times in medical education, schools came and went, the University school was dissolved by act of legislature in the 40's, Trinity medical faculty, Bovell's first school went out and

~~1028/64/6~~

CUST 17/64.6
Toronto Univ. 1865-1869-70

W. Searles Res. Chemicals from Gray Secura Curran Ex. n. Phila. : Henry C. Lea : Phila. 1867

Begin Chemistry Oct. 24 1865 = date written in session in

Elementary Chemistry, Inorganic & Organic by Atkinson & Rose.

~~1028/64/7~~

CV5417/64.7

ans

DR. ADAM H. WRIGHT
30 GERRARD ST. EAST
TORONTO

June 6: 1920

Dear Dr. Cushing

Have interviewed four men
who knew him at Tor. Sch. Med. I made
notes on. I shall leave for Worcester Tuesday
to see you if I don't give or send them
to you myself

Not much new but I learned something
I didn't know before as to the long time
he spent in the dissecting room
working a good part of the time in his own
way by himself

So far as I can learn
apart from attending lectures
he spent all his time working in the dissecting
room when he wasn't "looking through a
microscope" - with a bit of general practice
thrown in at odd times.

However perhaps you will agree that the
little I tell you really means much.
Going out of town tomorrow. Hope to see you but
any way let me say in glad you have taken the
trouble & time & my best wishes will be with you & your
family.
Very sincerely
Adm Wright

1028/64/8

Journals Med Schme notes

CUS417/64. P

7

Re Sir William Osler -

Dr Alexander Taylor - M.B. 1871.

Godrich Oct.

Was in his second year in the Toronto School of Medicine when Osler was in his first. He knew him well and took a great interest in him.

Osler was very studious attended lectures faithfully and was very attentive. He spent much time over the microscope looking mostly at "Bovell's cells". He and Bovell appeared more like intimate friends than pupil and teacher. Dr Richardson took a great interest in him and considered him one of the best students. Frequently when "grinding" he would turn to Osler when others were unable to answer his questions.

Dr Hodder also took a great interest in him and they frequently went to and from the Hospital together.

Osler was fond of fun and sports (of which there was not much variety), inclined to be social and agreeable, and was a general favourite.

His most intimate student friends were apparently Dick Zimmerman and Fred Wright but really all the students were his friends.

Dr R.H. Robinson M.B. 1873.

532 Palmarston Blvd Tor

He agrees with Taylor. He saw Osler much with Bovell. On one occasion Robinson felt ill and consulted Bovell at the Medical Building. The latter told him to go to his boarding house and go to bed and remain there until he called on him next day. He forgot him until the third day when he took Osler with him to look for his patient on Grosvenor Street - the number had been forgotten. Meantime Robinson had recovered and was out walking when he saw Bovell standing in distress and Osler running from door to door enquiring for him.

He saw Osler frequently with Zimmerman and Wright and occasionally with Crozier. He also noticed that Dr Richardson frequently turned to Osler when grinding. Osler for a time took a great interest in H.H. Wright's lectures and Robinson thinks got some inclination towards Medicine in that way.

(I am doubtful as to these lectures having any special influence, though I admired H.H. Wright - A.M.D.)

Personal Notes A.H.W.

I entered the Toronto School of Medicine the session following Osler's departure and his intimate friends soon became mine. I got the impression that no one objected to his going to McGill.

The following summer I met Osler for the first time, introduced by Zimmerman in Toronto. The latter was very fond of Osler and had a high opinion of his capacity, etc. From being so much in what I may call Osler's atmosphere as a student I can appreciate all that his classmates tell me and choose fairly well the important points - especially
1. His fondness for the microscope, etc.
2. His fondness for all sorts of work in the dissecting room.

At McGill he naturally dived first into the post-mortem room and as Shepherd told us at New York in 1905: "Never apparently troubling himself about examinations was distinguished for original work and did not confine himself to book knowledge".

His habits and customs at McGill were simply a continuation of those in Toronto.

What an example Osler was of the inadequacy of examinations as a test of a man's knowledge.

In connection with those days I have often thought of two things: ^{At Jorah} ~~in~~ ^{for} Osler ~~was~~ ^{was} wonderful and so far as I ~~have~~ learned universal. At McGill some of his classmates had no great respect for him though none disliked him. One of his year told me that he was not practical, and might have been plucked if he had not written some sort of a freak essay that happened to please Howard. I smiled inwardly and silently because I knew what Howard was and how much he thought of Osler.

Sorry - Simply wanted to give you the notes wh. I tried to give you before I left Tor but we failed to connect. Is this true any way - if so can I do any more in the same direction? (Yours of 13th just rec^d). Ask anything you. I can understand a good deal probably even if you use but few words

June 17

[Handwritten signature]

*Remembered
an excellent student
Knew him for many
attended to him,
Dr.*

Dr Albert Macdonald M.B. 1872.

12 Bedford Road Tor.

Dr Macdonald agrees with Taylor but in addition to the microscope he took great interest in his work in the dissecting room. Macdonald was prosector for Richardson for two years and noticed that Osler spent more time in the dissecting room than any other student frequently bringing his lunch with him in order to get some extra time for dissecting. He did much of this work alone i.e. not with a demonstrator but working out problems of his own in his own way. For instance he remembered ^{him} once pointing out the trichina spiralis in muscle. Macdonald did not remember what kind of muscle it was or where it came from. He thinks that Osler's habits of research began with his work on Bovell's microscope and in Richardson's dissecting room.

One of the sports indulged in to a very limited extent was boxing, the champion being big long John Standish who could box all day. He had the strength of a giant with a kindly gentle heart and took care never to hurt anyone. The students were amused one day to see little Osler tackle the giant and quite surprised to find that the little one was almost the only one of the crowd that could strike Standish.

John Standish M.B. 1870.

Tor.

Dr Standish knew Osler well and liked him much, although he was very mischievous, but at the same time very popular. He saw him working much with the microscope, but knew nothing ^{special as} to his fondness for it. When asked about the boxing he laughed and said he remembered it but had nothing special to say about it.

Standish commenced his medical course in 1860 but was compelled to drop out for some years and returned to complete his course probably in the same year that Osler entered College. Standish is now about eighty years of age. He is in poor health and has done no work for a year past. His mental faculties are apparently clear or fairly so but there is some loss of memory. He is living with a son and son's wife at 25 Mechanics ave. Toronto. They are in rather poor circumstances and there is no telephone in the house.

Mrs. Barwell

1028/64/9

CUS-17/64.9

Barwell,

St.

on Spadina Ave., near Green

Mrs. Barwell says for a year they had
an office together - was to collect for
the show & would never do. - never
collected any fees,
was used to conduct business for her

The Standard - about Barwell, said never knew
what it was for the purpose a theatrical,
had no boys. got born 1870 like Barwell,
"Peter it's a girl get a cow"

Pipery Stone & Colly Cooper, Geary,
married with five children and.

Her two, were never alone - my gay together.

No one seems to know where W.O. slept, but
he was most of the time at Barwell's house -
was a member of the household - & B. being lost
his only son behaved toward W.O. as tho he
was another.

Barwell's Acres of horses on St. John St., ground
down - whole square turned down in fact - before
W.O. came - John Barwell built the house
called "The Hermitage" on Dennison square
where he & his two had "all their rabbits, mice, rats
and "neighbors pets" to the scandal of the community

St. Stephen's Church

Our Annual Sunday School Picnic
and Parish Outing will be held at Island
Park on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16th.

Will you help make it a success by
being out with us?

May we ask you to make a contri-
bution of Cash.....
towards giving our scholars a good time.

Refreshments to be sent to the Parish
House on Tuesday ¹³~~8~~th, between 4 and 9
Cash may be put in an envelope on the
plate in Church or left at the Parish
House or Mr. Garrett, 582 College St.

On behalf of the Committee

R. MELVILLE

E. O'CALLAGHAN

1028/64/10
C03417/64.10

1 17

The Toronto Medical School

Oct. 1868
Oct. 18.

In what surroundings he passed the summer of 1868 is not apparent,

but like as not his pastime ^{was in gathering} ~~lay in collecting~~ ^{samples of algae} specimens from the water-ways in and about Dundas. ^{Concerning these specimens; in August he consults} ~~Possibly he may have accompanied~~ the Rev.

^{Botany teacher at Trinity and the father of the Rev. Thomas Hincks J.P.S.}
Mr. Hincks, his ~~Professor of Botany of whom he makes mention, and in~~
~~the authority on the British Polyzoa into whose hands one of his rare findings seems thereby~~
to have fallen #; and in September he sends some diatomes from London to Salter Johnson,

^{Oster's}
Foot note to the Canadian Fresh Water Polyzoa

1883

~~reference to the fact~~ " I have received from the Rev. Thomas Hincks, the distinguished authority on British Polyzoa, a reprint from the Annals and Magazine of Natural History for March 1880, entitled "On a supposed Pterobranchiate Polyzoan from Canada." It is based on a communication from his father, the late Professor Hincks, of Toronto University, in which a short account is given of a polyzoan found on a sunken boat in the Humber river, near Toronto. According to the description "the tentacles, instead of being disposed in a horse-shoe figure and forming a continuous series, as in the ordinary fresh-water species, are borne on two distinct erect lobes, which are separated at the base", the arrangement met with in the Pterobranchiate Polyzoa. At the date of Professor Hinck's letter, Dec 1868, I was a student in his Natural History classes, and during the autumn of '68 had often taken his specimens of various sorts, and among them a mass of Pectinatella, which I had found in an old submerged barge near the mouth of the Humber. I remember the fact very distinctly, as it was the first specimen of Pectinatella which I had found

near Toronto, and Professor Hincks took a great interest in it, as he had not met with any fresh-water Polyzoa in Canada. Could this have been the specimen? It is a curious coincidence, to say the least, and perhaps in a look through the Museum of the University the specimen might be found, and the statoblasts would be sufficient to decide the question. Professor Hincks gives a sketch of the lophophore and it is hard to think that he would have been mistaken as he was an unusually skilful observer. The submerged barge was for many years a favorite collecting-ground, and in some seasons Pectinella was very abundant in the quiet water inside of it."

It is difficult for those of a later generation to imagine the struggle and turmoil which in those days engaged men's minds, particularly ^{the minds of} churchmen ~~minds~~, and more especially those like W. A. Johnson, the prototypes of Stephen Hales and Gilbert White, who had a scientific interest in the phenomena of nature. Following Cuvier and Owen, the doctrines and theories of Lyall, Darwin, Wallace and Huxley threatened to split the very church asunder. Some, like Wilberforce in the church attacked them; some like Gosse in science did likewise, and one may imagine, it being but nine years since "The Origin of Species", that Johnson faced the controversy fearlessly in discussion with his favourite pupil, and that his attitude was not an ambiguous one.

Moreover it was still expected that
 In those days the Anglican Church ~~was expected to take~~ *would absorb one* at least
in holy orders,
~~one~~ of a family of children, but the youth of the day were graduating
as it had satisfied Newman. Indeed they
 from Butler's 'Analogy' which failed to satisfy them, ~~and~~ were eagerly
subjects lapping up ~~the~~ *this theological revelation,* more appetizing subjects in an anonymous volume, "The
 Vestiges of Creation", in Lyell's "Antiquity of Man", in Herbert Spen-
 cer's "First Principles", in Huxley's "Lay Sermons and Addresses",
 which appeared anti-theological to a degree. Indeed many of them
 had come to feel with Huxley that extinguished theologians lie about
 the cradle of every science like the strangled snakes about that of
 Hercules.

Osler returned to Trinity for his second year in Arts, and after
 enduring it for one week announced to his parents and to the Provost
 his determination to go into medicine. This decision was his own,
 for as father of the man he had ^{come} to learn his own mind and it appears
 to have been the only momentous decision of his life - and there were
 many to make - over which he wavered. It must have caused some dis-

appointment at home, but if so his parents were not ones to bring undue pressure to bear in influencing the choice of career of one of their sons. Even had they been so inclined, Johnson and Bovell unconsciously drew him in another direction, and Sir Thomas Browne had interpreted for him the physician's religion. Another environment, an earlier decade, would almost certainly have seen him enter the Church.

And what of these friends and preceptors? Johnson had left the army for the Church. His two sons entered Medicine, though one of them subsequently took Holy Orders. And Bovell in a few years came to do likewise, but at this time as soon as he heard of his young friend's decision he exclaimed "That's splendid, come along with me." This the boy literally did, and during the next two years the two lived more like father and son than as teacher and pupil.

There were three particularly able and promising students who entered the Toronto Medical School this fall of 1868 - Fred Grasset, Richard Zimmerman and William Osler. Grasset completed his course

in Edinburgh, served as one of Lister's dressers and ^{in time} became a leader
 in surgery, ^{in Toronto} Zimmerman the son of a railway magnate of Niagara
 Falls met an untimely death in 1888, at which time Osler sent the
 following note to the Journal of which his friend was long one of
 the editors.

Some of my most pleasant recollections as a student are associated with
 Richard Zimmerman, whose death took place last week in Toronto. At Toronto School
 of Medicine, which we entered together, his zeal was always a stimulus, but his
 capabilities, as tested at the examinations, were far beyond my reach. In London,
 though at different hospitals, we saw much of each other. His brilliant career at
 St. Thomas', where he secured the prize of a house physicianship under Murchison
 and Bristowe, gave him exceptional facilities, and he returned to Canada in 1874
 one of the most thoroughly trained men it has been my pleasure to know. Success
 came rapidly, and in the enjoyment of the esteem of his colleagues, the confidence
 of the public, and the love of his students, how bright seemed the outlook! But
 the shadow of an hereditary ailment fell and deepened - and the end has come. To
 me there remains the memory of a bright, unselfish, loving friend.

*In Notes & Comments, Can. Med. & Surg. Journ., Mar. 1888,
 511.

On leaving ^{Trinity} Toronto it is probable that he resided with his
 sister Ellen who had married a ^{Mr} Williamson the year before and was
 living in Toronto, ^{near the head of Simcoe Street,} but this is not certain and, even if true, he
 apparently spent most of his odd hours at the Bovells. From the
 first he must have entered into his medical work with the industry

and enthusiasm which characterized his relation to his choice of profession to the end. A number of letters from his surviving classmates are unanimous in stating that he was exceptionally studious and faithful in attendance at lectures, that he spent the ~~greater~~^{most} part of his time in the dissecting room, "working a good part of the time in his own way by himself"; that when he was not dissecting he was "always to be found looking through a microscope at Bovell's cells"; that he was a general favourite not only with the class but with their preceptors of whom Hodder, Richardson, H. H. Wright and of course Bovell are chiefly mentioned, and that when 'grinding' the class, the teachers were apt to turn to Osler when others could not answer their questions. He is said to have been social and companionable, and always ready for a frolic and bit of fun.

From Toronto Med. School notes

"One of the sports indulged in to a very limited extent was boxing, the champion being big long John Standish who could box all day. He had the strength of a giant with a kindly gentle heart and took care never to hurt anyone. The students

were amused one day to see little Osler tackle the giant and quite surprised to find that the little one was almost the only one of the crowd that could strike Standish."

Dr. R. H. Robinson, another fellow-student, writes that on one occasion he felt ill and consulted Bovell at the Medical Building. The latter told him to go to his boarding-house, to go to bed and remain there until he called on him the next day. Bovell forgot about it until the third day and then took Osler with him, to look for the patient somewhere on Grosvenor Street at a number he could not remember. Robinson, who meanwhile had recovered, was out walking and saw Bovell standing in the

street in apparent distress, while Osler was running from door to door enquiring ~~for him~~. *There are many other similar tales of Bovell, about his mindlessness - of putting some blisters on a patient and forgetting them till three weeks later; of losing his horse baggage, which he had left standing at a house where he had called the evening before - but this will be enough.*

It is not easy to trace the varied activities of a medical student of fifty years ago, particularly of one who was habitually reticent about himself so that even were the letters of the time preserved they would tell little. The fall is taken up

with anatomy, and Gray's second American edition was followed, whereas Roscoe's "Elementary Chemistry" was the text-book on that subject.

A visit must have been made to Weston both at the beginning and end of the Christmas recess, for under the dates 24/XII/68 and 9/I/69 Johnson records a number of microscopic specimens such as "Trachea of a mouse given me by W. Osler. Gly. beautifully stained", and he in return inscribes as a Christmas gift Alpheus Hyatt's "Observations on Polyzoa Sub Order Phylactolae-mata" which had just appeared in the Proceedings of the Essex Institute. Inasmuch as there was no course in histology these specimens must have been prepared on his own initiative by Osler himself.

↘ The Osler recess must have been filled largely around Lake Umbagog
 Collector's specimens for which he sends a goodly number to
 Johnson and a week later on his way home, this from
 from Sandy Cove and Knappefelt Bay

b a horse trough:
 "28/IV/69 Alga? Jindyaedia etc in gathering from
 a horse trough on the road and hillside between Hamillan
 and Dundas, sent me by post from W. Osler to see
 water bears; did not find any. In Stant's fluid
 and sealed immediately."

st

In spare hours during all this first year he and Bovell were doubtless much together and the latter's granddaughter writes:

"He was about twenty in those days and literally lived at our house. He adored Grandfather and the latter loved him like a son - and they were both crazy about the microscope. Mother says her life was a perfect burden to her with weird parcels arriving which might contain a rattle-snake - a few frogs - toads or ^{poison} ~~toads~~. She found quite a large snake meandering around the study one afternoon, and when she protested violently, the two told her she should not have been in there."

During the summer recess of 1869 he again devoted himself to collecting, and by the end of July is able to send Johnson some new species from Niagara Falls and elsewhere.

#1260. 30/VII/69. Diatomæ taken on weeds at mouth of Desjardin Canal by W. Osler and boiled by him, showing among other good diatomæ the "Coscinodiscus armatus".

And other entries follow. Later in the summer Father Johnson pays a visit to Dundas and the note-books record excursions to their favourite hunting grounds. Johnson indeed gathers things to keep him busy well into the fall, for in November thus:

1869

#1272. Upper and Lower surfaces of leaf of Deutzia Scabia: picked while at Mr. Osler's, Dundas, in September last, put up 5/XI/69.

And so after this visit from Father Johnson he returned to his other friend and father in Toronto, and to his second year in the Medical School.

A note-book of the period is extant, dated October 1, 1869, which is of

no great ^{Significance} ~~importance~~ except for one thing. It contains a few pages of chemical notes as well as notes on materia medica (Nov. 3, '69 to Feb'y 9, '70), but it is largely filled with the next year's lectures on obstetrics, chemistry and pathology taken at McGill. - In pencil on the fly-leaf

in W.O.'s hand is "James Bovell, M.D. M.R.C.P. Prof. Nat. Theology in Trinity College Toronto Lecturer on Institutes of Medicine Toronto School of Med. Consulting Physician to Toronto General Hospital. Physician to Lying in Hospital. Lay secretary to Provincial Synod Author of Outline of Natural Theology, etc. etc. etc. James Bovell". And throughout the

book the name is scribbled whenever there appears to have been a lapse in the lecture or the student's mind wandered - "James Bovell M.D. M.R.C.P.";

"James Bovell M.D.". The man must have come to influence an extra-

(1889)

ordinary influence over the boy, and to his last days as will be seen, in moments of absent-mindedness or when trying a pen it was the name of James Bovell that came first to paper, not his own.

In those days, before the multitudinous subdivisions of clinical medicine which have bid fair to crowd the fundamentals out of the curriculum, the course of anatomy extended over two years, and as the dissecting room represented the only laboratory to which a student had access, the abler ones reveled in it. The teachers of the pre-clinical branches, moreover, were at the same time practitioners; and in a paper on aneurysm written years later* Osler wrote that:

*Aneurysm of the descending aorta. Internat. Clinics, 1903, 1.

"When a student in Toronto I occasionally visited the jail with our teacher of Anatomy, Dr. J. H. Richardson, and among the prisoners was an old soldier who had been discharged from the army after the Crimean War for aneurysm of the aorta, so his papers said, and, considering the large experience of the army surgeons with the disease, it is not likely that there could have been any mistake."

He goes on to say that the old man died in 1885, thirty years after the

1870

Crimean War, and Dr. J. E. Graham gave him the specimen to be drawn and described - a healed sacular aneurysm at the junction of the arch and descending aorta. It is quite likely that this early visit started the inquisitive boy's interest in aneurysm which was so evident in his Montreal days, but this is anticipating.

As has been stated, the outstanding recollection of him on the part of his surviving fellow students is that he was always dissecting. Dr. Albert MacDonald who was prosector in anatomy, recalls that he "spent more time in the dissecting room than any other student, frequently bringing his lunch with him in order to get some extra time for dissecting. He did much of this work alone, working out problems of his own in his own way, without the aid of a demonstrator. Thus he pointed out the presence of the trichina spiralis in the muscles of one of the bodies, which no one else had observed."

This, happening in the winter of 1870, ^{illustrates} is possibly ~~as good an ex-~~
~~ample as any~~ ^{as well as any other example might,} of his characteristics, not so much in that it shows un-
usually acute powers of observation but rather in that it evidences his

wide-awakeness and his ability to use acquired knowledge, for he had already seen the trichina under the microscope. ^{as} This is apparent from two sources. The first is Johnson's note-book, in which occurs this entry:

"29/III/68. Trichina spi: from Hampden Illinois U.S. Human, occasioning death given me by Arthur. (Gly.)"

and a few weeks later another specimen mounted and recorded on the same day with some "diatomes given me by W. Osler who drew my attention to them." The other source of evidence is in a remarkable note-book of this period started by Osler himself, in which occur lists of entozoa from all possible sources, and of which more will be said in its proper sequence.

"Another event, in this first year's study, which had some influence on my later life, was the discovery of the Trichina spiralis. Dr. Cobbold has told the story of the several steps leading to the discovery and following it, in his latest work on the Entozoa. My share was the detection of the 'worm' in its capsule; and I may justly ascribe it to the habit of looking-out, and observing, and wishing to find new things, which I had acquired in my previous studies of botany. All the men in the dissecting-rooms, teachers included, 'saw' the little specks in the muscles; but I believe that I alone 'looked-at' them and 'observed' them: no one trained in natural history could have failed to do so."

This paragraph was not written by William Osler but occurs in the short Autobiography of Sir James Paget. The circumstances, however,

cf. Memoirs and Letters of Sir James Paget London 1901

1870

were much the same, and Osler with his instincts as a naturalist looked ^{also} at as well as saw the specks. Indeed Dr. Jukes Johnson says they cut literally thousands of sections and studied them. Specimens are sent to Father Johnson, Bovell doubtless becomes interested, and innumerable ~~feeding~~ ^{feeding} experiments are performed (cf. fig. p. 30) in the attempt to infect the animals, for at the time but little was known of the disease in America. Some six years later, in his first paper on Trichina Spiralis, he wrote:

(From Canadian Journal of Medical Science) Vol I
 May, 1876 p. 175

From article:-

TRICHINA SPIRALIS. by Wm. Osler, M. D.
 (concluded from the April Number)

When a student with Prof. Bovell, of Toronto, I had several opportunities of studying these parasites. In the month of February, 1870, while dissecting a subject with Dr. Zimmerman in the Toronto School of Medicine, we discovered numerous trichinae throughout the whole muscular system, all of which were densely encysted, many having become calcified. From a single drachm of one of the muscles of the arm I obtained 159 cysts, the greater number of which enclosed healthy-looking worms. This man was a German, and had been janitor at the hospital, where I had known him for over two years. 4

Trichina spiralis. From the Canadian Journal of Medical Science
 May 1876 I. 175