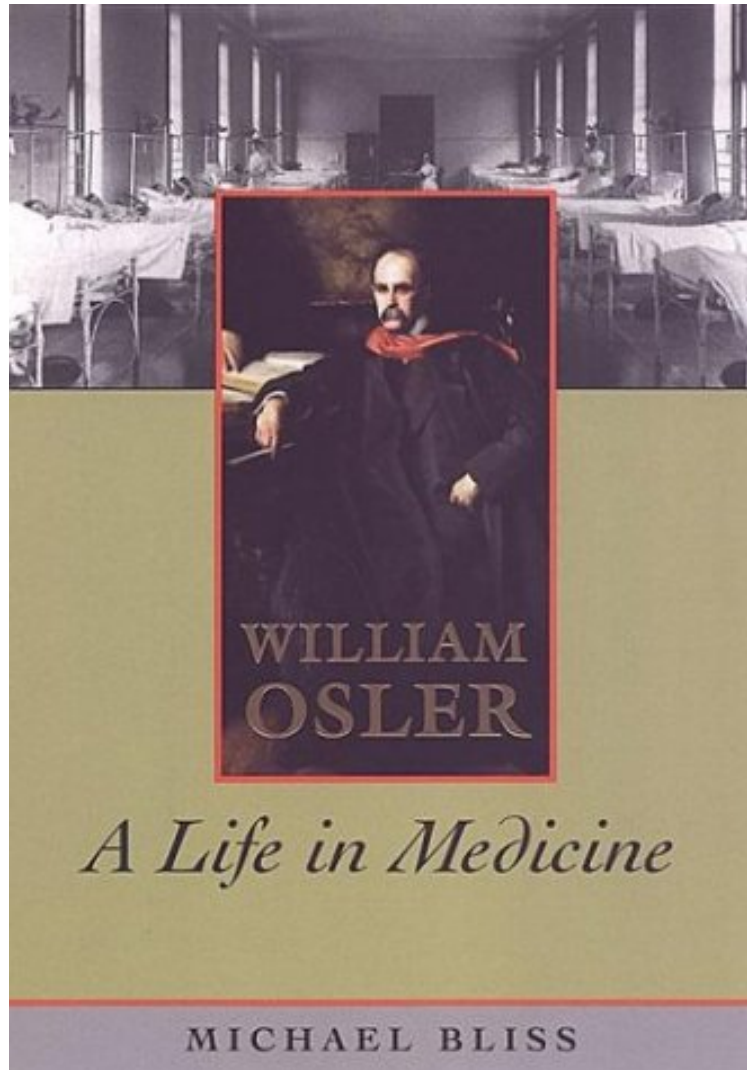


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## William Osler: A Life in Medicine

*Michael Bliss*

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**Michael Bliss : William Osler: A Life in Medicine** before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised William Osler: A Life in Medicine:

3 of 3 people found the following review helpful. Excellent biography of a very impressive physicianBy Daniel PutmanYou may or may not have heard of William Osler. He did not discover anything of major importance in medicine and his name does not ring loud or clear in the 21st century. But for fifty years he was the image of what a "physician" should be in three countries — Canada, the United States and Britain. He was a leader in establishing Canadian medicine at McGill, a founder of Johns Hopkins Medical School and then Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, all after being raised in the Canadian backwoods in a preachers' family. Michael Bliss says

many times that the image of Osler seems too good to be true and he went out of his way to find negative points about him or hypocrisy about his image. Bliss says that literally nothing he could find, and the research in this book is enormous, showed Osler to be anything other than an open, honest, brilliant, empathetic physician whose personal life seemed to match his professional one. This is not a hagiography about Osler; it is just a biography of a good and highly intelligent human being who made an enormous impression on the history of Western medicine. In 504 pages of text I did not once find the writing dull, repetitive or cliché. Bliss is a smooth and articulate writer who knows when and how to insert humor into the book, largely because Osler himself consistently inserted intelligent humor into his work. You genuinely get to know this man who insisted that science, not "tradition," be the foundation of medicine and who combined that with a teaching style that was extraordinary. When he made rounds, students flocked to be with him. When he saw a patient, the patient always felt that he or she was the most important person in the world to Osler at that time, and he or she was. Bliss makes this biography a fluent and thoroughly enjoyable read. The reader not only comes to understand Osler but gets a clear and understandable overview of medicine in the late 19th and early 20th century. I had only marginally heard of Osler beforehand and only then because I had heard that Bliss was a great writer and one of his books was on this physician. When I saw how long this biography was, I seriously questioned whether I wanted to read a book of this length about someone who is not one of the "big names" in the 21st century public consciousness. But it was worth every minute. Smooth, fluent, well-organized and enjoyable writing about an extraordinary physician. This book has my highest recommendation.

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Amazing story and history. By Alex F. Lazo This is a great read and I recommend it to anyone interested in medicine, William Osler and/or the history of medicine. It goes into great detail on his life and achievements. It seems to be very accurate and lists all of its sources. At times it might feel a little heavy for a read, but it is entertaining from cover to cover.

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. A good read about an incredible icon in the field of ... By Retired Doc Well written. A good read about an incredible icon in the field of medicine. Should be of interest to anyone with interest or experience in medicine or medical history. Those were the days when physical diagnosis reigned supreme, and well before the advent of the vast array of diagnostic aids, sophisticated laboratory studies and imaging modalities in common use today. Many names of medical and surgical pioneers appear in the book, and the reader will instantly make the connection with procedures still known in the field, and now famous hospitals, medical schools, studies or reports named after many of the early medical leaders. Provides fascinating insight into the development of medical school curricula, clinical studies, and rounding techniques that still remain, at least in broad outline, incorporated into the 4 year structure of modern medical school programs. The book delves into interesting personality traits, work habits, health hazards, and early substance abuse problems rampant in those days, around the turn of the 20th century, which impacted the entire medical community in that time period. Very worthwhile and a good addition to any Doctor's library.

In his time the most famous physician in the world, Canadian-born William Osler (1849-1919) is still the best-known figure in the history of medicine. This new, definitive biography by Michael Bliss is the first full-scale life of Osler to appear since 1925. An award-winning medical historian, Bliss draws on many untapped sources to recreate Osler's life and medical times for a new generation of readers. Born at Bond Head, north of Toronto, Osler rose from obscurity to become the greatest medical teacher and writer in three countries. At Canada's McGill University, America's Johns Hopkins University, and finally as regius professor at Oxford, Osler was idolized by two generations of medical students and practitioners, for whom he came to personify the ideal doctor. His quest was to bring high standards and scientific methods into general practice in the medical world and to give teaching hospitals a solid place in the education of doctors. The publication of his book, *The Principles and Practice of Medicine* (1892), established him as the authority of modern medicine, a position he held well into the new century. Osler was revered as the high priest of the advent of twentieth-century medicine. In this fine biography, Michael Bliss animates the epic quality of Osler's life - not only in telling his personal story, but in setting that story against the dramatic backdrop of the coming of modern medicine. Winner of the Jason A. Hannah Medal, awarded by the Royal Society of Canada and the Hannah Institute for the History of Medicine

From Library Journal Medical historian Bliss (*The Discovery of Insulin*) has written the authoritative modern biography of 19th-century Canadian physician William Osler. Idolized by many as one of the greatest of all modern physicians, Osler emerges from this critical text as a brilliant, influential physician and teacher, full of compassion for his profession and patients. Bliss offers a glimpse of the rise of modern medicine and medical education as it unfolded around Osler and provides a view of the time as well as of the man. This volume replaces Harvey Cushing's two-volume tribute, *The Life of Sir William Osler* (1956), as the definitive text in the field. Highly recommended for history collections in all academic libraries and essential for medical collections.

Eric D. Albright, Duke Medical Ctr. Lib., Durham, NC Copyright 1999 Reed Business Information, Inc. From *The New England Journal of Medicine* Since his death in 1919, William Osler has been the subject of intense biographical interest. Although Harvey Cushing's Pulitzer prize-winning *Life of Sir William Osler* (London: Oxford University Press, 1925), which is more than 1400

pages long, remains the definitive (if uncritical) biography, it belongs to a life-and-letters tradition of a more leisurely age than our own. Bliss's streamlined narrative of fewer than 600 pages is meant to introduce Osler to a generation for whom he is little more than a medical icon. Born in a rural community in Ontario, Canada, Osler attended the medical school at McGill University, which was relatively small at that time, and earned his medical degree in 1872. Following the fashion of the day, he traveled to Europe to study in London, Berlin, and Vienna; he was deeply impressed by German clinical medicine and laboratory research. On his return to Canada, he was appointed to a professorship at McGill. His growing reputation led to an appointment in clinical medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1884. When Johns Hopkins Hospital opened its doors in 1889, Osler was invited to become one of the six founding members of what was intended to be the country's leading medical school; the school was established four years later. His *Principles and Practice of Medicine* (New York: Appleton, 1892), which has been called the first great textbook of modern medicine, earned him an international reputation. Active on many fronts, Osler became the best-known physician in America. But he was overworked, and in 1904 he accepted the less-demanding Regius Professorship of Medicine at Oxford University, a largely honorary position that provided a base for his multifarious activities, which he carried on with unmatched vigor until his death. To write a biography of Osler 80 years after his death is a demanding task. A contemporary biographer might be expected to react to the long tradition of Oslerian hagiography by cutting his subject down to size. A number of present-day historians would welcome the opportunity to deconstruct this figure of the Victorian medical establishment in the interest of defrocking doctors and unmasking medicine as a political enterprise. Fortunately, Bliss eschews an agenda-laden approach. A respected medical historian best known for his biography of Sir Frederick Banting, the codiscoverer of insulin, Bliss poses new questions about such matters as sex, class, and race that would not have interested earlier generations of readers. Did Osler share the racial prejudices of his contemporaries? Was he patronizing in his attitude toward women? Did he make distinctions among his patients on the basis of their social standing? Are there skeletons (particularly sex scandals) in his closet? The answers that Bliss gives may surprise some readers. Osler displayed little of the patronizing attitudes toward blacks, women, and the poor manifested by many of his contemporaries. Nor can Bliss find evidence of scandal: persistent rumors of youthful indiscretions, when investigated, lacked substance. Bliss admits that he found almost nothing that would undercut Osler's enormous reputation. In an era when heroes of the past are often shown to have had feet of clay, it is refreshing to see a medical paragon such as Osler emerge from close scrutiny with his personal integrity not merely intact but enhanced. Bliss explores several themes that, although not new, illuminate Osler's outlook and intellectual development. The son of an Anglican minister, Osler abandoned his boyhood faith and espoused the Darwinian secular liberalism, with its unquestioned belief in progress, that gained popularity in the late 19th century. But his loss of religious faith left a void that was never quite filled. Unable to profess a belief in life after death, he compensated by finding meaning in work and by memorializing great physicians of the past, regarding memory and influence alone as bestowing immortality. As Osler turned away from Christianity, he found consolation in the writers of Greco-Roman antiquity, especially the Stoic philosophers. A humanist and genial skeptic, he laced his speeches, which were enormously popular in their day, with classical and biblical allusions that contemporary readers may find challenging. Bliss's biography can hardly be termed revisionist. Although he recounts the well-known features of Osler's life and career that have often been discussed elsewhere, his access to previously unused materials sheds light on a number of points. Perhaps the best chapter is the last: "Osler's Afterlife," in which Bliss traces Osler's reputation since his death. Adored in his lifetime, he was acclaimed after his death as his era's "most famous, most beloved, and most influential physician." His textbook was published in updated versions until 1947. Cushing memorialized his life in his great biography, numerous reminiscences were published, and Osler's essays continued to enjoy a wide readership. The Osler cult was assiduously cultivated by a number of his students and admirers, especially his nephew William W. Francis, who catalogued and guarded his library (and relics) at McGill. By the 1950s, memories of Osler had faded, but he became the subject of renewed interest in the 1960s, as a model of medical humanism in a world in which medicine was increasingly dominated by science and technology. Toward the end of the century, books and articles on Osler appeared regularly. If the Osler mystique has faded somewhat, his image possesses a remarkable longevity, and he continues to be one of the most quoted physicians of all time. Bliss's biography will of course be compared with that of Cushing. A few readers will miss the luxuriant detail that Bliss has omitted, but most readers will welcome a biography that is both more manageable in scope and more up to date in its assessment not merely of Osler but also of the bustling and creative medical world of the late 19th and early 20th centuries in which he practiced. For a generation of readers whose shared values are so different from Osler's, *William Osler: A Life in Medicine* is certain to generate a new appreciation of the man and his remarkably diverse achievements. ed by Gary B. Ferngren, Ph.D. Copyright copy; 2000 Massachusetts Medical Society. All rights reserved. The New England Journal of Medicine is a registered trademark of the MMS. From Booklist Osler, a Canadian, became famous in the nineteenth century and the early years of the twentieth century, first in Canada, then in the U.S., and finally in England. In 1926, seven years after his death, neurosurgeon Harvey Cushing wrote a two-volume biography of him that won a Pulitzer Prize. Why, then, is another biography needed? First, Osler was a major player in the history of medicine as clinician, teacher, and literary and scientific author. Second, much new material has become available since the 1920s. Finally,

Bliss proved himself with his biography of Frederick Banting, the discoverer of insulin, as well as other scholarly and readable books. He individuates Osler and his family members, colleagues, and patients, setting them all in enough, but not too much, social, medical, and political historical context. Thoroughly documented, this is a biography that is pleasurable to read and deserving of a place in virtually every public, college, and medical library. William Beatty