identifying one of the Press's authors as Winifred, rather than Wilfred Gibson. Woolmer intends to follow this work with a bibliography of Monro’s Poetry Bookshop, thus continuing his exploration of twentieth-century British publishing. Libraries with holdings of the Samurai Press, as well as collectors who share Woolmer’s interest, will find his bibliography of value.

Marilyn Rueter

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In 1980, after intensive programmes of mass vaccination in several third-world countries, the World Health Organization announced the achievement of the eradication of smallpox. The situation was quite different two hundred years ago when epidemics occurred regularly. As late as 1885 in Montreal, for example, a major outbreak killed more than 3,000 people within nine months. The disappearance of the dreaded virus is directly attributable to the discovery by Edward Jenner of the immunizing effects of cowpox lymph matter in vaccination. Published at his own expense in June 1798, his small quarto book with the long title, An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolae Vaccinae, A Disease Discovered in Some of the Western Counties of England, Particularly Gloucestershire, and Known by the Name of the Cow Pox, pioneered the development of preventive medicine.

As the librarian at the Royal College of Surgeons of England between 1930 and 1968, William LeFanu has shown himself to be an accomplished bibliographer and historian of medicine with previous publications such as British Periodicals of Medicine: A Chronological List, 1640-1899 (1938; rev. ed. 1984), John Hunter: A List of His Books (1946), and A List of the Original Writings of Joseph Lord Lister, O.M. (1965). The first edition of his bibliography of Jenner, published in 1951, is entitled A Bio-Bibliography of Edward Jenner, 1749-1823. Although the second edition has been greatly revised and contains many additions, it follows the format of the first edition and is still very much a bio-bibliography.

Consisting of a biographical introduction, eight chapters and a general index, LeFanu’s updated bibliography is immensely readable and incorporates the best features of biography and bibliography. By and large, the chapters reflect Jenner’s varied interests in successive stages of maturity: his early experiments and observation; the publication of the Inquiry; the controversy that ensued upon Jenner’s discovery; medical digressions on psychology and other topics; posthumous works; miscellaneous writings; letters; and biographies, dedications, and portraits. Each chapter is a cohesive unit broken down into component parts where events in Jenner’s life are
explained succinctly in relation to his publishing and writing activity. Bibliographical entries are recorded after the expository portion of each section. Each entry is numbered sequentially, and the old numbers from the first edition, when available, are noted appropriately in square brackets. The entries are usually quite detailed and include title transcription, collation, contents, plates, notes, and copies examined. In many instances, the copies cited are inscribed copies showing Jenner's personal contacts on both sides of the Atlantic.

Whereas in the first edition LeFanu provided a census of known copies for all editions of Jenner's work, the second edition only cites locations of copies in cases of genuine rarity or uniqueness. Thus in the first edition, for example, the Osler Library at McGill University is listed as having twelve different copies of separate works by Jenner. In the second edition, LeFanu makes three references to the Osler Library as a location of rare items and another reference to the Library's possession of a manuscript, as well as to Osler having bequeathed other manuscripts of Jenner to the Royal College of Physicians, London [see Bibliotheca Osleriana, nos. 1267-68].

Also missing from the second edition is a list of Jenner's correspondence. In the first edition, LeFanu compiled a chronological list of nearly seven hundred letters to and from Jenner, with information on publication or location of each letter. Approximately one hundred further letters have subsequently come to LeFanu's attention. Although selections of Jenner's correspondence have been published, LeFanu advises that the entire correspondence should be itemized with the aid of a computer and then re-evaluated in terms of a critical edition. Still another feature excluded from the second edition is a list of Jenner's verse. Sixty-eight sets of verse were recorded by LeFanu in the first edition.

The second edition of this bibliography has not been diminished by these deliberate exclusions although the medical historian interested in the Hunterian school will probably want to own both editions. Conspicuous in the second edition are many references to recent research such as Derrick Baxby's Jenner's Smallpox Vaccine [1981] that reveal previously unknown writings of Jenner. LeFanu has kept all these developments in view, and the revisions of the second edition attest to his thoroughness.

Jennerian vaccination was introduced into Canada in the early 1800s. The disease was kept under some control despite vocal public opposition to vaccination. Jenner sent a copy of the Inquiry to his good friend in Newfoundland, John Clinch, who became an active vaccinator from at least 1800. Jenner even corresponded with the Chiefs of the Five Nations in 1807 when large-scale vaccinations of Indians took place in Upper Canada. Much discussion about smallpox can be found in Canadian medical periodicals of the nineteenth century, but it would appear that no Canadian editions of any of Jenner's works have been published.

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