

phials in Thermos flasks filled with a glycerinated fluid and kept at ice temperature.

This method, if found satisfactory, should render possible an extensive trial of B.C.G. in Africa. The vast extension of B.C.G. vaccination in Indo-China is described by Gaide and Bodet (*Ann. de Méd. et de Pharm. Colon.* 1932, v. 30, 461-78) as a part of a paper dealing with Maternity and Tuberculosis in that country. A total of 161,707 infants have been thus vaccinated up to January, 1931, and the authors are more than satisfied with the results. The rapidly fatal military tuberculosis so common in infants and children in Indo-China is alleged to be much reduced in the vaccinated groups. From the text, however, the impression is gained that there is much difficulty in following up the cases. Still the authors are optimistic. "*Il est en tous cas permis d'affirmer que pendant les deux semaines qui suivent son ingestion aucun accident qui ait pu lui être attribué n'a jamais été observé.*"

S. L. CUMMINS.

Reprinted from "*Bulletin of Hygiene*," Vol. 8, No. 5.

Reviews.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION: ITS MEDICAL ASPECT. By Sir John Collie, C.M.G., D.L., J.P. London: Edward Arnold and Co. 1933. Pp. vii + 160. Price 7s. 6d.

To achieve a comprehensive and lucid exposition of the medical aspect of workmen's compensation in a book of 160 pages is no mean feat; to succeed in making such a book eminently readable and interesting we regard as little short of a triumph. Sir John Collie hopes that this book "will enable medical practitioners to acquire a working knowledge of the legal rights of those who have sustained injury at work."

It is very unlikely that the framers of the first Act in 1897 had any idea of how far the doors of compensation would eventually be opened. Did they visualize a workman drawing compensation for an injury continuing to do so after he had been sent to prison for a crime, or after he had been admitted to a mental institution for insanity? Could they imagine that a workman would receive compensation for an injury caused by his own serious and wilful misconduct, if such injury should result in death or serious and permanent disablement? Compensation now forms a large part of the working expenses of industry, and it is an arresting thought that in 1930 the amount paid in compensation to miners was £3 4s. 3d. per miner employed, or a charge of 2½d. on each ton of coal raised.

In none of the Workmen's Compensation Acts is the term "by accident" defined. Until 1903 it was accepted that accident meant something

fortuitous or unexpected. It is now accepted that the expression "accident" is used popularly as denoting "an unlooked-for mishap or an untoward event which is not expected or designed by the workman himself." A case is cited where compensation was granted on account of death due to personal injury by accident, where a workman collapsed and died while tightening a nut with a spanner, and was found to be suffering from a large aneurysm of the aorta.

There are two chapters on medical examination with advice on how to write reports. The legal position of the medical examiner as regards the conduct of his examination is clearly described, with special reference to the detection of functional disturbances, and to methods of dealing with malingerers and cases of fraud. There are valuable chapters on industrial diseases, on treatment after joint injury, and on the relation of rheumatism and fibrositis to accident. The duties of medical referees are fully described, and there is an excellent chapter on the law of libel and the giving of evidence, in which is outlined the medical man's position with regard to privilege for his reports and statements.

An appendix contains the exact wording of Sections of the Act relevant to its medical aspect, there is a full list of the numerous cases cited in the text, and an adequate index.

We commend the book to all practitioners of medicine.

J. M. M.

EPIDEMIOLOGY IN RELATION TO AIR TRAVEL. By Arthur Massey, M.D., D.P.H. London: H. K. Lewis and Co., Ltd. 1933. Pp. viii + 60. Five maps. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This brochure will supply a much-needed want until such time as agreed international sanitary rules and regulations for air-craft travel are generally available.

It contains all the essentials; its recommendations are eminently practicable and are lucidly and simply expressed.

The maps, illustrative of endemic areas of the more important diseases and of air routes, developed and potential, are most helpful.

The book will prove useful to anyone concerned with the development of air travel and the sanitary problems arising therefrom.

P. H. H.

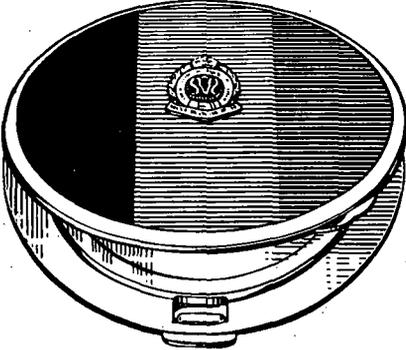
A FIGHTING HERBALIST: THOMAS JOHNSON, BOTANIST AND ROYALIST. By H. Wallace Kew and H. E. Powell. London: Longmans, Green and Co., Ltd. 1932. Pp. 151 and 23 illustrations. Price 8s. 6d.

In this book we have a worthy biography of the great herbalist and gallant soldier, Thomas Johnson, who edited the famous second edition of "Gerarde's Herbal," and lost his life fighting bravely in that glorious epic of the Civil War the defence of Basing House. With great care and skill Mr. Wallace Kew, who is president of the Lincolnshire Naturalists Union, and Mr. H. E. Powell, the librarian of the Royal Society of Medicine, have



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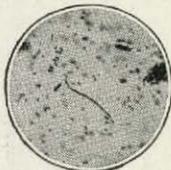
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Sir,
Most of your correspondents take it for granted that cow's milk is a natural food for infants in its raw state. Certainly we have found it the most useful and adaptable of foods, but with most infants care has to be exercised in its use and fruit juices are usually added to the infants' diet, whether the milk is raw or pasteurised.
My own experience of the dangers of raw milk is, I think, a more telling one than Mr. Barrow's is of pasteurised milk. Some years ago I was in the habit of giving my child of two fresh milk in the evening. It was almost warm when we received it, but I had not then heard of any danger from bacilli. The child sickened and died of tubercular meningitis.
Only three weeks afterwards I received a circular issued by the Manchester Public Health Department recommending the boiling of all milk owing to the prevalence of tubercular infection, especially after measles and whooping cough.
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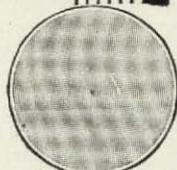
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here collected from the records all the available information concerning this excellent and distinguished man.

Johnson lived between 1600 and 1644, and was thus a professional contemporary as well as a fellow-royalist with William Harvey. He was born at Selby, Yorkshire, and after serving an apprenticeship of eight years, paying the necessary fees, and presenting a silver spoon, was admitted a freeman of the Society of Apothecaries in 1628. Johnson then set up as an apothecary at Snow Hill in the parish of St. Sepulchre and rapidly became the leading herbalist of his day, making numerous botanizing excursions, or, as he called them, "simpling voyages," to various parts of the country in order to identify and record the individual wild plants to be found there. He was a most energetic and industrious man, and was accompanied on these excursions by many friends whose names he duly records in his publications. Johnson's contributions to botany were continuous and progressive, and there can be little doubt that had he lived longer he would have succeeded in his evident purpose of compiling a complete list and description of the flora of his native country. His services, however, did not end with botany: Johnson's translation of the book of Ambrose Paré on Surgery was published in 1634, and was of such use to the surgical profession in this country that it was three times re-issued before his death.

Thomas Johnson was a Royalist, and when the Civil War broke out he was faced with the necessity of sacrificing either his principles or his business: for the feeling in London was so strongly in favour of the Parliament that in all probability he would have been arrested and his property confiscated had he remained there. Accordingly, in 1643, Johnson joined the King at Oxford, and at the Royal request the university admitted him to the honorary degree of "Doctor of Physik." Johnson, however, was a combatant, and became a lieutenant-colonel in the London Regiment raised by Marmaduke Rawdon, the city merchant and ex-train-band Captain who was knighted later by King Charles for his services.

The history of the defence of Basing or "Loyalty" House as it was called against repeated and prolonged attacks by the Parliamentary forces has never yet been adequately described. The position was one of considerable importance, as it commanded the great West Road near Basingstoke and convoys could readily be intercepted even as far away as Hindhead. The Marquis of Winchester, who held Basing for the King, maintained the defence for over two years, and even continued to hold out after the defeats of the Royal cause at Marston Moor and Naseby; the place being stormed eventually by Cromwell on October 14, 1645. During the summer of 1644 the garrison, then heavily beleaguered, were so hard pressed for food and means of defence that an S.O.S. was sent to the King at Oxford. Colonel Gage, an officer with much military experience on the Continent, undertook the very difficult task of relief. With a comparatively small force most ably handled he evaded the Parliamentary troops who had been

pecially stationed to intercept him, and on September 10, 1644, at seven in the morning in a thick fog fell upon a large body of the besiegers and assisted by a timely sortie of the garrison led by Colonel Johnson effected a triumphant relief and brought much-needed supplies of food, men, and ammunition to the garrison. It was during another sortie led by him four days later that Johnson received the wound in the shoulder from which he died. The account of this event in a contemporary account of the siege ascribed to the Marquis himself or his lady is as follows:—

“Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson Doctor of Physique was here shot in the shoulder, whereby contracting a Feaver he dyed a fortnight after his worth challenging Funerall teares, being no less eminent in the Garrison for his valour and conduct as a Souldier then famous throughout the Kingdom as an Herbalist and Physician.”

Thomas Fuller, who served as chaplain at Basing during the siege and obviously knew Johnson well, has the following notice of him in his “Worthies of England,” 1662.

“A man of such modesty that knowing so Much he would own to the knowledge of Nothing. The University of Oxford bestowed on him the Honourary degree of Doctor in Physick; and his loyalty engaged him on the King’s side in our late Civil Warre. When in Basing House a dangerous piece of service was to be done this Doctor (who publicly pretended not to valour) undertook and performed it. Yet afterwards he lost his life in the siege of the same House and was (to my knowledge) generally lamented of those who were of opposite judgment.”

The diligent and learned authors of the present biography have performed a valuable service in reviving the memory of this excellent man. The book teems with botanical lore. While great pains are taken to verify data and to sift information concerning the birth of Thomas Johnson, there is silence concerning the place of his burial. As the church at Basing at that time was frequently in the hands of the besiegers and the scene of close fighting—the marks of bullets then fired can still be seen on the church door—it seems possible that Johnson was interred with other members of the garrison who fell in the siege in the orchard of Basing House. There surrounded by the old battered red brick walls the rich crimson of which glows in the evening sun, and in a garden of herbs, vegetables and flowers is a most fitting resting place for the bones of Thomas Johnson, whose memory is also preserved in a genus of Australasian plants named after him by the great botanist Robert Brown and called “Johnsonia.”

DISEASES OF THE EYE. By A. Rugg-Gunn, M.B.Edin., F.R.C.S.Eng.
London: William Heinemann (Medical Books), Ltd. 1933. Pp.
xii + 188. Price 12s. 6d. net.

This volume is one of the Practitioner’s Series. In size and shape it is pleasant to handle, and it is very well printed, with a good wide margin to the text.

As stated in the modest preface, the aim has been to describe selected manifestations of disease of the eye in such a way as to emphasize their resemblance to disease elsewhere, and to render evident their common pathology. This is a point that certainly requires emphasis, for the attitude is common that disease of the eye is in some peculiar way an entity in itself, requiring the services of a specialist.

The selection is an excellent one, and includes all the common types of eye disease met with in general practice.

The opening chapters devoted to the conjunctiva, and the cornea and sclera, are rightly the longest in the book; they are very well done, particularly as regards treatment.

The general method of dealing with errors of refraction is excellent; it includes all the information required with a welcome absence of optics, and the short account of contact glasses should be of general interest.

Theories of glaucoma might with advantage have been omitted, and the method of determining the affected muscle in diplopia is unnecessarily complicated.

It is noted that the author is an advocate of the intramuscular injections of milk, a form of therapy extensively used on the Continent, but hardly to be recommended to the general practitioner.

The illustrations are good, but the frontispiece, showing the ciliary processes and zonule of Zinn, of purely academic interest, gives a false impression of the practical value of the contents.

This book should be popular with general practitioners, for it amply fulfils its purpose.

R. M. D.

Notice.

OFFICERS' ADVISORY SOCIETY.

WE have received the first number of *The Advisory Gazette*, published by the Officer's Advisory Society in April, 1933. The Gazette is intended to furnish to members of the Society useful information on various subjects, and to make the Society and its aims more widely known in Service circles. It is distributed to Naval, Military and Royal Air Force officers' messes, as well as to members of the Society.

The Officers' Advisory Society was formed with a view to obtaining for officers, serving and retired, advice in regard to civilian matters, such as taxation, house property, legal cases, and investments, and to assist retired officers in connection with their entering civilian life.

Field Marshall Sir Claud Jacob is chairman of the Council of the Society.

Members pay a joining subscription of 10s. and an annual subscription of 10s., or a life membership subscription of £5 which may be paid in five annual instalments of £1 1s. Information as to the Society can be obtained from the Secretary, Officers' Advisory Society, Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.