of which was published under his auspices.

At heart, he always remained a clinician, although in his great humility, he disclaimed any clinical acumen. He published papers on tuberculosis and peptic ulcer. Occupational health, to his mind, was mainly a clinical subject and not merely a question of paper administration, or the domain of the public health man. His policy, when in charge, to attract the man with the M.R.C.P., rather than the man with the D.P.H., has borne fruit, and, like himself, his successor and several of his former assistants have become distinguished Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians.

In 1943, Sir Henry Bashford became Treasury Medical Adviser and responsible for a new medical service intended to cover the whole Civil Service, and including, apart from health, advice on welfare and environment. He was also, for a time, a member of the Industrial Health Research Board. Another of his interests was the St. John Ambulance Association, because of the importance he attributed to well-organized first aid. He was Knighted in 1939 and from 1941 to 1944 he was an Honorary Physician to the King.

Literature always remained his great love, and many of us enjoyed *The Corner of Harley Street*, *The Harley Street Calendar*, *Wiltshire Harvest* and, especially, *Doctors in Shirt-sleeves*; this latter he edited for a number of his colleagues, who wrote about their hobbies in a lighter vein. He contributed to medical biography by writing a large part of the latest volume of *Munk's Roll*, short biographies of the Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians.

Next to literature, he loved painting; but travel, fishing, good wine, and good food were also high on the list. He enjoyed convivial gatherings of his many friends, and intelligent and lively conversation.

In all his activities he was most ably supported by his wife, whom he had married in 1908. After many years of an ideally happy married life, Lady Bashford died in 1955, to Sir Henry's deep sorrow. One son and three daughters survive him.

V. C. MEDVEI

BOOK REVIEWS

Paracelsus: Magic into Science. By Henry M. Pachter. (Pp. x + 360; 11 figures. \$4; 30s.) New York: Henry Schuman; London: Abelard Schuman. 1961.

Theophrastus Aureolus Bombastus von Hohenheim, son of a physician, was born at Einsiedeln, Switzerland, about 1493. He died in 1541 and is buried at Salzburg, where his grave was considered to disperse healing vapours. By his contemporaries he was nicknamed Paracelsus—excelling Celsus—and as such he became a legend celebrated in the poetry of Goethe, Marlowe, and Browning and as the original of Dr. Faustus. His admirers have proclaimed him the founder of biochemistry and chemotherapy and a visionary who foresaw the discovery of television and radar. Equally his critics have denounced him as a charlatan and a vagabond.

To doctors in industry Paracelsus has a special interest in that he was the author of the first monograph on occupational diseases. The book entitled *Von der Bergsucht und anderen Bergkrankheiten (On the Miners' Sickness and Other Miners' Diseases)* was written about 1534, thus preceding *De Re Metallica* by Georgius Agricola. Both works were published posthumously, the former in 1567 and the latter in 1556. Paracelsus during his vagrant life worked at the metal mines in Carinthia, Sweden, the Inn valley, and elsewhere and so his writings are based on personal experience. The monograph is divided into three books which successively deal with pulmonary diseases of miners, diseases of smelters and metallurgists, and diseases caused by mercury.

This latest addition to the already voluminous literature on Paracelsus is a scholarly book ranging over every aspect of the doctor's enigmatic life and times. It is commended to all who wish to learn something of the philosophy of medicine during the Renaissance and the Reformation. Each chapter is headed by a quotation, usually from the works of Paracelsus. Does the following suggest that Paracelsus has a further claim to fame in that he foresaw the founding of the International Labour Organization and the promotion of International Congresses on Occupational Health?

"No man becomes master while he stays at home, nor finds a teacher behind the stove. Diseases wander here and there the whole length of the world. He who would understand them must wander, too."

A. MEIKLEJOHN

The Health of People Who Work. By Albert Q. Maisel. (Pp. xiii + 268. 40s.) Oxford: Pergamon Press. 1961.

In March 1959 the National Health Forum held by the National Health Council of the United States discussed "The Health of People Who Work". There were