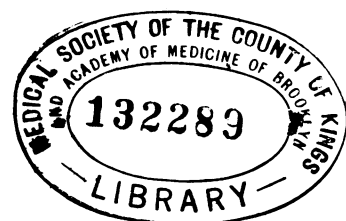


BRITISH JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE

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The *British Journal of Industrial Medicine* is intended for the publication of original contributions in industrial medicine from workers of any nationality. It also provides sections for book reviews and abstracts.

All papers submitted for publication should be referred to Dr. Richard Schilling, Nuffield Department of Occupational Health, University of Manchester, Clinical Science Building, York Place, Manchester 13.

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Dunn, C. W. (1940). *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, **115**, 2263.

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PROFESSOR MILLAIS CULPIN

Professor Millais Culpin died on September 14, 1952, at the age of 78.

He entered the field of industrial medicine rather by accident than by design. He was the son of a doctor in general practice in Stoke Newington, and was educated at the Grocers' Company School where, in addition to scholastic success, he acquired a life-long interest in entomology. For health reasons his father gave up his practice in London to set up in Brisbane. Millais tried his hand at various ways of earning a living, including an ineffective attempt at gold-mining, and eventually settled as a teacher in Cape York Peninsula for four happy years. He returned to London and qualified in 1902; he then went back to Australia, afterwards setting up in practice in Shanghai.

He married, and in 1913 returned to England in the hope of having a practice in the south of England, but the 1914-18 war broke out and instead he served in France in the R.A.M.C. His experiences as a surgeon

turned his attention to the problem of psychoneurosis, and as soon as possible he returned to England to study "shell-shock". He was appointed lecturer on psychoneurosis at the London Hospital and settled down as a psychotherapist.

When two investigators of the Industrial Health Research Board produced experimental evidence that telegraphists' cramp was not primarily an organic muscular disease Dr. Culpin was appointed to study the condition and was able to show that it conformed to the group of disabilities known as psychoneuroses. This brought him into the field of industrial medicine and his appointment as professor at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine gave him further opportunities. After the investigation into cramp he studied the problem of miners' nystagmus, the loss of time in industry due to preventable sickness, the incidence of psychoneurotic disabilities, and the environmental conditions associated with their development.

He retired from research work in 1939 but continued some clinical work until his death. MAY SMITH.

THE OCTOBER (1952) ISSUE

The October (1952) issue contains the following papers :—

Blood Changes in Industrial Disease. By Ronald E. Lane.

The Carcinogenic Action of 4-Aminodiphenyl and 3:2'-Dimethyl-4-Aminodiphenyl. By A. L. Walpole, M. H. C. Williams, and D. C. Roberts.

Sickness Absence Recording in Industry. By J. P. W. Hughes.

Some Effects of Paid Sick Leave on Sickness Absence. By R. A. Denerley.

An Analysis of Absence under a Scheme of Paid Sick Leave. By R. B. Buzzard and W. J. Shaw.

The Role of Staphylococcal Infection in Beat Disorders of Miners. By J. B. Atkins and J. Marks.

Studies on Cotton Dust in Relation to Byssinosis. Part III: Comparison of Cotton Dust and House Dust by Chemical and Skin Tests. By H. R. Clayton, G. Furness, D. S. Jackson, and H. B. Maitland.

Airborne Bacteria in Cotton Mills. I. Survey of Counts of Viable Bacteria. By D. G. Drummond and Mary Hamlin.
II. Determination of Types of Viable Bacteria. By Mary Hamlin.

A number of copies are still available and may be obtained from the Publishing Manager, British Medical Association, Tavistock Square, W.C.1, price 12s. 6d.

Applied Statistics. A journal of the Royal Statistical Society. (Single copy 10s.; 25s. per year.) Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd. 1952.

This is a new journal designed to meet "the needs of all workers concerned with statistics" and devoted to the "practical statistical problems that arise in so many fields of human activity". Industrialists, scientists, economists, doctors, and many other persons interested in various and varied subjects have for a long time been aware of the growing importance of applications of statistics and statistical methods in their own particular fields, and there has been an increasing demand for a journal to meet the needs not only of professional statisticians but also of anyone who "must handle and understand statistics as part of their tasks".

The first two numbers of this journal have now appeared and include articles on a wide range of subjects. Although there are no specifically medical topics in these issues, it is planned to include some in later numbers and medical readers should find several of the present contributions of interest. Among these, the articles by L. T. Wilkins on "Estimating the Social Class of Towns", P. R. Cox on "Estimating the Future Population", and H. J. Eysenck on the "Uses and Abuses of Factor Analysis" will probably be of most general interest. Many a worker who has been confused by the existence of *two* regression lines will welcome W. N. Jessop's contribution "One Line or Two" in the second number. Another feature is "Questions and Answers" where queries on any topic whatsoever are welcomed from readers and will be dealt with by experts. This is one means of bringing the reader's demands before the editorial committee.

One of the great barriers between experts and users in any field is the seeming inability of the former to express his ideas in a language understandable to the latter.

The editor claims that his aim is to maintain a "sound literary quality" in the articles with "just the right amount of details and explanation" so as to produce something that is easy to read and understand. Mr. L. H. C. Tippett's claim is amply justified in the first two numbers. *Applied Statistics* is recommended to anyone who in his own field deals with any aspect of the collection and presentation of accurate data.

N. M. GOODMAN

BOOKS RECEIVED

(Review in a later issue is not precluded by notice here of books recently received.)

Pre-eminent in the Relief of Pain. A handbook of data, indications and technique for therapeutic infra-red irradiation with the Sollux-lamp. 3rd ed. (Pp. 32; 4 diagrams. 2s. 6d.) Slough: Hanovia Ltd. 1952.

Report on the Health of the Army, 1946-1948. Edited by The War Office. (Pp. 116; 32 tables. No price.) 1952.

An International Bibliography on Atomic Energy, Vol. 2. Scientific Aspects. Supplement No. 1. (8,231 items; 2 appendices. 25s.) New York: Atomic Energy Section, Department of Security Council Affairs, United Nations. 1952.

Muscle Relaxation as an Aid to Psychotherapy. Vol. 1. Physical Medicine Series. By Gerald Garmany. (Pp. 65. 5s. 6d.) London: The Actinic Press. 1952.

Biological Hazards of Atomic Energy. Edited by A. Haddow. (Pp. 235; illustrated. 35s.) Oxford University Press. (London: Geoffrey Cumberlege.) 1952.

Expert Committee on Public Health Administrations. 1st Report. (Pp. 41. 2s. 3d.) Geneva: World Health Organization. London: H.M. Stationery Office. 1952.

Correction

Dr. Hughes regrets that in his paper in the October issue (9, 264) on "Sickness Absence Recording in Industry" he misquoted a statement from a paper by Spratling and Lloyd. The correct quotation should read: "The sickness absence of women is normally more than that of men, and that of married women more than that of unmarried women".