BRITISH JOURNAL
OF INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE

EDITOR
RICHARD SCHILLING

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

J. M. BARNES
SIR FREDERIC BARTLETT
THOMAS BEDFORD
G. R. CAMERON
T. A. LLOYD DAVIES
C. M. FLETCHER
J. C. GILSON
M. W. GOLDBLATT

APPOINTED BY THE
BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND THE ASSOCIATION OF INDUSTRIAL MEDICAL OFFICERS

CONTENTS

The Scope of the Journal .................................................. 141
Studies on the Nature of Silicosis: The Effect of Silicic Acid on Connective Tissue. P. F. HOLT and SONIA G. OSBORNE .......................................................... 152
The Incidence of Peptic Ulcer and Chronic Gastritis Among Swedish Sea Pilots. TORE DALHAMN .......................................................... 157
Acute Poisoning Caused by Ingestion of Ethylene Chlorohydrin. F. BALLOTTA, P. BERTAGNI, and F. M. TROI .......................... 161
Night Work and Shift Changes. S. WYATT and R. MARRIOTT .................................... 164
Legislation and Litigation. Comments on the Development of Industrial Law. W. MANSFIELD COOPER .................................................. 173
From Factory Inspection to Adult Health Service. A Review of Governmental Administration of Occupational Health. MILTON I. ROEMER ........................................ 179
Occupational Health Problems of English Painters and Varnishers in 1825. GEORGE ROSEN .......... 195
Miscellany
Preliminary Notes on the Treatment of 50 Cases of Tenosynovitis in Industry. E. L. KNOWLES and M. D. KIPLING .................................................. 200
An Occupational Hygiene Team. PETER H. NASH and R. J. SHERWOOD, with the assistance of JOAN BEDFORD .................................................. 202
The Sewerman at Work. ANDREW MEIKLEJOHN .................................................. 207
Health in the Army. A review by SIR ALEXANDER HOOD .................................................. 209
Book Reviews ................................................................. 211
Abstracts ........................................................................ 214

LONDON
BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
TAVISTOCK SQUARE, W.C.1

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION (4 NUMBERS) £2 2s. U.S.A. $7.00 SINGLE NUMBER 12/6
GENERAL ADVISORY BOARD

A. J. AMOR
SIR HENRY BASHFORD
G. P. CROWDEN
SIR WILSON JAMIESON
J. M. MACINTOSH

E. R. A. MEREWETHER
D. C. NORRIS
K. M. A. PERRY
DONALD STEWART
SIR REGINALD WATSON-JONES

President of the Association of Industrial Medical Officers and Hon. Editor of the Transactions of the Association of Industrial Medical Officers ex officio

APPOINTED BY THE
BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND THE ASSOCIATION OF INDUSTRIAL MEDICAL OFFICERS

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

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.

Papers are accepted on the understanding that they are contributed solely to this Journal, and that they are subject to editorial revision. Papers must be typewritten on one side of the paper only, with double spacing, and with a margin of at least 1½ in. Where half-tone reproduction of x-ray illustrations is required, authors should send in the original film and not prints. Photographs and photomicrographs should be printed on glossy paper, and should be unmarked. Charts and graphs accompanying papers should be carefully drawn in black ink on tracing linen or Bristol board or stout, smooth, white paper. Any lettering on these drawings to be done in the editorial office should be lightly inserted in pencil.

References should be arranged according to the Harvard system. When a book is referred to, the place and year of publication, edition and page should be given. In the text the year of publication must follow the author’s name, more than one paper in any one year being indicated by a small letter (a, b, c) after the date. No numbering of references is necessary. At the end of the contribution references are arranged in the alphabetical order of the authors’ names. The reference details are given as follows: Author’s name, initials, year of publication (in parentheses), title of periodical (in italics, abbreviated according to the World List of Scientific Periodicals), volume number (bold type, Arabic numerals), and first page number (ordinary type, Arabic numerals), thus:


Contributors will receive one proof in page, but it is assumed that all but verbal corrections have been made in the original manuscript; an allowance at the rate of ten shillings per sheet of sixteen pages is made for alterations in the proof (printer’s errors excepted), and contributors will be responsible for any excess.

Twenty-five free reprints of articles will, if desired, be given to contributors. A limited number of additional reprints at cost price can be supplied if application is made when returning proofs. An estimate of costs will be given on application to the Publishing Manager, British Medical Association.

Papers which have been published become the property of the British Journal of Industrial Medicine and permission to republish must be obtained from the Editor.

Application for advertisement space should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, British Medical Association, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscriptions are payable to the British Medical Association. Address: British Medical Association House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.
cloth, protective clothing and barrier cream for the brine workers, and detailed advice on first-aid services and equipment.

Most of these recommendations have now been put into practice and conditions are very considerably improved.

Conclusions

This paper describes some of the investigations which we have carried out in a group of small factories. Besides this work a very large number of smaller problems have been dealt with. These involved giving advice on such things as general and local ventilation, lighting, heating, eye protection, skin protection, respirators, protective clothing, handling of radioactive substances, first-aid for special purposes such as bitumen and hydrofluoric acid burns, and accident prevention. In addition considerable work has been done outside the Slough area, sometimes for large concerns such as British Railways and London Transport. Some requests for help have had to be refused owing to pressure of work. This has been done with great regret since it is a principle of the team to tackle any problem which appears to constitute a health risk in any particular factory, unless it is too expensive for a unit of our size.

Two conclusions may perhaps be drawn. The first is that since this amount of work was necessary in a group of comparatively modern small factories comprising less than 15,000 workers in all, there must be many thousands of dangerous, or at least uncomfortable, situations in other parts of the country which could be put right by the application of known industrial hygiene techniques. Some investigations have admittedly been done in which no hazard was revealed. Such enquiries help to promote good relations in industry by removing from the minds of employees suspicions that their work may be unhealthy. Scientific evidence is acceptable to both sides where verbal reassurance, even from a factory inspector, may fail to convince. Some situations, however, have proved to be dangerous, perhaps even to life, such as the benzol and asbestos exposures reported above. Others, like the trichlorethylene exposure, were at least very uncomfortable.

The second conclusion is that to deal adequately with these hazards very close cooperation between physicians, engineers, and chemists trained in this work is needed. We have been particularly fortunate in starting as a small team, since closer personal cooperation has been possible than might have been the case in a larger unit. We prefer to visit factories together so that an immediate appraisal of the problem can be made from all points of view. When separate surveys have been conducted we have invariably agreed regarding the presence or absence of a hazard and the form which any investigation should take. Such teamwork between different specialities has long been practised in medical research; it is just as necessary in occupational health.

We should like to express our thanks to Dr. A. A. Eagler, and Dr. A. Topping for giving us every encouragement and facility, to Professor J. M. Mackintosh and Professor G. P. Crowden, for support in difficult times, to Dr. T. Bedford for much wise counsel, and to Professor Philip Drinker for teaching us the principles of this team work.

References

Wright, Bristol.

The first conference of the recently formed British Occupational Hygiene Society will be held at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine on Monday, November 2, 1953.
stomach condition is in the same condition as it was a month ago ".

The main value of the book, apart from its very full description of effort syndrome and miner's nystagmus, is its clinical observations from the psychosomatic point of view. The author emphasizes the frequency of unrecognized depressive states which are missed by the clinician who has concentrated solely on one or other of the various physical symptoms which may accompany them. He mentions the unusually high incidence of a history of urinary infections in cases of backache. (It would be interesting to know if many of these had been given an anaesthetic in the lithotomy position, for a stretched sciatic nerve or a slipped disc is a recognized complication of such circumstances.) He also mentions how microcytic anaemia may be provoked by stress and improved when the stress is removed. He attributes this to the possible diminution of appetite at times of anxiety. But some people during stress actually eat more than usual!

This is a sincere piece of work and the information which it provides will be of interest and value to many.

J. L. HALLIDAY

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


THE APRIL (1953) ISSUE

The April (1953) issue contains the following papers:—
Respirators for Protection Against Mercury Vapour. By V. B. Vouk, Z. Topolnik, and M. Fugaş.
Dust Sampling to Simulate the Human Lung. By H. H. Watson.
Pneumoconiosis of Coal Miners in Scotland. By John Black.
A Pilot Investigation into the Occurrence of Pneumoconiosis in Large Power Stations in South Wales. By Idris Davies.
Psychological Handicap in Relation to Productivity and Occupational Adjustment. By Morris Markowe and L. E. D. Barber.

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.