

a green will be called red; this shows how many of the colour blind are able to escape detection when methods of comparison are used. Again, why should a colour-blind person guess or attempt to guess that a red light is visible when he can see nothing, or call a light which appears to him definitely white, green. In cases where he is on the border line of uncertainty, he may guess, but does so in such a hesitating manner that his difficulty is quite obvious to the examiner. When, however, a red light is shown to him which has all the characteristics which he has associated with green, or a green light which has all the characteristics he has associated with red, he names the colour shown without doubt or hesitation. The colour names which I refer to in this paper are those which are clearly distinguished by the normal sighted—red, yellow, green, and blue—and with the use of one or more of these colour names with black and white, all colours can be sufficiently described.

Reports

ON

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTICE IN THE HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

TAUNTON AND SOMERSET HOSPITAL.

UTERINE FIBROID WITH CHRONIC SALPINGITIS.

(Under the care of Mr. L. H. C. BIRKBECK.)

[Reported by A. CLOUSTON RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B., Senior House-Surgeon.]

THE following case is interesting, as it illustrates how few symptoms may be present notwithstanding extensive pathological change in the body.

E. M. A., single, a spare woman, aged 45, was admitted to the Taunton and Somerset Hospital on October 28th, 1911, complaining of slight enlargement of the abdomen.

She said she had enjoyed the best of health up to three weeks before admission, when she noticed a slight enlargement of the abdomen and began to worry about it; there were no other symptoms whatever. Menstruation was normal.

The abdomen was found to be slightly distended, due to the presence of fluid; it moved freely with respiration, and there was no tenderness anywhere. A small hard mass could be felt situated deeply on the right side of the pelvis. It was diagnosed as fibroid of the uterus. On vaginal examination extensive parametritis was found, the uterus being adherent both to the bladder and to the rectum. The heart beat was rather feeble but regular; there was slight sclerosis of the radial arteries. The pulse was 94 and the temperature 97.2°.

As there was some difficulty about consent to an operation she was simply kept in bed under observation. On November 2nd she suddenly cried out, and her face became ashen. She died in a few minutes, the attack having all the appearance of angina pectoris.

After her death her brother told me that for the past two years she had always slept best when propped up in bed; also that she had been a great walker, covering twenty miles one day within a fortnight of her admission to hospital; she had never complained of any cardiac symptoms. A *post-mortem* examination was made by Dr. Egan and myself, with the following results: The heart wall was flabby and thinned; there was slight sclerosis of the coronary arteries, but no valvular disease. About 1½ pints of ascitic fluid were found in the abdomen. There were small reddish deposits scattered all over the parietal peritoneum, mesentery, intestines, and uterus; slides of these were obtained from the Clinical Research Association, and proved to be of a chronic inflammatory nature; no evidence of tuberculosis could be found. The uterus and appendages, with the bladder and rectum, were bound together in one mass. A fibroid projected from the fundus of the uterus on the right side. The right Fallopian tube was greatly thickened, evidently from chronic inflammation, and widened out into a hydrosalpinx near its fimbriated extremity; the ovary on that side was entirely transformed into a blood cyst the size of a hen's egg. The left tube was chronically thickened and full of caseous material breaking down into pus; a somewhat larger

blood cyst represented the left ovary. Both tubes were ulcerated on their external surface, while deposits were numerous upon them and upon the ovaries.

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

FRACTURE IN UTERO.

ON May 13th I was sent for to attend a primipara. I found a footling presentation and the cord prolapsed. After prolonged labour a male child was delivered dead. The right leg was bent at almost right angles half way down the shin. The tibia had been fractured and united. Bony union seems to have been good as the bone was quite firm. Over the fracture was a well healed cicatrix of about 1 in. in length. The four smaller toes on the same foot were united into one. There were no other developmental abnormalities. The evidence of fracture and cicatrix was so plain that I cannot think of any other explanation, especially as there was a confirmatory history of the mother having fallen against the edge of a large tub when six and a half months pregnant.

Lisburn.

J. L. RENTOUL, M.B.

WIRING THE PATELLA TWICE IN EIGHT WEEKS.

THE case of rewiring the same patella twice in eight months, reported by Mr. Thos. North in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* for May 25th, and the evident rareness of the incident, make me wish to record a somewhat similar case.

J. S., aged 21 years on the day of the accident, injured his left leg while playing football on December 9th, 1911. I saw him at his home some time after the accident, and found him suffering from a transverse fracture of the left patella, with separation of about ¾ in.; the lower fragment felt very small. As I was unable to persuade his people to have the fracture wired, he was put up in a back splint, with over-extension of the leg, and the fragments approximated by a figure of 8 bandage. On December 17th permission was got to operate; he was removed to the Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan, and the operation was performed on December 20th. After clearing out some clots the pieces were wired, the lower piece being very small indeed, and the capsule sutured. He did very well, and left the infirmary a fortnight later, wearing a plaster-of-Paris case. About the last week in January the case was removed; union seemed to be good; there was a fair amount of flexion, and he was allowed to go about with a stick.

Early in February, while out walking after a sharp fall of snow, he slipped, and in attempting to recover himself felt the knee give way. He was removed at once to the infirmary, and on February 19th the knee-joint was again opened, the former scar being dissected out. The wires had torn clean through the lower fragment, and this was so injured that it was found impossible to pass further sutures through it; a thick silver wire was therefore passed through the ligamentum patellae below and the muscle above, and brought out at the outer aspect of the joint. This enabled the two fragments to be brought fairly well together, and by carefully tightening the wire the position was maintained.

He was sent home a month later with a back splint and footpiece on, and in April I put on another plaster case, which he still wears. We were much interested as to the condition of the bone on reopening the joint at an interval of eight weeks from the first operation, and were much surprised to find, so far as we could see, no attempt at union, either bony or cartilaginous—in fact, the fragments seem to have been kept together solely by the wire sutures, and yet the man was young, healthy, and vigorous. Several of the members of the staff were present at the second operation, and all agreed that there seemed no sign of attempted repair.

The fractures, as in Mr. North's case, were both the result of indirect violence, and I have been unable to find any record of a similar occurrence in any medical literature to which I have had access.

JOHN BLAIR, M.D.,

Honorary Surgeon, Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan.

Britain. He was living in hope that a day might come when the Poor Law Medical Officers' Association would embrace more than one-half the Poor Law medical officers in England and Wales.

The toast of "The City and Corporation of Bristol," proposed by the Chairman, was acknowledged by Alderman George Pearson and Mr. W. H. T. Bolt, who said that the doctor was deserving of a fair remuneration, and he believed that if they stuck out they would get it.

Dr. Holder proposed "The Readers of the Papers." He eulogized Dr. Flemming's paper, and spoke of the gratitude and kindly feelings that Poor Law medical officers aroused in the hearts of the poor; it was some compensation for the injustice they often received from other sources. Mr. J. J. Simpson replied, and expressed his appreciation of the attention with which his somewhat technical paper was received.

Dr. Withers Green proposed "The President," who, having expressed his thanks, concluded by proposing the health of Dr. W. Brown, who had so successfully organized their dinner. This was drunk with musical honours.

THE SALARIES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.
THE council of the Urban District of Bilston, Staffordshire, on June 27th again had under consideration the question of its medical officer's salary, and this time very nearly determined to fall in with the views of the Local Government Board and of many of the ratepayers. In other words the council only rejected by one vote a motion in the form of an amendment which, if accepted, would have committed the council to adding to that salary an amount proportionate to the increase in the medical officer's duties during the past fifteen years. The council was supplied with figures showing that many towns in the neighbourhood were paying proportionately much higher sums to their medical officers, and one councillor summed up the whole situation by suggesting that if the medical officer fifteen years ago was worth £100 per annum, it went without saying that his services must be worth much more to-day. As it happens, the force of such an argument was in the very week of that meeting recognized in a locality not very far from Bilston by the council of the Bucklow Rural District (which has an area containing a population of some 22,000 against Bilston's 25,000) raising its medical officer's salary to £205. This officer, Dr. T. W. H. Garstang, happens to have been appointed much about the same time as Dr. Bailey at Bilston, and his latest increase is the second granted in the course of his tenure of office. It was accorded almost without a dissentient voice on the ground that since he took up office his duties had been materially increased by the same causes as those operative at Bilston.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN FLATS.

HYGEIA.—Most medical officers of health would urge the removal to an isolation hospital of a child living in a flat which was one of a dozen in the same block. In the event of such a child not being removed, the parents would be advised to keep visitors from the flat, and to see that other persons in the flat did not visit, or mix with any other people. It would hardly appear necessary, however, for the children living in the uninfected flats in the block to be taken away on the off-chance of their meeting inmates of the infected flat while passing through the entrance hall which is common to all the flats.

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Degrees.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

FIRST M.B.—Organic Chemistry: E. Barnard, C. J. A. Buckell, W. S. Dawson, H. K. Denham, H. S. Jeffries, R. S. MacIver, K. A. I. Mackenzie, J. C. Paterson, N. L. Watt, J. F. West.
Human Anatomy and Human Physiology: H. E. Bamber, G. K. Bowes, W. Burdige, W. H. Butcher, G. K. Cowie, R. J. W. A. Cushing, S. C. Dyke, G. T. Gimlette, T. E. Micklem, O. G. Parry-Jones, F. G. L. Scott, H. St. Hill, Vertue, B. E. Wall, A. L. Watt, D. M. P. Whitcombe, J. B. Cavenagh.
SECOND M.B.—Materia Medica and Pharmacology: J. D. Bate, G. W. Carte, J. C. Davis, P. G. Doyne, E. W. N. Hobbhouse, J. Sainsbury, G. P. Selby.
Pathology: P. G. Doyne, R. C. Fairbairn, A. L. Pearce Gould, D. B. I. Hallett, N. F. Hallows, F. A. Hampton, M. O. Raven, T. O. Thompson, R. F. Venables, S. B. White.
Forensic Medicine and Public Health: F. W. Browne, D. B. I. Hallett, N. F. Hallows, W. I. Hart, A. Jackson, H. G. Morris, E. A. Ramsden, J. Sainsbury, E. Scott, G. Stanger, S. B. White.
Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery: J. L. Birley, A. Booth, C. H. Budd, N. G. Chavasse, H. T. Evans, P. L. Gibson, N. S. Lucas, D. P. MacDonald, E. A. Ramsden, G. Stanger, S. B. White, J. A. Wood.
D.P.H.—Part I: R. S. Agrawal, R. Donald, K. P. Mather, A. H. Tebbutt.
Parts I and II: L. E. Acomb, W. A. Berry, F. G. Caley, H. K. Fry, L. P. Johnson.
Part II: W. F. Rhodes, W. P. Watson.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Prizes.

THE Raymond Horton-Smith Prize for 1912 has been awarded to V. J. Woolley for a thesis for a degree of the Doctor of Medicine; *proximè accessit*, Alfred E. Barclay.

Appointment.

Dr. Barclay-Smith has been reappointed University Lecturer in Advanced Human Anatomy.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

MEETING OF THE SENATE.

MEETINGS of the Senate were held on May 30th and June 12th.

Site for the University.

It was resolved that a committee, consisting of thirteen members, in addition to the official members, be appointed to consider and report on the question of an adequate site for the head quarters of the university, and generally on the question of accommodation from the point of view of the development of the university as a whole, with power to communicate with persons and bodies at their discretion.

Election of Vice-Chancellor.

At the meeting on June 12th Dr. W. P. Herringham, F.R.C.P., was elected Vice-Chancellor for the year 1912, in succession to Sir William Collins, M.D., M.S., and a vote of thanks was accorded to Sir William Collins for the services he had rendered the university during his tenure of office.

Appointment of Representatives.

The following appointments of representatives at the functions indicated were announced:

Royal Sanitary Institute Congress at York: Dr. E. C. Seaton.
Lister Memorial Committee: Sir Alfred Gould, K.C.V.O.
International Congress of Americanists: Dr. C. G. Seligmann.

Boards of Examiners for Internal Students.

Professor W. D. Halliburton, F.R.S., and Professor C. G. Barkla, D.Sc., M.A., have been added to the Board of Examiners in Psychology for the B.Sc., Honours Examination.

University Medal.

The university medal at the M.B., B.S. Examination, May, 1912, has been awarded to Mr. Philip Henry Mitchener, of St. Thomas's Hospital.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

Degrees.

THE following were among the degrees and diplomas conferred at a meeting of Convocation on June 25th:

M.D.—Helen G. Clark, S. F. St.D. Green, D. M. Johnstone, C. G. Kemp, C. F. M. Saint.
M.D. (for Practitioners of Fifteen Years' Standing).—W. J. M. Barry, Lillian V. Cooper, C. Corben, A. E. Dodson, E. G. Gibbs-Smith, H. E. Goulden, C. G. Higginson, R. H. King, J. C. McWalter, R. Odell, E. A. B. Poole, J. R. Russell.
M.S.—C. F. M. Saint.
M.B.—J. B. Alderson, Evelyn A. Constable, N. Hodgson, H. L. James, J. Kerr, F. J. Lidderdale, L. G. Pearson, F. Phillips, T. C. Storey, C. J. V. Swahnberg, S. K. Young.
B.S.—O. F. D. Airth, R. G. Badenoch, Evelyn A. Constable, R. C. H. Francis, N. Hodgson, H. L. James, J. Kerr, F. J. Lidderdale, F. Phillips, T. C. Storey, S. K. Young.
D.P.H.—G. B. Harland, W. Mackenzie.

Examinations.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examinations indicated:

SECOND M.B. (Anatomy and Physiology).—*H. Evers, J. F. C. Braine, C. C. H. Cuff, H. G. B. Dove, Ethne Haigh, R. A. Hooper, Ah Chit Jap, E. Ek Dun Lau, J. E. Measham, C. W. Morris, J. D. Proud, D. O. Richards, H. G. Sparrow, E. J. Tyrrell, H. Williamson.

* Second class honours.

FIRST M.B. (Elementary Anatomy and Biology, Chemistry and Physics).—*J. Gilmour, N. Braithwaite, H. C. Broadhurst, W. J. Hooper, G. N. Metzger, R. R. Scott.
Chemistry and Physics.—J. Brunwell, Dorothy E. Butcher, G. A. Clark, R. N. Craig, Mary R. Campbell, W. A. Hewitson, J. Horsley, R. Hunter, J. K. R. Landelle, Phyllis Marriott, R. S. Millar, G. F. Philip, W. O. F. Sinclair, K. I. Shalaby.
Elementary Anatomy and Biology.—Stephanie P. L. H. Daniel, C. T. Helsbam, D. Henegan, P. Hickey, R. B. Pirrie, W. A. Tweddle.

* First class honours.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

THE following candidates have been approved in the examinations indicated:

FINAL M.B., Ch.B.—G. H. Alabaster, G. E. Elkington, *J. B. Lowe, Violet M. McCready, C. L. Spackman, R. J. T. Thornhill, A. A. Wilkinson.
* Awarded an Ingleby Scholarship of £10 on examination in Midwifery and Diseases of Women.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

THE following were among the degrees conferred at a meeting of the Senate on June 29th:

M.D. (*Honoris Causa*).—G. L. Gubbins.
M.D.—G. Boxwell, A. Chance, F. S. Crean, F. Crosbie, T. G. Hardman, G. F. C. Healy, C. Kelly, M. M'Knight, M. S. Moore, R. W. Murphy, H. J. Smyly, B. Solomons.
M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.—O. V. Burrows, A. Chance, J. Colgan, F. S. Crean, H. H. Counihan, R. A. Flood, J. H. Grove-White, H. P. Harpur, J. T. D. Higgins, R. Johnson, R. H. C. Lyons, Dorothy K. Milne, A. C. Redelinghuys, R. E. Tottenham, H. G. Trayer.

CONJOINT BOARD IN IRELAND.

THE following candidates have been approved at the examination indicated:

THIRD COLLEGE.—*R. J. Brookes, R. A. Austin, H. A. S. Deane, G. S. Douglas, J. Lanigan, F. B. McTavish, J. J. O'Connell, H. O'Donoghue, J. J. Reynolds, M. Shipsey, F. M. Taylor.

* Passed with honours.

Obituary.

THE LATE DR. C. G. KNIGHT.—Dr. J. S. Prowse (Manchester) writes with reference to Dr. C. G. Knight, whose death through a bicycle accident was mentioned last week, as follows: After starting in practice at Chorlton about two years ago, Dr. Knight became a regular attendant at the meetings of the Manchester (West) Division, and soon took office as Assistant Honorary Secretary. His genuine modesty, frank geniality, and willingness to work, rapidly won for him the respect and affection of those with whom he came into contact. His election, only three weeks ago, to the Senior Honorary Secretaryship was an expression of this general good feeling, and of the trust in him engendered by his loyal co-operation with his colleagues and quiet enthusiasm in the work which has occupied the Division during the troublous times of the past twelve months. As Secretary to the local Provisional Medical Committee he had lately made strenuous efforts to secure a complete response to the appeal for pledges and guarantees. Quiet and retiring in disposition, he yet formed strong convictions, and was well able to uphold them in argument. I have always been impressed by his freedom from bias and his absolute fairness to others. He had in him the promise of a successful career, both as a general practitioner and as a worker in the Division for the good of the medical body. He was a fine example of the best type of young doctors. It is to men of like character to his that we look for carrying on the hard spadework necessary, especially in these critical times, for entrenching and safeguarding the best traditions of the profession. If the backbone of the Association is formed of such men, we need not fear for its future.

Medical News.

At a meeting of the Society for the Study of Inebriety, at 4 p.m. on Tuesday next at the house of the Medical Society of London, Chandos Street, London, W., the President, Mrs. Mary Scharlieb, M.D., M.S., will give a short address. Afterwards Dr. T. B. Hyslop will deliver a lecture on inebriety and art, illustrated by the epidiascope.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom will be held on Thursday next at the house of the Medical Society of London at 5 p.m., to consider the question of the amalgamation of the society with the Royal Society of Medicine. An ordinary meeting will be held at 8 p.m., and subsequently the annual general meeting.

THE annual meeting of Fellows of the Royal Society of Medicine was held on July 1st, when the following officers were elected for the session 1912: *President*, Sir Francis H. Champneys, Bart., M.D.; *Honorary Treasurers*, Sir William S. Church, Bart., Sir Henry Morris, Bart.; *Honorary Librarians*, Sir Rickman J. Godlee, Bart., Dr. Norman Moore; *Honorary Secretaries*, Mr. Herbert S. Pendlebury, F.R.C.S., Dr. E. Farquhar Buzzard.

At the annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention and Cure of Consumption in the County of Durham, on June 29th, the services of its founder and present chairman, Dr. William Robinson, were recognized by the presentation to him of a silver salver. The presentation

was made on behalf of workmen and of the governors of the society by Dr. Hubbersty of Sunderland, who said that it was in the course of an address delivered as President of the North of England Branch of the British Medical Association that Dr. Robinson had first put forward the suggestion for the foundation of the society and the establishment of Stanhope Sanatorium. It was opened in May, 1900, and at first had only 12 beds; but since then the accommodation had been raised to 45 beds, and a second sanatorium, one for women and containing 30 beds, has been provided.

THE usual monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Medical Sickness, Annuity, and Life Assurance Society was held at 429, Strand, London, W.C., on June 21st, Dr. F. J. Allan in the chair. The accounts presented showed the business of the society to be steadily growing, a considerable addition to the funds having been made since the beginning of the year. A cordial vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Dr. F. de Havilland Hall, F.R.C.P., the retiring chairman, now president, for the valuable services he has rendered to the society during the many years he has been connected with it, and in recognition of Dr. Hall's work it was agreed to present a substantial sum to Epsom College as a permanent record of his services. The society now has a large number of votes in Epsom College, and these are given only to members of the Medical Sickness Society or their relatives. Prospectuses and all further particulars of the society on application to Mr. Bertram Sutton, Secretary, Medical Sickness and Accident Society, 33, Chancery Lane, W.C.

THE Biennial Health Conference and Exhibition, held in co-operation with the National Health Society, was opened by the Mayor of Westminster on June 24th at the Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square, and lasted until the following Thursday, June 27th. Amongst those present at the opening ceremony were Professor H. R. Kenwood, Mr. H. W. Armit, Muriel Viscountess Helmsley, and Miss Haldane. As usual, the exhibition contained a large variety of novel and ingenious appliances intended both to lessen the risks of infection and to promote a better observation and understanding of the laws of health. A model disinfectant cupboard, a patent "recumbent invalid lifter," and a street fountain constructed in such a fashion that the most fertile source of infection, the common cup, is rendered unnecessary, were amongst a few of the most noticeable inventions; whilst useful lessons were to be learnt from the lifelike models of good and bad ladders, and the exposition of the "filtered-air" system of blinds and ventilators, in which a piece of muslin is stretched across the opening to absorb impurities contained in the air passing in at an open window. Demonstrations of Swedish gymnastics, ju-jitsu, and physical drill were given daily in the hall, and a series of interesting conferences was held in connexion with the exhibition at the London County Council Technical Institute next door.

UNTIL recent years attempts to solve the problem of intemperance could be divided into the repressive and the "free trade in liquor" of trade advocates. The Public House Trust, founded by Earl Grey, has struck out in another direction, and already controls over two hundred and ninety houses, in which non-alcoholic refreshments can be as easily obtained as alcoholic liquors. In a preface to the last report of the Home Counties Public House Trust, Limited, Earl Grey states that the object of the trust is to manage the houses in such a way as would tend by slow and sure degrees to change the tastes and habits of the customers from fuddling their brains and deadening their bodies and impairing their health by alcoholic potations to other tastes more conducive to health and happiness. The managers have no incentive to push the sale of alcoholic drink, for they earn a commission only on the sale of non-alcoholic refreshments. It is stated that in some of the houses 70 per cent. of the trade is in non-alcoholic commodities; and at the Lightship Inn, Beckton, 89,700 meals were served in a twelvemonth. Persons known to be habitual drunkards are refused admittance, whether drunk or sober. Everything is done to make the houses cheerful and as little as possible like the secluded drinking den calling itself a "public" house. Bright pictures hang on the walls instead of brewer's showcards; games and music deter the customers from "boozing," and do not lead to gambling, whilst those in search of food need not go through the rooms or passages where alcohol is sold. Earl Grey says it pays to substitute good food for alcoholic drinks, and if the provision of such houses, managed on such lines, can keep the consumption of alcohol within the bounds of abstemiousness, the days of the too numerous licensed houses, which are neither more nor less than drinking shops, should be numbered.