

THE CONJOINT BOARD IN SCOTLAND OF THE ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH, AND FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.—The quarterly examinations for the Triple Qualification in Edinburgh, took place in January, with the following results:

First Examination.—Of forty-nine candidates, the following twenty-six passed:—G. Moore, Newcastle West, Limerick; Annie Florence Mary Cornell, Bristol; L. W. Harvey, Glenbrook Passage West; F. Isherwood, Darwen, Lancashire; R. A. McW. Robinson, Broughshane, co. Antrim; H. G. Palmer, Portsmouth; A. A. Fermie, Calcutta; C. Holding, Southampton; T. Messenger, Silloth; J. C. Lynd, Limavady; R. D. Jameson, Trinidad; J. J. Hayes, Killfinane; D. W. Reese, South Wales; D. A. Anderson, Belfast; K. J. Roy, Dundee; W. P. Dunsmore, Devonport; E. Jeffery, Falmouth; J. Lamont, Argyllshire; A. Forde, Cork; E. S. Forde, Cork; M. Stark, Kirkintilloch; J. T. Armstrong, Dublin; G. G. Roe, co. Mayo; W. McK. Morison, Stormoway; J. FitzGerald, Cork; and D. Morrissey, Passage West, co. Cork.

Second Examination.—Of sixty-seven candidates, the following thirty-two passed:—C. A. Macnab, Wishaw; J. Dunlop, Glasgow; Gerda Baniza Jacobi, Gothenburg; G. Ellis, Ossett; T. H. Hosford, Cork; T. L. Wilson, Glasgow; S. M. Giffen, Belfast; T. J. Tonkin, London; F. W. Clark, Market Drayton; C. J. A. Coates, Kinsale; H. G. Palmer, Portsmouth; I. H. Ross, Demerara; T. J. Selby, Cumberland; H. R. Williams, Anglesea; E. W. Longden, India; P. I. de Villiers, Cape Colony; W. Beatt, Ireland; C. Stewart, Scotland; A. F. Downey, Ireland; G. M. Stocks, Edinburgh; R. MacCarthy, Paisley; A. J. Hassard, Monkstown, Dublin; S. H. Merryweather, Yorkshire; A. E. Hodges, co. Cork; W. J. M. Barry, Cork; J. F. D'Abren, India; W. Fisher, Melbourne; A. J. A. Peters, Arbroath; J. A. Walsh, Kilkenny; M. P. Coghlan, Piltown, co. Kilkenny; A. A. D. Parker, Blaenavon, Mommouthshire; and C. E. Ross, Stormoway.

Final Examination.—Of eighty-seven candidates, the following forty-four passed and were admitted L.R.C.P. & S.E. and L.F.P. & S.G.:—C. C. Salmon, Victoria; W. H. Nash, Dublin; J. C. Fenwick, Bishopwearmouth; A. S. Duke, Dublin; H. E. Taaffe, London-derry; Agatha Porter, Glasgow; R. P. Cooke, Ballyfarmon; A. E. Woodcock, Cleckheaton; T. E. Hughes, Rhyll; G. Vert, Haddington; J. T. T. Ramsay, Dundee; E. R. Morton, Canada; W. H. B. Vanes, Worcestershire; F. P. Dodd-Thomas, Chester; H. Meggitt, Barton-on-Humber; R. J. Collier, Belfast; T. Leahy-Lynch, Dublin; C. E. Lester, Sydney; F. Nuttall, Bury, Lancashire; J. Grout, London; J. W. Davies, Africa; G. E. G. Metcalfe, Blackheath; J. G. Mackintosh, Edinburgh; G. K. Crosthwaite, Canada; F. R. Mallett, Bolton, Lancashire; J. McCullough, co. Down; R. W. Morrow, co. Down; E. G. MacSweeney, Cork; B. Tomkys, Bilston; G. Astin, Burnley; W. H. Cutlbert, Oswestry; W. H. Harbison, Melbourne; J. Gilmour, co. Derry; C. Robson, Lincolnshire; V. F. Allen, co. Cork; A. W. Spinks, Bradford; S. J. Bolton, Killea; C. E. Southwell, Leeds; J. Suley-Wheeler, Fleet; C. R. Dunhill, Madras; P. J. Godfrey, co. Tipperary; J. B. Munro, Coatbridge; W. P. Chevers, Cheltenham; and R. Scott, Kinross-shire.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.—Fellowship Examination. The following gentleman having passed the necessary examination, has been admitted a Fellow of the College:

P. J. Murphy, Thomastown, co. Kilkenny, L.R.C.S.I., 1881, and L.R.C.P.I., 1881.

MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday, January 2nd.

Children's Life Insurance Bill.—The BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH, in moving the second reading of this Bill, explained that last year a second reading was given to this Bill, which was afterwards referred to a Select Committee to take evidence and report. The end of the session came before the Committee were able to report, and it also put an end both to the Bill and to the Committee. It was therefore necessary that the Bill should be reintroduced as a matter of form. It was precisely the same measure as he had introduced last session. He thought it right to state, however, that it contained the second clause of the Bill of last session, commonly known as the "undertaker's clause," and this in spite of the fact that the Committee had resolved that it should be omitted. The reason for its inclusion was not that he desired the re-enactment of this clause—in point of fact, he was the first in the Committee to move its omission; but until the Committee had finally reported on the Bill he had no right on his own authority to amend the measure. He therefore felt himself bound to reintroduce the Bill in the same form in which it was presented last year, the resolution to which the Committee had come to omit the second clause taking effect, no doubt, when the Bill was reported with amendments. He thought it was necessary to offer this explanation in order to prevent misapprehension out of doors.—The Bill was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee to take evidence and report.—The BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH gave notice that on the morrow he would move the names of the Select Committee.

Friday, January 3rd.

Select Committee on the Children's Life Insurance Bill.—LORD NORTON, on behalf of the BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH, moved: "That the following lords be named of the Select Committee: the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Derby, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Harrowby, Earl Beauchamp, the Earl of Selborne, the Bishop of Peterborough, the Bishop of Ripon, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, the Marquis of Lothian,

Lord Poltmore, Lord Brougham and Vaux, Lord Kinnaird, Lord Norton Lord Herschell, and Lord Thring."—The motion was agreed to.

The Select Committee on Hospitals.—LORD SANDHURST moved: "That a Select Committee be appointed to continue the inquiry with regard to all hospitals, and provident and other public dispensaries and charitable institutions within the metropolitan area for the care and treatment of the sick poor which possess real property or invested personal property, in the nature of endowment, of a permanent or temporary nature, and to receive, if the Committee think fit, evidence tendered by the authorities of voluntary institutions for like purposes, or with their consent, in relation to such institutions; and, further, to continue the inquiry as to what amount of accommodation for the sick is provided by rate and as to the management thereof, and to report to the House; and that the witnesses before the said Select Committee be examined on oath, and also that the following lords be named of the Committee—the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Cadogan, the Earl of Winchelsea, the Earl of Lauderdale, Earl Spencer, Earl Cathcart, the Earl of Kimberley, Lord Zouche of Harbury, Lord Saye and Sele, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, Lord Sandhurst, the Earl of Erne, Lord Lamington, the Earl of Arran, Lord Monkswell, and Lord Thring."—The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday, January 26th.

Consumption of Methylated Spirits.—MR. O'NEILL asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if his attention had been called by the Inland Revenue authorities, or otherwise, to the fact that methylated spirits, as well as ether, were used as an intoxicating beverage in parts of the counties of Antrim and Derry; and, if so, what steps he intended to take to check the evil resulting from such a dangerous practice.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said the Inland Revenue Commissioners had carefully inquired into the allegation that methylated spirits were used in Antrim and Derry for consumption, but had not been able to find that such practice prevailed. If the hon. member could supply him with any evidence as to the practice, or indicate the sources from which such evidence could be procured, the matter should be followed up vigorously.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

INDIA.

ENTERIC FEVER AND THE MILK SUPPLY.—In the *Pioneer* for December 4th, 1890, Brigade-Surgeon Hamilton (who read a paper on enteric fever before the British Medical Association at the Birmingham meeting in July last) draws attention to the fact that it scarcely falls within the range of the duties of regimental officers to look after the regimental dairies; but he holds, on the other hand, that Government should establish a "milk and butter supply branch" of the Commissariat department. The present system of allowing the sale of bazaar milk is radically bad, whilst under many contracts there is no guarantee that the milk is not contaminated, in some cases, in the most extraordinary manner. He gives, as an example of what may be the results of a bad milk supply, the condition of affairs at the military prison at Lucknow situated in the Kaiser Bagh. Here the health of the prisoners was very bad, and for fifteen years the mortality averaged no less than 100 per 1,000 per annum; that is, 10 per cent. of the prisoners died yearly. The milk supply at that time was obtained by contract, and was brought from the milkmen's houses in their own cans. "The medical officer in charge of the station prison, Surgeon-Major Exham, drew attention to these facts, with the result that arrangements were made to have the cows milked at the prison. From that date the health of the prisoners improved in a truly remarkable manner, and for three years there was not a single death among them. I have been here now for five years, and during that time, with the exception of a few cases of cholera this last hot season, there has been practically no mortality in the military prison. Can cause and effect be more forcibly illustrated?" He advocates that the cows could be obtained at the Government farms at Hissar and elsewhere, the heifers being made over to the "Milk and Butter Supply Branch" of the Commissariat as the bullocks are to the "Transport Branch." Good food, fresh air, and exercise should be ensured to these animals, and the greatest cleanliness might be secured under proper supervision, not only in the milking process and in the milk cans, but also in the making and storing of butter; and he contends that paying attention to all these points Government might make, in addition to the enormous indirect profit on the saving of valuable lives that are annually lost through outbreaks of enteric and typhoid fever, a direct gain on the actual cost of production and distribution of the milk.