

Martin, C. M. B. Edin.
Meadows, A. H., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Meagher, E. T., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Montgomery, W. P., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Mortimer, F. E., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Mortimer, J. A., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Moxon, C. C., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Neal, J., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Neale, B. G., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Oldershaw, G., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Oliver, J. P., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Palmer, F. C., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Parsons, F. H., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Parslow, H. H., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Perkins, J. J., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Perry, S. H., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Pollock, C. E., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Rawlinson, F. J., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Reeve, W., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Roberts, F. A., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Rochfort-Brown, H., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Rockstro, F. B., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Rodgers, R. I. C., L.R.C.P.Lond.

Rowbotham, H. B., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Rutherford, G. J., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Rutter, H. L., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Shaw, R. H., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Simpson, H., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Smith, A. H., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Smith, H. R., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Smith, J. S., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Smith, S. C., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Stevenson, A. C., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Summerhays, J. O., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Sutton, C. F., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Taylor, T. R., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Thompson, W. H., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Tomlinson, H. E., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Turner, R. G., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Waddington, C. E., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Wainwright, W. L., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Wallace, C. S., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Watkins, P. W., L.R.C.P.Lond.
West, R. M., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Whitaker, J. S., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Williams, S., L.R.C.P.Lond.
Wood, W., L.R.C.P.Lond.

The following gentlemen passed the First Professional Examination for the Fellowship in *Anatomy and Physiology* at a meeting of the Board of Examiners, on Monday, November 16th:

F. E. A. Colby, Student of Cambridge University and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; A. W. W. Lea, M.R.C.S. Eng., of Owen's College and Royal Infirmary, Manchester; R. W. Doyne, M.R.C.S. Eng., of Bristol School of Medicine and St. George's Hospital; and F. J. Fielder, of King's College.

Twelve candidates were referred back to their professional studies for six months.

Passed on Tuesday, November 17th:

J. S. Collier, student of St. Mary's Hospital; H. W. Lyle and L. V. Cargill, M.R.C.S. Eng., of King's College; F. C. Kempson, of Cambridge University and St. George's Hospital; J. J. Grace, of Otago University and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and P. M. L. Yearsley, M.R.C.S. Eng., of Westminster Hospital.

Ten candidates were referred back to their professional studies for six months.

Passed on Wednesday, November 18th:

S. H. Hughes, M.R.C.S. Eng., student of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; W. P. Purvis, M.R.C.S. Eng., and G. J. Arnold, St. Thomas's Hospital; H. M. Jordan, M.R.C.S. Eng., and A. J. Sharp, Guy's Hospital; C. B. Turner, University College; and F. R. Riley, M.R.C.S. Eng., London Hospital.

Nine candidates were referred back to their professional studies for six months.

Forty-eight candidates presented themselves for this examination, 17 of whom passed and 31 were referred.

CONJOINT BOARD IN ENGLAND.

Diploma in State Medicine.—The Committee of Management have recommended that the following regulation be added to those at present in force for the Diploma in Public Health of the two Royal Colleges: "Every candidate shall have produced evidence that during a period of six months after obtaining a registrable qualification, he either has practically studied the duties of outdoor sanitary work under the medical officer of health of a county or large urban district or else has himself held appointment as medical officer of health under conditions not requiring the possession of a special sanitary diploma."

ERRATUM.—In the list of successful candidates for the licence of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Ireland, in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of November 14th, p. 1073, the last name should be "E. D. Williams" instead of "D. E. Williams."

PUBLIC HEALTH AND POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICES.

RECENT ADULTERATION CASES.

At West Ham Police Court, a farmer named Taylor was summoned for selling adulterated milk. The inspector took samples at Stratford Junction Station from each of two churns sent by Taylor. These samples were certified as adulterated with at least 8, and with at least 6, per cent. of water. A number of technical objections raised by the defence were overruled. It was then urged that the milk was sent to Stratford exactly as it came from the cow, and it was contended that during the wet weather, when the cows fed on wet grass, the milk was depreciated. The magistrate considered the adulteration "small," and imposed a fine of £2 and costs—£5 3s. in all.

At the Southwark Police Court, Edward Booker, a farmer, of Dorking, was summoned for selling or consigning to the prejudice of the purchaser milk deficient in fat to the extent of 30 per cent. The inspector stated that he took a sample of milk from a churn on the platform at London Bridge Station. The defendant was fined £5, and 14s. 6d. costs.

At the Lambeth Police Court, W. Brown, trading as the "Farmers' Direct Supply Company," was summoned for selling milk adulterated with 20 per cent. of water. There was a second summons against Rupert James for hawking the adulterated milk from a barrow in Old Kent Road. It was asked that the summons against Brown should be dismissed, on the ground that the milk served out to James had been analysed and found

to be genuine before he started on his rounds. The magistrate said that Lord Coleridge had recently laid it down that only the actual seller could be proceeded against. He dismissed the summons against Brown, but convicted James, the actual seller, and fined him £1 and 12s. 6d. costs.

At the Wandsworth Police Court an application was made for a case to be stated on a recent decision in the prosecution of a milk seller for selling milk adulterated with water. The milk had been sold by the defendant's manageress, and the magistrate, in discussing the case, had declined to state a case on the point as to whether Lord Coleridge's recent decision held both master and servant jointly liable. It was pointed out to the magistrate that large quantities of milk which was often found adulterated were sold by lads, whom the magistrates would rarely convict, and whom they would not send to prison in default of paying fines, if any were imposed; and that the result would be that the milk dealers, who were the real culprits, would escape, and the Food and Drugs Act become inoperative. The magistrate (Mr. Plowden) said that it was a very important matter, but in view of Lord Coleridge's decision he again declined to state a case.

At the Southwark Police Court Edward Cater was summoned for exposing for sale margarine not properly labelled as required by the statute. In defence a technical objection was raised—namely, that the offence was not committed by the defendant, but by one of his servants. Under the fifth section the defendant had summoned his manager for neglecting to comply with the provisions of the Act. The magistrate said that it appeared from the Act that the servant was the real person liable, and proceeded to hear the summons against the first defendant's manager, whom he fined £2 and costs, while the summons against the master was allowed to be withdrawn.

The same objection as that raised in the previous case was urged in another in which one Piper was summoned for a similar offence. The inspector, who objected to an adjournment, applied for by the defence to enable them to bring the alleged real offender before the court, stated that he had encountered great difficulty in the prosecution of these cases, and that several persons, including vestrymen, had made attempts to intimidate him. An adjournment for the purpose suggested was consented to by the magistrate.

At the West London Police Court, James Hayman, a grocer, was summoned for selling coffee adulterated with chicory to the extent of 84 per cent. The summons had been adjourned to allow the coffee to be analysed at Somerset House at the defendant's request. The certificate from Somerset House stated that the sample contained not less than 33 per cent. of chicory. The magistrate observed that this certificate did not state how much more, and that it was very indefinite. The defendant stated that he had sold the substance as a mixture, and showed that it was labelled to that effect. The magistrate, who said that the inspector asked for coffee and not coffee and chicory, fined the defendant £3, and 12s. 6d. costs.

A grocer, who was summoned at the same court at the instance of the Vestry of Kensington, has been fined £10 and 12s. 6d. costs for selling condensed milk which was certified to be deficient in fat to the extent of 90 per cent. It appeared that the vendor of this sample had a short time previously sold a similar one to an inspector, which was reported as adulterated to the same extent, but that, owing to technical difficulties, the first case was not proceeded with. The Public Analyst reported in reference to the case that the substance was sold in a tin, which bore a label setting forth that "every tin" was "guaranteed," and that it was "specially prepared from cow's milk, containing a portion of the cream" "nothing whatever having been added but cane sugar." The directions given on this label for diluting the substance with water would, if followed, result in producing an exceedingly weak sugary liquid of very little value, and to use such a preparation in the manner directed as the sole food for infants, would undoubtedly be seriously injurious to their health.

At Westminster Police Court, a firm of provision merchants was summoned by the Vestry of St. George's, Hanover Square, for selling lard containing 4 per cent. of water. The fact was not disputed, and a fine of £2 and 12s. 6d. costs was inflicted. It was shown that properly manufactured lard should contain no water, and that the incorporation of even a very small quantity, as little as one-half per cent., was a source of considerable profit to the manufacturer.

AN ABORTED OUTBREAK.

The Sanitary Committee of the Southend local board claims to have accomplished a remarkable feat, no less than the actual arrest of a sharp outbreak of typhoid fever, by means of disinfection and ventilation of sewers. The 1890 outbreak having cost the board £1,000, and the public £19,000, the Committee were on the alert this summer, and when at the end of August and beginning of September the disease again made its appearance, "a burst which was equal to the outbreak of last year," they promptly set the sewer ventilators alight (in defiance of a standing resolution that they were not to be lighted in September), and expended £5 in disinfecting the sewers throughout the month, by means of a solution of sulphate of iron. It would appear, from the report of the chairman's remarks given in the *Essex Weekly News*, that these measures were followed by cessation of the threatened epidemic. In any case the deodorisation and flushing of the sewers would have a beneficial effect as far as they went, and the Committee did well to adopt these precautions. Still they are at best only palliative measures, forming in themselves only a precarious defence against typhoid fever and other filth diseases, and we trust that the local board will not commit the fatal error of regarding the wholesale use of "disinfectants" as in any way lessening the need for an efficient system of sewerage. Mr. Mansergh, C.E., has been requested to inspect and report upon the sewers of the town.

AIR SPACE IN COWSHEDS.

At the present time many sanitary authorities are framing regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, and it is worthy of note that in the course of correspondence with the Stockton Rural Sanitary Authority upon the subject the Local Government Board have suggested 800 cubic feet for each cow as a suitable minimum air space in cowsheds, adding an expression of opinion that 600 cubic feet were in-