

dennan, W. E. Gimby, J. E. Forfar, C. D. Lockyer, J. H. Gimby, M. Armstrong, S. Douglas, R. Rowan, A. A. Smith, J. S. Harris, J. S. Tweddle.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA.

M.D.—A. D. Carscallen, J. E. Gemmel, C. J. Large, V. E. Latimer, J. P. McIntyre, A. Sibbitt. *C.M.*—J. E. Gemmel, V. E. Latimer, C. J. Large. *M.D. (ad eundem gradum)*—R. J. Blanchard, M. B., C.M., (Edin.); J. W. Good, M.B. (Tor.); H. A. Higginson, M.D., C. M. (McFill); and Drs. Patterson, O'Reilly, Higginson and McArthur took the degree of C.M. (*ad eundem gradum.*)

Scholarships, etc.—Final—1. University Scholarship and Lafferty Gold Medal, C. J. Large; 2. University Scholarship and Boyle Scholarship, J. E. Gemmel. *Primary*—1. University Scholarship J. O. Todd; 2. University Scholarship, T. J. La-

MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL, M.D., C.M.—Neil D. Gunne, Seaforth, Ont., *Holmes Gold Medalist*; William Grant Stewart, Arundel, Me., *Prizeman*; Charles Peter Bissett, River Bourgeois, N. S., *Sutherland Gold Medalist*; Robert Edward McKechnie, Winnipeg, *Prizeman in the Primary.*

Baer, D. C., Bell, J. H., Berry, R. P., Bradley, W. J., Cameron, J. J., Carter, E. H., Castleman, A. L., Chalmers, W. W., Clouston, J. R., Conroy, C. P., Desmond, F. J., Dewar, C. P., Ferguson, W. D. T., Fritz, H. D., Goodwin, W. W., Gunne, N. D., Haentschel, C. W., Hewitt, J., Hoare, C. W., Haldimand, A. W., Hopkins, H. J., Hubbard, O. H., Kennedy, J. H., Kenney, F. L., Kincaid, R. M., Kirkpatrick, E. A., Lang, W. M., Metcalfe, F. T., Moffatt, R. D., Morrow, C., McDonell, A. E. J. McDougall, D. S., McCarthy, J. G., McFarlane, M. A., McKinnon, G. W., McLennan, D., McMartin, D. R., Orr, A. E., Orr, J. E., Park, P. C., Pearman, H. V., Potts, J. M., Quirk, E. L., Robertson, A. G., Stewart, A. D., Stewart, W. G., Springle, J. A., Thompson, J. H., Weagant, A. A., Westley, R. A., Wetmore, F. H., Woodruff, T. A., Wyld, C. F., Young, H. E.

THE LOMB PRIZE ESSAYS.—Mr. Henry Lomb, of Rochester, N. Y., offers, through the American Public Health Association, two prizes for the current year, on the following subjects: "Practical Sanitary and Economic Cooking Adapted to Persons of Moderate and Small Means." First prize, \$500; second prize, \$200. Conditions: The arrangement of the essay will be left to the discretion of the author. They are, however, expected to cover, in the broadest and most specific manner, methods of cooking as well as carefully prepared recipes, for three classes,—(1) those of moderate means;

(2) those of small means; (3) those who may be called poor. For each of these classes, recipes for three meals a day for several days in succession should be given, each meal to meet the requirements of the body, and to vary as much as possible from day to day. Formulas for at least twelve dinners, to be carried to the place of work, and mostly eaten cold, to be given. Healthfulness, practical arrangement, low cost, and palatableness should be combined considerations. The object of this work is for the information of the housewife, to whose requirements the average cook-book is ill adapted, as well as to bring to her attention healthful and economic methods and recipes. All essays written for the above prizes must be in the hands of the Secretary, Dr. Irving A. Watson, Concord, N. H., on or before Sept. 15, 1888. Each essay must bear a motto, and have accompanying it a securely sealed envelope containing the author's name and address, with the same motto upon the outside of the envelope. All papers must be in the English language.

THE ADDITION OF AN ACID TO BICHLORIDE SOLUTIONS TO INCREASE THEIR ANTISEPTIC POWER.

—Dr. Laplace (*Med. Rec.*) has made a number of experiments to determine whether sublimate dressings such as gauze, cotton, rollers, etc., were really aseptic and antiseptic. He found that while most of the dressings were aseptic, none of them exerted positive antiseptic powers. It has been proven by numerous investigations that when the sublimate solution is brought in contact with albuminous fluids, an insoluble albuminate of mercury results, which is entirely devoid of antiseptic properties. This takes place when sublimate dressings are applied to the body, and explains the poor results obtained from their use in some cases. Laplace found that the addition of an acid to the sublimate will prevent this coagulation. He especially recommends tartaric acid.

The following are his conclusions:

1. Acid solutions of corrosive sublimate exert the full effect of the drug, even in albuminous fluids.
2. The combination of an acid with the sublimate increases its antiseptic powers, so that weaker solutions are required.
3. The acid sublimate dressing does not interfere with the employment of other measures—caustics, iodoform, etc.
4. The acid sublimate solution and gauze gives