

if a small part of the pancreas is left, even though the duct is removed. The result consequently is not due to the absence of the pancreatic juice in the intestine. It is most easily explained by the hypothesis that the pancreas manufactures a sugar ferment, which is absorbed by its veins and carried to the liver by the portal vein, where in a normal condition it helps the usual change of glucose. An experiment was carried out on two dogs of equal size. They were both kept fasting for thirty-six hours. The first was left untouched and unfed for sixty hours, and then bled to death. The second had the pancreas completely removed some time before; and after fasting sixty hours was also bled to death. When the blood was taken from the two bodies there was nearly three times as large a percentage of sugar in the one without its pancreas as in the other; and the other important point was that after the two specimens of blood had been left for fifteen hours under the same conditions, the blood from the healthy dog had lost 33 per cent. of its sugar, whilst that from the other dog had only lost 6 per cent. This M. Lépine considers to be proof of the loss of ferment in the animal that had previously been deprived of its pancreas.

**THE WILLIAM F. JENKS MEMORIAL PRIZE.**—The second triennial prize, of four hundred and fifty dollars, under the deed of trust of Mrs. William F. Jenks, will be awarded to the author of the best essay on "The Symptomatology and Treatment of the Nervous Disorders following the Acute Infectious Diseases of Infancy and Childhood." The conditions annexed by the founder of this prize are, that the "prize or award must always be for some subject connected with Obstetrics, or the Diseases of Women, or the Diseases of Children"; and that "the Trustees, under this deed for the time being, can, in their discretion, publish the successful essay, or any paper written upon any subject for which they may offer a reward, provided the income in their hands may, in their judgment, be sufficient for that purpose, and the essay or paper be considered by them worthy of publication. If published, the distribution of said essay shall be entirely under the control of said Trustees. In case they do not publish the said essay or paper, it shall be the property of the College of Physicians of Phila-

delphia." The prize is open for competition to the whole world, but the essay must be the production of a single person. The essay, which must be written in the English language, or if in a foreign language, accompanied by an English translation, should be sent to the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A., before January 1, 1892, addressed to Louis Starr, M.D., Chairman of the William F. Jenks Prize Committee. Each essay must be distinguished by a motto, and accompanied by a sealed envelope bearing the same motto and containing the name and address of the writer. No envelope will be opened except that which accompanies the successful essay. The Committee will return the unsuccessful essays if reclaimed by their respective writers, or their agents, within one year. The Committee reserves the right not to make an award if no essay submitted is considered worthy of the prize.

**MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS IN VIRGINIA.**—The constituted authorities in Virginia have been endeavoring for some time past to rid the State of the vast army of quacks by which it is overrun. This effort has been made none too soon, as the following answers to the questions set will show. The answers were given by *graduates of Medical Colleges*, who, under the law now in force in Virginia, applied for license to practise medicine in that State. The condition of affairs evidenced can hardly be conceived of by us in Canada.

Describe the larynx. A.—The larynx is composed of cartilage. The œsophagus passes through the larynx.

What is the function of the liver? A.—Do not know.

Give tests of arsenic. A.—Sulphuretted hydrogen is one. Don't know rest.

Give test for mercury. A.—Do not remember.

Give dose of tartar emetic. A.—Ten grains.

Give dose of sulphate of atropia. A.—Hypodermically, ten grains; by mouth, sixty grains.

Give dose of corrosive sublimate. A.—One grain.

How would you treat placenta prævia? A.—I don't know what it is.

Give dose of powdered cantharides. A.—Forty grains.