

gested. Throughout entire substance are greyish-red, solid areas, some round, others in irregular tracts, but all presenting a dry, coarse surface. The anterior third of this lobe is crepitant, and contains scattered tubercles. Bronchial glands are a little enlarged; no tubercles. *Spleen* weighs 300 grams, pulp moderately firm. *Kidneys* of a deep purple-red color; capsules detach readily. On section, much congested surface of uniform deep red color: only a few lines of tubules in the cortices a little less congested than the rest. Left organ is a little firm. They weigh 210 grams each. *Liver* is large and cirrhotic.

Correspondence.

MONTREAL, Jan. 3, 1880.

To the Editors of THE CANADA MEDICAL & SURGICAL JOURNAL.

SIR,—Since my communication in your last number, drawing attention to the desirability of some enactment to regulate the repetition of prescriptions containing powerful drugs, I have noticed in the *Michigan Medical News* of Nov. 25th that there is a clause in the Medical Act of that State defining the duties of dispensing chemists in this matter.

I would therefore suggest to the medical profession the insertion of some such clause as the following in any future amendment of the present Medical Act:—

“If any physician practising medicine in the Province of Quebec shall write or cause to be printed on any prescription the words “no duplicate,” any licentiate of pharmacy, druggist, apothecary or physician keeping a drug store who shall duplicate a prescription so marked shall be subject to a fine of \$10 for each offence, together with all costs of suits.”

While I am writing, it would not be amiss to draw attention to the frequent poisonings by Paris Green which have taken place in this Province lately. The facility with which this poison can be obtained is certainly much to be deplored; and it would be interesting to know why the clause in the “Pharmacy Act”