ness of any retail dealer engaged in business at a distance of not less than five miles from the place of business of any registered pharmacist; nor with the exclusive wholesale business of any dealer, except as provided in section 10, nor with any resident registered physician dispensing his own medicines on his own prescriptions.

SEC. 10. No person shall add to or remove from any drug, medicine, chemical or pharmaceutical preparation, any ingredient or material for the purpose of adulteration or substitution, which shall deteriorate the quality, commercial value or medical effect, or which shall alter the nature or composition of such drug, medicine, chemical or pharmaceutical preparation, so that it will not correspond to the recognized tests of identity or purity. Any person who shall thus willfully adulterate or alter, or caused to be adulterated or altered, or shall sell or offer for sale any such drug, medicine, chemical or pharmaceutical preparation, or any person who shall substitute or cause to be substituted one material for another, with the intention to defraud or deceive the purchaser, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable to a prosecution under this act. If convicted he shall be liable to all the costs of the action and for the first offense be liable to a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$100, and for each subsequent offense a fine of not less than \$25 or more than \$150. On complaint being entered, the Board of Pharmacy is hereby empowered to employ an analyst or chemist, whose duty it shall be to examine into the so-called adulteration, substitution or alteration, and report upon the result of his investigation, and if the said report shall be deemed to justify such action, the Board shall duly cause the prosecution of the offender, as provided in this act.

SEC. 11. All suits for the recovery of the penalties prescribed in this act shall be prosecuted in the name of the people of the State of Nebraska, in any court having jurisdiction, and it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney of the county where such offense has been committed to prosecute all persons violating the provisions of this act, upon proper complaint being made to them.

SEC. 12. The pharmacist of every house dispensing and compounding medicines, registered under this act, shall be exempt and free from all jury duty in the courts of this State.

SEC. 13. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication according to law.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE

RUMEX ACETOSA IN CANCER.

Dear Sir:—I have recently seen several communications in the journals in regard to the rumex acetosa or small-leaved sorrel. I have also had some experience with the herb that may be of some interest to the profession.

In 1849, directly after I began practicing medicine, an old gentleman, a very warm friend, pro-

posed to give me a secret remedy for cancer, which he said he had obtained from a brother, who was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, and then practising in one of the interior towns of Pennsylvania. He said it would cure every time without fail, and he brought out an old worn sheet of unruled foolscap paper, written over one-half of its surface, minutely detailing the season in which the broad-leaved, or horse-sorrel, was to be gathered and prepared. According to the recipe the directions must be followed out most scrupulously or the efficiency of the remedy would be impaired. The herb was to be gathered at a certain stage of development, bruised in a wedge-wood or glass mortar, the juice expressed out on a pewter plate, dried in the shade to the consistence of honey, then spread on chamois skin or buck skin, and, after abrading slightly the surface of the diseased part, to be applied daily till the diseased tissue separated from the sound, when the dead mass could be easily removed. After this the best dressing is a weak solution of the medicine in water.

The different species of rumex have the same chemical constituents, and the broad-leaved sorrel not being easily obtained in the locality where I then was, I gathered a quantity of the small-leaved, or sheep-sorrel, at the proper time, to-wit: when the bloom began to drop, and bruised it in an iron mortar and expressed the juice out on a common delf-ware plate, as I was not the owner of a pewter one, and when evaporation had brought it to the proper consistence I put it up in a gallipot. In the first case of epithelioma that came under my care I used it, and was successful. I have used it frequently since, both successfully and unsuccessfully, and I feel safe in saying that the diagnosis, in some at least, of the successful cases, was correct, as it was confirmed by those high in authority and by the microscope. I think it is fair to admit that it is one of the best and safest escharotics we can use in such cases; and when our patients are not willing to submit to removal by the knife, when the glands are not involved, and the disease has not encroached too much on the underlying tissues, we can safely use this in preference to any other escharotic. Of course the use of any of this class of remedies cannot be compared to immediate removal by surgical procedure.

Very truly yours, JAMES LAMB, M.D.
Aurora, Ind., Feb. 21, 1887.

FUNGUS CEREBRI REDUCED BY PRESSURE.

Dear Sir:—An interesting case of cranial fracture, followed by fungus cerebri, removed by ligature, and reported in THE JOURNAL of February 5, prompts me to report a case somewhat like it, and with a like favorable result from different treatment.

F. M., aged 2½ years, was kicked by a horse, on the left superior posterior parietal bone, crushing the bone, and producing compression of the brain, without breaking the skin, but followed by a swelling the size of an egg. I saw the child about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and immediately made an incision the whole length of the tumor; coagulated blood, and quite a considerable amount of brain,

following the knife. A conical incision enabled me to see that the bone was comminuted, and the brain investments very much torn. I removed eleven pieces of bone; trimmed off the jagged parts of the dura mater; brought the cut surfaces of the scalp together by sutures; and dressed with the water dressing. The case progressed favorably for nearly two weeks, when a fungus cerebri appeared and grew to the size of a hen's egg, which I proposed to excise, but as the mother refused her consent, I took an old leaden tea-caddy I found in the house—it was in the country, some fifteen or sixteen miles from my residence—folded the plate to a proper thickness, and with a hammer made it concave. I then placed over the growth two thicknesses of lint, smeared over with cerate, a linen compress on that, then my lead compress, and retained all by moderate pressure with a bandage, which was drawn tighter from day to day, until the entire growth was absorbed. In due time the external wound healed, and the child grew to be as bright and intelligent as the other children of the family.

Very truly yours,

F. WALTON TODD, M.D.

Stockton, Cal., Feb. 14, 1887.

"THE ETIOLOGY AND CURE OF ASTHMA."

Dear Sir:—A paper under the above title recently appeared in THE JOURNAL which called out some comment to which the author has objected in the last issue (March 19). In this last note he seems to have gone quite as far as the reviewer in refuting his former claims.

From the comprehensiveness of the title and from the tenor of his paper one would naturally suppose he had some information to impart about asthma, but he now claims that he was not writing about asthma, but about "a rarer form of the disease." Every laryngologist, and probably nearly every general practitioner, knows that cauterization of the turbinated bodies will cure rare cases of asthma.

If the gentleman had entitled his paper "A Case of Asthma Benefited by Treatment," and had confined his subsequent remarks to a statement of facts as pointed out in the review, he would not have been troubled by the irritation into which he has wrought himself; but might have rested content with the knowledge that he had given a most excellent and interesting account of his own sufferings and the manner in which they were relieved. The charge which he makes of misrepresentation will be found wholly gratuitous by those who care to read the review. Very truly yours,

E. FLETCHER INGALS.

64 State St., Chicago, March 20, 1887.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MEDICINE AND HYGIENE OF THE TALMUD.—Since the publication of my address on "Jewish Hygiene and Diet in the Talmud and various other Jewish Writings heretofore Untranslated," delivered

before the American Medical Association in 1884, at Washington, D. C., I have been constantly urged by the profession to translate and publish the medical and hygienic portion of this "wonderful" compilation, the Talmud. I therefore beg to state to the profession at large that I have concluded to translate and publish from the Talmud everything relating to medicine, providing that, prior to the undertaking, I can receive one thousand subscribers for the book. Such subscription may be addressed to me in the following words:

I, the undersigned, agree to take one (or more) copy of the "Talmudic Medicine" of Dr. von Klein, which shall not exceed \$5.00 in cost for 500 octavo pages, or at \$1.00 for each 100 pages, payable on delivery. Under no other circumstances will I undertake this labor. No more copies will be published than the number subscribed, and fifty extra copies for distribution to the principal medical journals for review.

CARL H. VON KLEIN.

110 E. 2d St., Dayton, Ohio.

[Exchanges are requested to publish or notice as soon as possible.]

THE MIAMI MEDICAL COLLEGE has, recently, become the Medical Department of the University of Cincinnati.

OFFICIAL LIST OF CHANGES IN THE STATIONS AND DUTIES OF OFFICERS SERVING IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, U. S. ARMY, FROM MARCH 12, 1887, TO MARCH 18, 1887.

Major C. H. Alden, Surgeon, ordered for duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., relieving Lieut.-Col. Andrew K. Smith, Surgeon, who will report by letter to the Surgeon-General. S. O. 52, A. G. O., March 5, 1887.

Capt. Wm. F. Carter, Asst. Surgeon, granted leave of absence for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability. S. O. 25, Dept. Texas, Feb. 24, 1887.

Capt. Geo. McCrury, Asst. Surgeon, leave of absence extended one month. S. O. 52, A. G. O., March 5, 1887.

Capt. R. W. Johnson, Asst. Surgeon, ordered for temporary duty at U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. S. O. 51, A. G. O., March 4, 1887.

First Lieut. Guy L. Edie, Asst. Surgeon, granted leave of absence for one month, to take effect about March 1, 1887. S. O. 27, Dept. Texas, Feb. 28, 1887.

Capt. Wm. F. Carter, Asst. Surgeon, leave of absence extended four months, on surgeon's certificate of disability. S. O. 57, A. G. O., March 15, 1887.

OFFICIAL LIST OF CHANGES IN THE MEDICAL CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, DURING THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 19, 1887.

Bradley, George B., Surgeon, detached from Marine Hospital Philadelphia, Pa., and granted six months' leave.

Steele, Jno. W., P. A. Surgeon, ordered to Marine Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., without delay.

Parker, J. B., Surgeon, ordered to the U. S. S. "Ossipee."

Siegfried, C. A., Surgeon, ordered to Baltimore, Md., on special duty.

Hugg, Joseph, Surgeon, placed on retired list March 17, 1887.

OFFICIAL LIST OF CHANGES OF STATIONS AND DUTIES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE FOR THE WEEK ENDED MARCH 12, 1887.

Banks, C. E., P. A. Surgeon, to proceed to Chicago, Ill., and assume temporary charge of the service. March 10, 1887.