addresses seem to be given in full. In turning to the list of resident practitioners given in the Medical Directory we find that this includes only a minority, and it is presumable, therefore, that the majority object to such publicity. We think it is to be regretted that all do not fol-

ject to such publicity. We think it is to be regretted that an do not follow their example. We have also received a cutting from another Scottish paper containing an advertisement of "Dr. ——'s East End Dispensary," which is "now open." This is an additional example of the way in which medical men allow themselves to be advertised more or less openly in newspapers. As we have said above, the whole matter is one which should be considered by the General Medical Council.

MEDICAL MEN AND THE PHARMACY ACT.

In pursuance of the statutory powers conferred upon them by the Pharmacy Act, 1868, the Pharmaceutical Society at the commencement of this year prescribed, with the consent of the Privy Council, certain regulations as to the keeping and selling of poisons which were substantially to the effect that all scheduled poisons should be kept in vessels specially corked or secured, or in bottles of a distinctive make, or kept in a special room or cupboard, and that in selling poisons, all liniments and lotions containing poison should be sent out in special bottles and with a label that the contents were not to be taken internally. These regulations having been thus duly made under statutory authority have to be observed by those persons who come within the provisions of the section of the Act under which they are made, under a penalty of \$5, and a correspondent writes asking how far, if at all, medical men are bound by them. It appears to be quite clear, having regard to the Pharmacy Act Amendment Act, 1869, that these regulations do not apply to any legally qualified practitioners.

Since the regulations prescribed by the Pharmaceutical Society are such as appear to a present to

ned practitioners.

Since the regulations prescribed by the Pharmaceutical Society are such as appear to experienced men to be necessary for the safe custody and handling of drugs, it is obvious that the members of the medical profession would do well in their own interest to adhere

NOTES, LETTERS, Etc.

A CORRECTION.

In the discussion on Chronic Suppuration of Frontal Sinuses, published in the British Medical Journal of October 14th, Mr. W. J. Chichele Nourse, F.R.C.S.Edin., was incorrectly described as Anæsthetist to the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital, instead of Assistant Surgeon.

VACCINE BLOWERS.

PUBLIC VACCINATOR writes: I find the blower supplied by "the Association for the Supply of Pure Lymph" most effective. The expulsion can be graduated to a nicety, and if too much is expelled in one place, a little can be drawn back into the tube and applied to another spot.

THE RESERVISTS AND THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DR. FREDERICK W. COLLINGWOOD (21, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn) writes: I wish to respectfully suggest to the numerous practitioners in the British Empire that should they have occasion to engage coachmen, grooms, pages, women servants etc., in their establishments, they should give preference to near relatives of soldiers and reservists who may have to shed their blood on behalf of their country; for there must of necessity be many homes which will be deprived of their breadwinner.

TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE HICCOUGH.

TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE HICCOUGH.

MR. GEORGE PERNET (Upper Gloucester Place, W.) writes: From time to time cases of hiccough are recorded, in which a great variety of remedies have been tried and found useless. I do not remember to have noticed a pinch of good Scotch snuff mentioned in the list. The use of sternutatories is no new idea; it is at least as old at Hippocrates, who considered "sneezing was good for the hichett" (Sir Thomas Browne's Vulgar Errors, chap. ix). I have come across a similar reference in Jowett's Plato, but I cannot recall the passage. In so distressing a complaint, such a simple remedy would be worth a trial.

A HINT FOR VENTILATION.

OCULIST writes: Now that the importance of opened windows at night is becoming recognised, the following suggestion may be of service to some possessors of sensitive eyes who pre er to sleep with their blinds drawn. As things are arranged at present, a drawn blind, if other than "Venetian," practically blocks up the open space of the window; while, on the other hand, as soon as air begins to move the blind is buffetted by the incoming current, and sucked out of the aperture by the outgoing air, in a manner not exactly conducive to peaceful slumber. My suggestion is to have a second pair of sockets for the roller 6 or iz inches below the ordinary pair, so that, whenever desired, the roller can be lowered to that amount—a very easy matter with the simple blinds of the present day. This arrangement permits the blind to be drawn down without obstructing the noiseless current of air above it. Should even the small amount of light admitted at the same time be undesirable, a rectangular piece of zinc should be affixed to the lintel of the window outside, sloping down like a short supblind, or like the eave of a house, and be painted to match the wall.

THE NATURAL ENEMIES OF THE MOSQUITO,

DR. HORACE DOBRIL (Parkstone Heights, Dorset) writes: At the precent time, when the question of how to destroy the larve of malaria carrying mosquitos has attained such importance the following passage, which I have just read in Mr. J. Muir's book on The Mountains of Cathornia, 1894, may be worth considering. Speaking of the water-ouzel, he says (p. 283): "He seems to be especially foud of the larve of mosquitos, found in abundance, attached to the bottom of smooth rock channels where the current is shallow." The question is, Can the water-ouzel, which abounds

in California, be transplanted into malarial districts in other parts of the

LETTERS, COMMUNICATIONS, ETC., have been received from

A Azole Surgical Dressing Company, Bromsgrove; Dr. J. Aitchison, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. W. J. Addison, Glasgow; Mr. H. E Allen, London; Anxieus; B. Addenbrooke, M.B., Kidderminster; Associate; A. M. B.; Aone Rosaces. M. Bacillus; J. Bell, M.S., Lockerble; Dr. A. J. M. Bentley, London; Messre. Burrotighs, Wellsoms, and Co., London; Mr. J. W. Burrowes, Lendon; Mr. P. M. Braidwood, Aylesbury Mr. J. P. Bush, Clifton; Mr. L. Browne, London; Mr. P. M. Braidwood, Aylesbury Mr. J. P. Bush, Clifton; Mr. L. Browne, London; Mr. J. B. Blackett, London; B. B. J. W. Batterham, M.B., St. Leonards-on-ees; Mr. R. T. Balley, Liverpool; Mr. B. D. Boase, Penzance; Dr. B. H. Brien, Rock Ferry; F. M. Blumer, M.B., Stafford. GST. S. Crossley, Bart., London; Olin Doctor; I'r. W. C. S. Clapham, Rotherham; Mr. T. S. Chapman, London; Dr. F. O. Coley, Newcastle on-Tyne; Mr. F. W. Collingwood, London; Olincal Society of London, The cecretary of the London; Dr. J. Carvit, London; Dr. W. T. Cocking, Sheffield. B Dr. E. Deanesiy, Wolverhampton; Dr. A. T. Davies, London; Messrs. Downer and Small, 8t. Albans; Mr. A. W. Daby, Frome; Dr. H. B. Dobell, Parkstone; Dr. O. B. Drysdale, London; J. S. Dick, M.B., Manchester, A. F. Dixon, M. B., Cardiff; Mr. W. B. Dovey, Sydney, N.S. W.; Mr. W. F. Dearden, Manchester; Dr. W. Dailey-Hartley, Cape Town; Durham; Dispensary Doctor. E. Dr. H. M. Evans, Lowestoft; Dr. G. H. Edington, Glasgow. B Flat. Justitis; Mr. W. T. Freeman, keading; Mr. O. E. S. Flemming, Freshford; Folkestone Medical Society, The Secretary of the, Folkestone; Dr. V. H. Fisher, Howden. G. Mr. F. H. Glen, London; Mr. A. Gilbert, London; Mr. A. Brainspham; Mr. V. Horeley, London; Mr. T. S. F. Hudson, Tipton; B. Howden, M.B., Newcastle-on-Tyne. I India. J Dr. G. P. Johnson, Stoke-on-Trent; Mr. G. W. Johnstone, Labuan; Jaundice. L. Messrs. Leete and O'Connell, London; LETTERS, COMMUNICATIONS, ETc., havé been received from Mrs. J. White, Eastbourne. X. X. Y. Z. V. Mr. E. M. Yates, Lond A. H. Young, M. B., Manchester. Z. Mr. M. Zitter, Vienna, etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

A Guide to Urine Testing, Ry M. Robinson, L.R.C.P. L.R.C.S. Bristol: John Wright and Co. 1899.

Hygiène et Prophylaxie des Maledies dans les Pays Chauds. L'afrique Fracçaise. Pau Dr. J. Brault. Paris: J. B. Baillère et Fils. 1900.

Manual of Surgery. By W. Rose, M. B., B. S., F.B.C.S., and A. Cariess, M.S., F.B.C.S. Second Edition. Lonnon: Tub Baillère. Thadal, and Cox. 1899 21s.

Ballière. Thadal, and Cox. 1899 21s.

Marraggery. Weshington, D.C.: Volta Brackets and H. E. Cuff. M. D., F.B.C.S. In Two Vols. Vol. I. edinburgh and Lond n: Wm. Blackwood and Sons. 1899, 38 6d. Dermato histologische Technik. Von Dr. M. Joseph und Dr. G. Loewensach. Berlin: Louis Marcus 1809 M 3

A Manual of Medern Gastric ac hod. By F. E. S. E. Gillespie, M.D., F.R.C. P. E., F.R. E. B. Gillespie, M.D., F.R.C. P. E., F.R. S. B. Schiburgh: Oliver and Boyd. 1899. 5s.

Optios. a Manual for Students. By A. S.

Percival, M.A., M.B. London: Macmillan and Co. 1899. 5s.

The Doctor; a Study from Life. By H. de V Staepoole. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1896; St. Paul Rees; a Story of the coming Reformation By Augustinus. London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton Kent, and Co. Ohi urgie de la Plèvre et du Pomon. Par F. Terrier et E. Reymond. Paris: Felix Alcan. 1899. Frs. et al. 2016. The state of the Paris: Felix Alcan. 1899. Frs. 2. B. Baillière et Film 1900. Frs. 2. B. Baillière et Film 1900. Frs. 2. B. Baillière et Film 1900. Frs. 2. B. Schrötter. I Haelfte. Erkrankungen der retrien. Wien: Alfred Moder. 1899. Hantoock of Optics. By W. N. Suter, F. A.

M. 9.50.

M. D. London: Macmillan and Co.
1839. 5.

Architectural Hygiene; or Sanitary Science
as applied to Bulldings. By B. F. and
H. P. Fletcher. London: "The Bullder"
Office. 1839.

Arabic Self.Taught (Syrian). By C. A.
Thirm, F. R. G. S. London; S. Mariborough and Co. 2s.

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