and Practical Medicine. This is the journal of the Medical Department of the Ministry of the Interior. It is published monthly, and the subscription price is fixed at 4s. and upwards for both troubles and coppers annually. The next best is the Journal of the National Health Society; also monthly, and only 4s. annually. There are other journals devoted to public health, but I am not prepared to state the names of any published in French or German. In all probability Dr. Davidson would find the journal named first the most useful, but I am not prepared to state the names of any published in French or German.

STEAM VAPORS AND NATURAL MISTING.

In reply to the query of "Provincial," published in the British Medical Journal of December 11th, p. 1720, "F. B. G." writes: (1) Dr. Elmslie is the result of the examination is a good examination. (2) Paper, three questions, clinical, oral; a very high standard and up to recent date. Gullin's surgical examination, and midwifery is the most unsatisfactory. (3) Mr. Robertson, Secretary to the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, will forward examination questions gratis.

The rotation of a is a good class of trees, for each there is a maximum of 100 marks, and an average of 60 per cent. is a very good class of trees, and the parts of the tree which are most useful in the result considerably. As there are things peculiar to Edinburgh, and as Surgeons are numbered and post form, it is quite possible that the provincial will not be able to do the best of one of Menzies Button's classes. He is transposed. The letter osielotom is Thomas's and the screw Gratian's.

Dr. Alfred Eddowes (London, W.) writes in the British Medical Journal of December 11th, in a report of a meeting of the Dermatological Society of Great Britain, that reference to Mr. Hope Grant's case of dermatitis herpetiformis the following: "Dr. Eddowes remarked that Unna would have called it pemphigus. Those who make acquaintance with it as I am will readily recognise the mistake at once. What I said was that I suppose Kaposi would say this case under the pemphigus, but I should have diagnosed it as a case of dermatitis herpetiformis. I do not mention the name of Unna in connection with the case.

OIL OF SANDAL WOOD.

The pale yellow oil distilled from the wood of the santalum album is of comparatively recent introduction in Europe. It is burnt. The woods yield 2 to 5 per cent. of oil. In India, with imperfect stills a 10 per cent. is obtained. A knowledge of regard to sandal wood oil has been used in its specific gravity. The British Pharmacopoeia states that it is usually about 0.70. This figure is lower than that given in the United States and Danish Pharmacopoeias. The evidence obtained from the examination of oils distilled in this country from East Indian sandal wood points to 0.72 as the lowest allowable specific gravity for a pure oil. The first distillation is 0.70 to 0.74, and the last 0.70 to 0.60. The mixed distillates being between 0.70 to 0.60, with a general tendency towards the higher figures. The oil from sandalwood album has a gravity of 0.90, but it is probable that this is due to the presence of the non-distillable oil. The sandalwood sandal wood oil also varies between 0.67 to 0.68, and it has been urged that it would not be advisable to fix narrower limits than these for rotation.

ADVERTISING QUACKERY OR UNQUALIFIED PRACTICE.

L.R.C.P. writes. The spathy of the medical profession in allowing the public to be hoodwinked by advertisements in the public press, to say nothing of the loss of life which occurs annually by the use of these nostrums (some of which are dangerous drugs) by persons steeped in ignorance and impudence, is appalling. The Government, which derives a large revenue from the sale of quack medicines, but which has not done anything in the interest of the people. The medical defence societies have done some good service, but appear to be utterly powerless to prevent these abuses, and quackery and imposture are still rampant throughout the land. The editors of London medical provincial with those who give circulation to quack advertisements. The Medical Act is ignored. The penalty for the publication of medical works by persons advertising Mr. So-and-So's pills, sold by Mr. So-and-So, warranted to cure all the ills that flesh is heir to. Madam So-and-So's pills, warranted to remove all obstructions from females, no matter of how it seems to work. This is a case in point. It is very much better to have direct communication with the patient, in order to determine the right line of treatment. If a patient insists on taking the medicine, the doctor has a duty to warn him against the dangers involved. The doctor should not be afraid to express his opinion in a frank and straightforward manner. There is no harm in saying to a patient, "I do not think this medicine will do you any good. If you take it, you will only waste your money."

ANSWERS.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN RUSSIA.

Our special correspondent writes in reply to the inquiry from Dr. Alexander Davidson in the British Medical Journal of December 11th, p. 2772: The first and best Russian periodical dealing with public health matters is the Messenger of Public Health and Legal