are willing to sacrifice their patriotism to their country and their loyalty to the medical profession.

I believe it would be an excellent idea if the Surgeon-General would order every physician in the country who has accepted a commission in the Medical Reserve Corps to don his uniform, whether he is on duty or not, and in this way give an outward expression to the world that he is willing to undergo any sacrifice to serve his country and to be a striking example to the slacker. I believe this would do more to stimulate interest among the physicians, especially the younger men, than anything else.

One has only to look over the list of the great men of this country who have sacrificed practice, family ties, and self-interest, and gone to the front, to know who are the great physicians of this country.

I wish to take this opportunity to express to you my appreciation of *THE JOURNAL*, and of the way in which you have kept the medical profession, and especially those who have gone in the service, thoroughly informed regarding the movements of the profession in the war. You surely have been doing your bit.

CAPT. H. H. ROBERTS, M. R. C., South Poland, Me.

To the Editor:—In Saturday's edition of *THE JOURNAL* (Aug. 11, 1917, p. 476) I find a paragraph concerning the "Roll of Honor" which you are to publish in the near future.

I wish to state that I sent in my application for commission in the Medical Reserve Corps sometime in June, and being an officer in Base Hospital Unit No. 11, I understand that these commissions will not be issued until sometime in the fall so as not to disrupt the organization of the Base Hospital Unit No. 11 by ordering the various officers to different camps. My name as well as those of the other officers who have sent in their commission will not be placed in this "Roll of Honor" for the reason that we have not had a chance to return the acceptance of the commission.

Would it not be advisable therefore if you would add the personnel of the various base hospitals throughout the United States on this "Roll of Honor"? Of course, this is only a suggestion, as there is certainly no doubt in my mind that membership in the base hospitals necessarily obliges the holders to accept service at any time.

HENRY SCHMITZ, M.D., Chicago.

To the Editor:—In *THE JOURNAL* last week you promise to publish the "Roll of Honor," the names of those physicians who have accepted commissions in the Medical Reserve Corps. There is also a list which should be put in a subroll at least, and that is the 2,000 physicians who volunteered for the service and were rejected for physical defects. All honor to those who have volunteered and have been accepted but no stigma should attach to those who made an honest effort but were not physically qualified.

F. W. STARR, M.D., Stanley, Wis.

EXEMPTION OF MEDICAL STUDENTS

To the Editor:—I was so much impressed by the figures that you published in *THE JOURNAL* last week, showing the large percentage of medical men of military age who have been called for military service, that this morning, at a meeting of the New York City District Board, I brought the matter to the notice of Judge Charles E. Hughes, who is serving as our chairman. Judge Hughes pointed at once to General Crowder's instructions to district boards, to the effect that medical students could not be exempted under the law, and that district boards had no power to grant such exemptions. At first Judge Hughes suggested that an effort be made to obtain from the President, through the Secretary of War, an appropriate supplement to the regulations which govern the work of the district boards. Later in the day, after a careful rereading of the statute itself, Judge Hughes advised me that the President had no power to act in the

matter and that no relief could be obtained otherwise than through an act of Congress. I thereon dispatched the following telegram to Major Franklin Martin:

"Charles E. Hughes, Chairman New York District Board, advises that we cannot exempt medical students from draft. Fifty per cent. of medical students in first and second draft groups threatens welfare of country. Judge Hughes advises only remedy is through act of Congress. Will you take action? Would like something done before joint meeting of all New York State District Boards on Thursday sixteenth."

It seems to me that the welfare of the country is bound up in this matter to a very large degree, and it would be a pity if the danger were not averted merely because the medical profession as a body failed to act. You are perhaps in a better position than any one else to facilitate concerted action in an emergency of this sort, and it is for this reason that I am writing to you on the subject.

S. S. GOLDWATER, M.D., New York.

Queries and Minor Notes

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS and queries on postal cards will not be noticed. Every letter must contain the writer's name and address, but these will be omitted, on request.

THE STATUS OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

To the Editor:—I have been requested to prepare an article on the subject of "The State of Medicine and Surgery in the United States Today." Will you please inform me where I can get the necessary data? In regard to medical education, I can find it in my files of *THE JOURNAL*.

GEORGE H. JUILLY, M.D., San Francisco.

ANSWER.—The following is a list of references to articles on this subject:

- Nichols, J. B.: American Achievement in Medicine, *Washington Med. Ann.*, May, 1917.
Craig, F. A.: Progress of Medicine During the Year 1913, *Internat. Clin.*, 1, 193.
Jackson, T. T.: The Advance of Good Surgery, *Texas State Jour. Med.*, March, 1917.
Crile: Contemporary American Surgery, *Brit. Jour. Surg.*, July, 1916.
Cowden, C. N.: The Trend of the Times in Medicine and Surgery, *Jour. Tennessee Med. Assn.*, April, 1917.
Parallel Between American and French Surgery, Paris Letter, *THE JOURNAL*, March 14, 1914, p. 821.
Crile, G. W.: Contemporary American Surgery, *Brit. Jour. Surg.*, April, 1915.
Boyd, F. D.: Development of American Medicine, *Texas State Jour. Med.*, June, 1915.
Literature on Recent Medical Discoveries, Queries and Minor Notes, *THE JOURNAL*, Jan. 17, 1914, p. 224.
Mock, Harry E.: Industrial Medicine and Surgery: The New Specialty, *THE JOURNAL*, Jan. 6, 1917, p. 1.
Van Sweringen, G.: Medicine, *Indiana State Med. Assn. Jour.*, January, 1915. (This number contains papers by various men on advances in each branch of medicine and surgery.)

NO ACTION ON LAW REGARDING OSTEOPATHS IN ARMY

To the Editor:—I should like to know if Congress has recently or ever made a ruling which gives osteopaths the privilege of entering the Medical Corps of the Army or Navy in the same rank as a physician of the regular school. I have seen in the papers recently that this law was passed in Congress, and I wish to know whether the item was authentic.

W. H. MINER, M.D., Farmer City, Ill.

ANSWER.—An amendment to the effect that one osteopath should be assigned to each thousand troops in the United States Army, the osteopath to be given the rank of first lieutenant in the Medical Corps, was recently introduced in Congress. No action has been taken on this amendment.

HIGH CALORY DIET IN TYPHOID FEVER

To the Editor:—Please give me a working outline of the high calory diet in typhoid fever referred to by Dr. Warren Coleman, New York, in his article in *THE JOURNAL*, Aug. 4, 1917.

A. L. GLAZE, JR., M.D., Athens, Ala.

ANSWER.—Coleman has suggested various combinations of milk, cream and lactose to be given in the earlier stages of the disease. Eggs may be added to make up the protein requirement. Some of the cream may be given in the form of ice cream. In certain cases if patients have no difficulty with