

innocuous desuetude! Their language has been dropped from the school curriculum. Good! Drop their science from our literature. Alas, that it was ever taken up again! If we cannot live without it, let us die patriotically!

Ross G. Loop, M.D., Elmira, New York.

PROTECTION AFFORDED OKLAHOMA HOGS FROM UNQUALIFIED VETERINARIANS

To the Editor:—The following item from the Dallas (Texas) *News* illustrates a principle familiar to every member of the medical profession:

Oklahoma City, Okla., May 27.—Complaints are being received by J. A. Whitehurst, president of the State Board of Agriculture, from graduate veterinarians that provisions of the 1916 statute relative to vaccinating hogs for cholera place an unnecessary burden upon the veterinarians in requiring examination and bond before they can apply the simultaneous serum and virus vaccination. Mr. Whitehurst applied to the attorney general for an opinion in the matter, and the reply is that however severe the burden may be there is no way to relieve it, and that the provisions of the law must be complied with. Laymen, veterinarians, physicians and all are placed in the same category, says the opinion of the attorney general. They must pass a satisfactory examination at the hands of the veterinary department of the A. & M. College and put up a bond of \$1,000 to be approved by the Board of Agriculture.

In this state as well as in many others, the chiropractor and the Christian scientist do business without leave. They practice on human beings, no matter how serious the ailment may be. The osteopaths have to take an examination in their own peculiar theories, though they are allowed to apply these extraordinary theories in the treatment of any disease, chronic or acute. But the poor veterinarian has to qualify professionally and in addition put up a thousand dollar bond before he is allowed to dose the swine! It is said that the most convulsive type of humor is sometimes born of tragedy.

S. H. LANDRUM, Altus, Okla.

"LIPOVACCINES"

To the Editor:—Allow me to direct your attention to an error in the editorial on "Lipovaccines" in THE JOURNAL, May 3, 1919, p. 1297. It is stated that "Le Moignic and Pinoy were the first to substitute oils for the physiologic sodium chlorid solution previously used in making vaccines. . . ." So far as I am able to ascertain the first lipovaccines were made, and their use applied in the prevention and treatment of disease, by myself in 1913 and 1914, and mention of this fact was made in an article entitled "The Vaccine Treatment of Gonorrhea" which appeared in THE JOURNAL in 1915. The fact that my associates and I found such vaccines of doubtful utility and abandoned their use is not of material importance in the present consideration. No reference to the work of Le Moignic and Pinoy was given in the editorial, but their article appeared in 1916 (*Compt. rend. Soc. de biol.*, lxxix, p. 201), a year following the note of my own above mentioned.

CARL C. WARDEN, M.D., Ann Arbor, Mich.

"IDENTITY OF THE POPPY IN FLANDERS' FIELDS"

To the Editor:—There would seem to be some doubt from recent letters to THE JOURNAL respecting the particular poppy "in Flanders' fields." This is *Papaver rhoeas*, the common red, or corn, poppy. It flourishes abundantly in the wheat fields of Europe, and many writers have remarked that the crop of poppies the season after a battle is increased. This is probably due to additional fertilization. The fresh petals are supposed to possess slightly narcotic properties. A syrup prepared from these petals has been used as a coloring ingredient. Medicinally the plant is practically valueless, and has of course no connection with *P. somniferum*, the opium poppy, which is the one so often mentioned in connection with sleep by the poets, as:

"The end of all, the poppied sleep" (Swinburne).

FRANCIS H. MEAD, M.D., San Diego, Calif.

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.

STATISTICS ON ARMY EXAMINATIONS AND VENEREAL DISEASE

To the Editor:—Please send me at your convenience full data concerning: (1) the number of our boys examined medically for the army; (2) number of white men; (3) number of colored men, and (4) percentage of those with venereal disease.

FANNY R. SMITH, Chicago.

ANSWER.—1. The Second Report of the Provost Marshal-General, up to Dec. 20, 1918, indicates that the total number of men examined physically under the Selective Service Law was 3,208,446, of whom 2,259,027—70.41 per cent.—were found physically qualified in Group A; 88,436—2.76 per cent.—were in the remediable Group B; 339,377—10.58 per cent.—were in the limited service Group C, and 521,606—16.25 per cent.—were found physically disqualified and placed in Group D. Out of the 2,124,193 men inducted into service, 172,000, or 8.1 per cent., were rejected later in camp.

2. Of the 3,208,446 men examined, 2,749,608 were white.

3. The colored men numbered 458,838.

4. Out of 467,694 men rejected, both in camp and by local boards, 6,235, or 1.3 per cent., were rejected because of venereal disease. The relative numbers of colored and white with venereal disease are not yet available.

SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA STATISTICS IN TEN LARGE AMERICAN CITIES FOR 1917 AND 1918

To the Editor:—Will you please give me the morbidity and mortality statistics of scarlet fever and diphtheria for 1917 and 1918 in the following cities: Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, New York, Philadelphia, Providence and Toronto?

E. V. MURPHY, Montreal, Canada.

ANSWER.—The morbidity and mortality statistics for scarlet fever and diphtheria in these cities, as reported to us by the health officers, are:

	Population Estimated by U.S. Census				Scarlet Fever				Diphtheria			
	Bureau as of				Morbidity				Morbidity			
	July 1, 1916	1917	1918	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918
New York...	5,602,841	6,260	4,460	120	177	12,624	11,455	1,158	1,245			
Chicago.....	2,497,722	13,444	1,809	623	48	10,290	5,708	1,228	720			
Philadelphia..	1,709,518	1,464	1,384	31	43	3,141	2,477	441	384			
Boston.....	756,476	1,497	1,126	46	24	4,098	2,832	278	217			
Cleveland....	674,073	618	408	14	11	1,856	1,371	155	109			
Baltimore....	589,621	544	366	11	8	690	671	58	71			
Buffalo.....	468,558	560	632	30	18	1,009	975	108	112			
Cincinnati....	410,476	411	279	15	3	814	733	51	43			
Toronto.....	376,538*	548	1,096	13	33	1,445	1,263	82	97			
Providence...	254,960	423	355	15	18	934	729	80	56			

* Toronto population according to 1911 census.

"CAPTAIN OF THE MEN OF DEATH"

To the Editor:—In the interest of accuracy allow me to direct attention to a rather flagrant misquotation in your issue of May 24, page 1541, near the foot of the first column where pneumonia is called "master of the men of death." This should be, I believe, "captain of the hosts of death."

C. REITERMAN, M.D., Los Angeles.

ANSWER.—Neither of the quotations is correct. According to Sir William Osler, Bunyan bestowed on tuberculosis the name of "captain of the men of death." Osler himself says: "One of the most widespread and fatal of all acute diseases, pneumonia, has become the 'captain of the men of death,' to use the phrase applied by John Bunyan to consumption."

ADALIN

To the Editor:—Will you kindly inform me what adalin is? It was brought to my attention in a prescription written by a St. Louis physician, but I am unable to find any literature on the subject.

STEPHEN FISHER, M.D., New Salem, N. D.

ANSWER.—Adalin is bromdiethyl-acetylcarbamid, and is described in New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1919, page 64. It is said to be an efficient sedative, reducing excitement and promoting sleep in conditions in which a powerful hypnotic is not required.