uable medicinals, which has been continued since our entrance into the war under license from the Federal Trade Commission."

Almost as interesting are the details given in the report about the Badische Company of Ludwigshafen; of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company; and the Heyden Chemical Works, and the Bauer Chemical Company, the latter known as the manufacturers of the patent medicines "Sanatogen" and "Formamint." The stock of the Bauer Chemical Company, really the property of a Berlin concern, appeared, by a fictitious transaction, to have passed into the hands of a New York lawyer, who is now under indictment for his participation in other proceedings relative to another company. The stock of Merck & Company of New York appeared on the face to be owned exclusively by George Merck, but according to the custodian's report, investigation showed that the profits of this company had always gone to the German house in a manner utterly inconsistent with the apparent stock ownership. According to the report, George Merck insists that he is really the owner of one third of this stock, by virtue of the fact that he owns 20 per cent. interest in the Merck concern of Darmstadt. The Alien Property Custodian, however, held that indirect ownership of this kind could not be recognized, and has determined that the whole of the Merck stock is enemy owned.

The report closes with a description of the corporation that has been founded, to be known as the Chemical Foundation, Inc., in which practically every American manufacturer of importance will be a stockholder. The problem of this corporation is to acquire by purchase the German patents, which in the past have formed such a colossal obstacle to the American dyestuff industry. These will be held as a trustee for American industry and "for the Americanization of such institutions as may be affected thereby, for the exclusion or elimination of alien interests hostile or detrimental to the said industries, and for the advancement of chemical and allied science and industry in the United States." The Alien Property Custodian has sold to this company, by Executive Order, for the sum of \$250,000, approximately 4,500 patents. It is believed that the organization of the Chemical Foundation will constitute the most important step in the protection of the new industry. A tariff has in the past proved utterly unavailing. In the future it would doubtless prove equally so, for, as the report says, Germany has so much to gain by extending its foreign trade and destroying the industry in other countries, that it would undoubtedly give away its goods in the United States for nothing in order to recover the American market.

THE JOURNAL realizes that this attempt to abstract this intensely interesting and valuable report is far from satisfactory, but it hopes that it may stimulate physicians to go to the trouble of getting a complete copy of the Report of the Alien Property Custodian.

Steps to Eradicate Defects in Youths.—The Maryland board of education has adopted measures with a view to eradicating physical defects in the youth of the state, following the submitting of figures at a recent meeting in McCoy Hall by Dr. M. Bates Stephens, superintendent of education, showing an alarming condition among young men. Dr. Stephens showed that in the first draft call for Maryland there were 21,644 young men ranging from 21 to 31 years, of whom 9,117 were rejected as physically unfit for military service. The percentage of unfit was entirely too high and could be greatly reduced by preventive measures. Greater stress on school sanitation, proper schoolhouse architecture, mandatory medical school inspection, instead of the present optional law, and larger provision for physical education in the schools, would be no small contribution toward better health conditions. Dr. William Burdick, Baltimore, supervisor of physical education, reported that the federal government has allotted \$6,000 to Maryland to be expended in maintenance of a course of hygiene in the normal schools. He also reported that a beginning has been made to adjust the daily program so that physical exercise may be given regularly.

Correspondence

THE FOXHALL FOSSIL HUMAN JAWBONE

To the Editor:—In the year 1867, a Dr. Robert Hanham Collyer published an account of a fossil human jawbone which was found at a place called Foxhall, near Ipswich. In the days when this specimen was discovered, it was regarded as being in every way improbable that the human race was in existence in the Pliocene period to which the jaw was referred. But our knowledge has now greatly advanced, and we have now found flint implements at the same geological horizon at which the Foxhall jaw occurred. Prof. Arthur Keith, of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and I are therefore anxious to know the whereabouts of Dr. Collyer's specimen so that it may be examined afresh in the light of our present knowledge. But, unfortunately, we cannot come on traces of it. It appears that Dr. Collyer was registered, June 23, 1868, with the General Medical Council in London, the qualification being M.D., Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., 1839; and in 1898 his name lapsed from the Medical Register. We understand that the American Medical Directory states that the college from which, apparently, he obtained his degree is described as the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., and that this institution is classed with those which are extinct or merged with other colleges. These details have been given me by the registrar of the General Medical Council in London, who has suggested that I should write to you in the hope that you may be able to give me some information in regard to medical practitioners who obtained this qualification at the time when Dr. Collyer obtained his. If you could let me know where and when Dr. Collyer died (it seems clear that after leaving England he returned to America) and if any of his relations are still living, I would be most grateful.

This is a matter of scientific importance and one in which, as the first discoverer here of the flint implements of Pliocene man, I am deeply interested, and this is my excuse for troubling you in this manner. I may say that I have put advertisements in the *London Times*, *Nature* and *Royal Microscopical Journal*, regarding the Foxhall jawbone, and the *London Illustrated News* is this week publishing an illustrated account of the discovery.

J. REID MOIR, One House, Ipswich, England.

[COMMENT.—See editorial with the same title, this week, page 1159.—Ed.]

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR BELGIAN AND FRENCH PHYSICIANS

To the Editor:—With this I beg to acknowledge the subjoined subscriptions in cash and also gifts of instruments. The cash was forwarded early last January, half to Dr. Antoine Depage for the Belgians, and half to the treasurer of the Comité d'Appui des Réfugiés de Professions Libérales for the French physicians.

The instruments donated in this list consisted of 180 entries, and the value is \$368.85. Some of them were in sets, for example, a set of ear instruments, laryngeal instruments, postmortem instruments, and instruments for amputations. The number, therefore, is well above 200. These have been recently sent by Messrs. George P. Pilling & Son of Philadelphia, to whom my sincere thanks are due for the great care and trouble that they took in repairing, sharpening, packing, and finally forwarding the instruments to the agent of the Belgian Relief in New York. The value in money of their services they have declined to state, but it is, as in the case of the other instrument makers, whose equal generosity I have heretofore acknowledged, a very substantial contribution.

As this practically closes my very willing and delightful service in this matter I beg to say that all told I have received in cash \$2,764.88. Of this, \$100 was specifically for the Belgian physicians. The remaining sum was divided