

terprise, with Dohrn, and after him his sons, as its legal proprietors.

The income of the station for costs of operation was derived from various sources. These included entrance fees to the splendid aquarium and the sale of preserved material; yearly subventions of 5,000 francs from the Italian government, and of sums varying from 25,000 to 50,000 francs from the German empire; and, above all, yearly subscriptions for investigators' tables from various governments, universities, scientific academies and other bodies, amounting to 2,500 francs per year for each table. The use of these tables brought to the station biological investigators from nearly every country in the civilized world; and Dohrn's broad-minded and generous attitude towards all comers, without regard to distinctions of nationality, gave to the station an international spirit of friendly cooperation and scientific fellowship that formed one of the most powerful factors in the long continued success of the enterprise.

Before the war about fifty investigators' tables were regularly rented, distributed as follows: Germany 12, Italy 11, United States 5, Russia 4, England 3, Austria 3, Belgium 2, Holland 2, and one each from Hungary, Switzerland, Rumania and Japan, besides two from the City and Province of Naples (these do not include the abovementioned subventions from the Italian and German governments). Upon the entrance of Italy into the war a great change took place. Reinhard Dohrn, the director, and other foreign members of the staff were obliged to relinquish the administration of the station, which was then placed in the hands of a commission of three members appointed by the Italian government. During the war nearly all of the foreign table subscriptions lapsed (including the five from the United States), only the British three being retained; and although the station was nominally kept open, its work was practically at a standstill.

At the end of the war strong efforts, supported especially by Benedetto Croce, the minister of education, were made to restore the *status quo ante*, including the complete reinstatement of Dr. Dohrn. Such action was actually taken in 1920 by royal decree; but this was contested in the courts, and after a period of litigation the situation was greatly modified by renewed governmental action. The outcome of all this has been the recent establishment of the station on a new basis by governmental decree, as a special form of autonomous public corporation ("*ente morale*") the control of which is vested in a board or "Administrative Council," composed of the mayor of Naples and six other members to be appointed every five years by the minister of education. Dr. Dohrn, in addition to membership in this council, is to be appointed director and administrative head of the

station. It is the intention both of the Italian authorities and of Dr. Dohrn to preserve as far as possible the international character of the station and to carry forward its work along the lines laid down by its distinguished founder and adhered to with such brilliant results for more than forty years.

Dr. Dohrn is anxious to reestablish the cooperation between the station and the scientific institutions of other countries; and all who have the advancement of biological science at heart will cordially share in this desire. Before the war the United States was represented at Naples by five tables, two subscribed for by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, one by the Smithsonian Institution, one by an association of public-spirited American women, and one by Columbia University. We believe that the time has come when this country should join with others in renewing its support of the station and in upholding the policy of its director in every possible way. No one is so well fitted as Reinhard Dohrn to keep alive the ideals of Anton Dohrn and to perpetuate the traditions of international scientific fellowship that he upheld in so large and generous a spirit. And we believe that cooperation with him towards that end will be in a line of accomplishment which, in the existing state of civilization, means more by far than the advancement of science in any narrowly technical sense.

EDMUND B. WILSON

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

SAMUEL PHILIP SADTLER

SAMUEL PHILIP SADTLER was born in Pine Grove, Pa., July 18, 1847, and died in Philadelphia, December 20, 1923. His father was a Lutheran minister and he received his early education in various communities, wherever his father happened to be stationed. He was graduated from the Easton (Pa.) high school in 1862, and from Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., in 1867. He took a year of instruction at the new Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., and then went to Harvard, where he did advanced work under Dr. Wolcott Gibbs, graduating with the degree of B.Sc. from Lawrence Scientific School in 1870. He then went to Göttingen, Germany, where he studied under the famous Professor Wöhler, earning the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, which was granted him in 1871.

Returning to America he accepted the professorship of chemistry and physics in Pennsylvania College and served three years, when he removed to Philadelphia to take the chair of general and organic chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, which position he held until 1891. In 1878 he helped Dr. Robert Bridges with his lecture work at the Philadel-

phia College of Pharmacy, and the following year succeeded him as professor of chemistry, holding the chair for 37 years, or until 1916, at which time he retired from active teaching work and was elected Emeritus Professor of Chemistry.

He was the author of a "Handbook of chemical experimentation for lecturers and teachers"; the first American editor of Attfield's "Chemistry"; the author of "Industrial organic chemistry" (Sadler); and, with Professor Henry Trimble, author of "Pharmaceutical and medical chemistry." In addition, he contributed freely to the columns of scientific publications of a periodical character.

For a quarter of a century he was chemical editor of the United States Dispensary; thrice he was a delegate to the United States Pharmacopoeia convention and for two decades was a member of the Revision Committee of the Pharmacopoeia.

He was a member of a large number of scientific organizations, having been one of the founders and the first president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

In addition to his professional activities he maintained a laboratory for commercial work and, because of his wide knowledge of industrial processes, was frequently retained by one of the parties concerned in litigation over alleged infringement of patent.

He was active in the work of the Lutheran Church and served many years on its National Board of Publication. For many years he was a member of the board of trustees of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and served as its chairman during the three years preceding his death. During the 40 years of his connection with the College of Pharmacy he was very active in the conduct of its affairs in many ways, and not a little of the prestige it has in its field of work to-day is due to his labors, his judgment and his wise counsel.

As a man among men he was ever kind and courteous to the "other fellow," no matter how much he might differ from him in thought or character, even-tempered, clean of speech, respected by all who knew him at all, loved by those who knew him well, a fine example of a cultured Christian gentleman.

CHARLES H. LA WALL

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE
OF PHARMACY

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENTAL STATION AND UNIVERSITY DEGREES

THE University of Cambridge is prepared to give favorable consideration to each individual case of applicants who desire to carry out at Rothamsted a

portion of their work for the degrees of M. Sc. and Ph.D.

The University of London has accepted the Rothamsted Experimental Station as a recognized institution from which research workers may submit work done at Rothamsted for the degrees of M.Sc., Ph.D. and D.Sc.

Intending workers at Rothamsted are strongly advised in the first instance to send a full account of their academic qualifications and training to the director, as the candidate will be allowed to enter his thesis only if these qualifications are acceptable to the university senate.

The general conditions imposed by the university regulations are briefly:

(1) *Cambridge*. These degrees are granted in full to men only; under certain limitations the titles of degrees are open to women without the privileges which the degree confers in the university. *M.Sc.* A minimum residence of five terms at Cambridge and one at Rothamsted. Thesis to be presented not earlier than the sixth and not later than the twelfth term from the term of admission as a research student. *Ph.D.* A minimum residence of six terms at Cambridge and three at Rothamsted. Thesis normally to be presented not earlier than the ninth term and not later than the twelfth term from term of admission as a research student.

(2) *London*. These degrees are open to men and women on equal terms. *M.Sc. and Ph.D.* A minimum residence of two calendar years at Rothamsted before submission of the thesis. *D.Sc.* Normally the candidate must first hold the M.Sc. degree of the university, but in special cases, on the ground of published work, this regulation may on application be waived. A residence of two years at Rothamsted is required. A student must ordinarily have taken his first degree not less than four years before the date of his entry for the D.Sc. examination. In the case of workers already holding a first degree of London University, they may enter as external students for higher degrees without any requirements as to residence.

A WORLD LIST OF PERIODICALS¹

A VALUABLE piece of bibliographical work which should simplify the task of science is now well on the way to completion. The results of researches, before they can be used by others than the original investigators, have to be printed and published. Their form is technical and their appeal is not popular, so, for the most part, they have to seek special vehicles of publication. Every civilized country supports a number of periodicals devoted to such work. In many

¹ From the *London Times*.