little headway, in spite of the genius of Noguchi. Twenty-five years after Schaudinn's announcement—a period longer than that which has sufficed to change the whole face of modern physics, for example—and his predictions as to the life cycle, so much needed both for clinical comprehension and treatment research lie almost where they were when he left them. In the recent announcements of Warthin, and of Levaditi, there is little more than Schaudinn foreshadowed in his first communications.

But is there nothing left us but a sense of loss? Before it is too late, perhaps a biographer may provide us with the material for a genuine personality study of the discoverer of the *Spirochaeta pallida*. Then we may know, perhaps, his inward motivations, his possible sense of destiny, if such existed, his foibles, his forebears, his inspired moments, the molders of his personality. I regret that I have not been able to lay such a study before you. But I can console myself, and perhaps, to some degree, you, too, by asking you to consider in the light of what I have told you, what are the critical essentials of a life. Was his death at thirty-five all tragedy? He escaped all need for debunking, not having lived into the middle period when accumulated responsibility and flagging energies might have demanded first a front and then a mask to conceal a slowly creeping inadequacy. There is something Grecian, Jovian, majestic, in the end. Just as there is much in his work and his discoveries that seems to spring, as Athene, full-blown from the forehead of Zeus, so he vanishes, as she did, in a thunder-clap from the summit of Olympus. But what are the critical essentials of a life, to be measured by deeds rather than by length of days? Surely they lie not in the time or manner of the ending but in the *living*. As I name them, you will know that Schaudinn lived them. They are, to use the utmost talent, to the utmost, for good.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN RESEARCH PATENTS

PATENTS on eleven processes discovered by twelve members of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin are controlled in the public interest and at the same time protected from possible unrestrained exploitation by the Wisconsin Alumni Foundation at the university. The peoples of twelve nations in various parts of the world are protected by these patents, which are held at the University of Wisconsin. The nations in which they have either been taken out or applied for include the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, Argentina, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Brazil.

The foundation is the only one of its kind in existence at any university or college, is an organization through which the results of research at the university are used for the public benefit through corporate channels. Established in 1925, its purposes according to its charter are:

> To promote, encourage and aid scientific investigations and research at the university and to assist in providing the means and machinery by which the scientific discoveries and inventions of the staff may be developed and patented and the public and commercial uses thereof determined; and by which such utilization may be made of such discoveries and inventions and patent rights as may tend to stimulate and promote and provide funds for further scientific investigation and research within said university.

The most recent scientific discovery, for which a patent has been applied for, is the new welding process invented recently by Professor Edward Bennett.

Other processes on which the foundation has patent rights and the names of those responsible for their discovery are: Antirachitic activation of medicinal and food products by ultra-violet irradiation, by Professor Harry Steenbock; improvements in process of producing lactic and acetic acids, by Professors E. B. Fred and W. H. Peterson; liquid air freezing of hard-shell seeds, by Mr. W. Busse; use of copper and iron salts in anemia, by Professor E. B. Hart; acetic acid and glucose fermentations of cellulose, by Mr. P. A. Tetrault; apparatus for measuring venous pressure, by Professor J. A. E. Eyster; leavening agent, by Mr. E. O. Wiig; mechanic's cleanser, by Professor Farrington Daniels; pituitary hormones, by Professor F. L. Hisaw, and marine paint, by Dr. L. C. Hurd.

THE BIOLOGICAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION

THE great value of microscopic motion pictures to research workers in medicine and biology has been expressed by Dr. Heinz Rosenberger, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and others, meeting at Yale University to organize the Biological Photographic Association, the first of its kind. The *New York Herald-Tribune* reports that the organization was started with thirty-five members, from the United States and Canada, with Dr. Ralph P. Creer, director of photography in the School of Medicine of Yale University, as its first president.

Speaking on "Micro-cinematography in the Research Laboratory," Dr. Rosenberger declared that to-day "all institutions of learning know the value of the motion picture, particularly the microscopic