day as we set our faces toward the new goal. They have pointed the way by their explorations, superficial though many of them may have been. They have been mining the surface layer—we must extend our operations deeper.

And in this we shall find no more fruitful field for more thoroughgoing scientific exploration than that of animal husbandry, which Emil Wolff and his colleagues began three quarters of a century ago. But animal husbandry is not a science in itself; it has no effective technique of its own. Rather is it a field of human endeavor dependent for its advancement upon the sciences of physics, chemistry and biology, together with the newer outreaches, specialized branches and interrelations of these basic fields, such as genetics, nutrition, physiology, bacteriology, pathology, biochemistry and the like. These are the essential experimental sciences with which the future animal husbandry worker must be familiar and in whose disciplines, methods and techniques he must be trained. In short, these are the tools with which the future problems of animal husbandry are to be solved.

To the advancement of these sciences in their relation to animal life, to the utilization of their methods and techniques in the study of the practical problems of animal husbandry, in a word, to the highest scientific training of men and the advancement of truth, this building is reverently dedicated.

C. B. HUTCHISON

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

ALFRED MAURICE WAKEMAN

THE death of A. Maurice Wakeman on March 2 adds another to the list of those who have given their lives unselfishly in the cause of science.

A. Maurice Wakeman was born in New York City on March 30, 1897, the son of Alfred John Wakeman and Harriett Pierson (Taylor) Wakeman. He received a B.A. degree from Yale University in 1919, graduating with honors; his M.D. degree, *cum laude*, from the same university in 1923. On June 28, 1926, he was married to Genevieve Rachel Bartlett, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Bartlett, of New Haven.

From February 1, 1924, to October 1, 1925, he was intern at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City; and from November, 1925, until July, 1926, was medical resident at the New Haven Hospital, New Haven, Connecticut.

At the termination of his duties as resident he accepted the position of instructor in the department of internal medicine, attached to the division of chemistry and metabolism, a position which he held until his death. In the succeeding year he was chosen by the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation to spend eighteen months in the investigation of the chemical and metabolic aspects of yellow fever in Nigeria, and received leave of absence from Yale to undertake the work.

He sailed in February, 1928, for the African coast. The result of his studies in Nigeria can not yet be told in detail. When he reached Lagos the epidemic among the natives had already ceased. Fortunately, an adequate supply of monkeys, which had been proved susceptible to the disease by the work of the martyr, Stokes, afforded material for investigation. What is as yet known of his work, gathered from correspondence and brief preliminary report, reveals important contributions to the pathogenesis of the symptoms of yellow fever and, what is more important, to our knowledge of the function of the liver and the effects of its destruction by disease. He also found time to make the first study of the chemical and metabolic disturbances in a case of blackwater fever.

The story of his illness is still only partly known. In January, 1929, he was forced to bed by a stubborn phlebitis, which relapsed when he resumed activity. By the end of the month as the condition continued and his chief work was completed—he had contemplated leaving Lagos in the summer—a return to this country seemed advisable. On March 1 he was reported seriously ill, with cerebral complications, and two days later word was received that he had died at sea on the night of March 2.

A high sense of responsibility and service, without austerity; a warm sympathy and a keen humor won the respect and affection of all his associates. Intellectual courage and honesty, imagination and fine critical judgment, combined with extraordinary industry, allowed him to achieve a rare measure of success in scientific investigation in a short life.

JOHN P. PETERS

YALE MEDICAL SCHOOL

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE FARADAY CENTENARY

IT is reported in *Nature* that, in response to the invitation of the Royal Institution, representatives of many scientific and technical societies met in the famous lecture theater in Albemarle Street on February 5, to consider the preliminary arrangements for the celebration of the centenary of Faraday's great discovery of electromagnetic induction, which he made on August 28, 1831. Sir Arthur Keith was in the chair, and in opening the proceedings reminded those present that the Royal Institution was not only the scene of Faraday's labors, but it was also for more