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

than half a century his home. Sir William Bragg, director of the Royal Institution, said that the proposed celebrations had been in mind a long time, and in choosing the particular discovery of August, 1831, they were recalling one of Faraday's most important discoveries, on which rested a vast body of scientific and industrial development. The occasion would give the nation an opportunity of realizing the contributions to science and industry during the last hundred years. It was unlikely there would be another occasion so favorable and, if made a success, the centenary would encourage the people to go on with their work and brighten the whole outlook of the nation.

Among the speakers was Sir Ernest Rutherford, who not only approved the suggestions but also pointed out that in 1931 occurs the centenary of the birth of James Clerk Maxwell, who in a sense was Faraday's interpreter and put into mathematical form the latter's views. Colonel K. Edgcumbe, president of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Sir John Snell, Sir William Pope, Mr. D. N. Dunlop, Sir John Reith, Colonel W. A. Vignoles and Professor J. L. Myres all promised the cooperation of the societies they represented. Professor Myres made the interesting announcement that the officers of the British Association were prepared to recommend to their council that the centenary meetings of the Association of 1931 should be held in London, and said they would be glad to do everything in their power to ensure that not only the intellectual descendants of Faraday himself, but also the large public interests which benefitted from the applications of those discoveries, should be represented. The meeting approved the appointment of two small committees to deal with the scientific and industrial sides of the celebration, which Sir William Bragg announced would probably take place in the third week of September, 1931.

THE HENRY LESTER INSTITUTE AND HOSPITAL

THE *British Medical Journal* announces that an Englishman, Mr. Henry Lester, who had spent the greater part of a long life as an architect and estate agent in Shanghai, died in 1927, and, by a will executed two years prior to his death, bequeathed the bulk of his large fortune to various schemes for the promotion of education, along British lines, amongst the Chinese of the city of his adoption. After the disbursement of certain specified legacies covering various medical and educational institutions in Shanghai, the residue of the estate is placed under the control of "The Lester Trust" in order to give effect to the directions of the testator. The trustees must always be British subjects ordinarily resident in Shanghai.

The clause in the will which will be of most interest to the medical profession is that dealing with "the establishment of an institute or institutes for the study of and instruction in the English language, of medical science, surgery, civil engineering, architecture and other useful and scientific knowledge." The trustees have decided to separate medical science from the purely technical subjects, and to proceed at once with the erection of a dignified building, equipped on the most modern lines, for research in medicine and surgery. Dr. H. G. Earle, formerly professor of physiology in the University of Hong-Kong, has been appointed as general adviser to the trust.

Directions are given that the institute "be open to all nationalities, but especially Chinese," that not less than Shanghai taels 400,000 (over $250,000) should be expended on the building and equipment, and that it "be known as the 'Henry Lester Institute' and by no other name." The total amount of the residuary estate is still unknown, but, when all the other bequests have been provided for, it is expected that there will be funds amply sufficient to staff and endow a school containing at least six main divisions. These divisions will comprise:

1. Medicine, including Tropical Medicine and Parasitology.
2. Pathology, including Bacteriology and Immunology.
3. Physiology, including Biochemistry, Pharmacology and Industrial Physiology.
4. Surgery, including Experimental Physiology.
5. Hygiene and Public Health.
6. Field Research and Statistics.

The heads of divisions are at present being recruited from British schools of medicine, and it is hoped that the junior posts will be largely filled by young Chinese who have been trained abroad.

Until the institute is built, equipped and organized, the activities of the staff will be entirely confined to research; later on, it will be possible to initiate curricula for post-graduate studies in public health, tropical medicine and surgery, and in the event of the institute becoming affiliated to the University of Hong-Kong, there will be no further necessity for Chinese students to travel thousands of miles in order to take the D.P.H. or D.T.M.

Another medical institution which will benefit by Mr. Lester's generosity is the Chinese Hospital, long associated with the London Missionary Society, situated in Shantung Road, at a distance of about a mile from the proposed site of the institute. The bequest of Shanghai taels 1,000,000 ($650,000), together with certain valuable properties, will be sufficient to rebuild and partly endow a hospital with accommodation for about 200 patients. The new building will be known as "The Lester Chinese Hospital," and it