

personal benefit. But its aim is thereby to secure for all others more freedom at a higher level. Society forbids a company of physicians to pour out upon the community a horde of ill-trained physicians. Their liberty is indeed clipped. As a result, however, more competent doctors being trained under the auspices of the state itself, the public health is improved; the physical well-being of the wage-worker is heightened; and a restriction put upon the liberty, so-called, of a dozen doctors increases the effectual liberty of all other citizens. Has democracy, then, really suffered a set-back? Reorganization along rational lines involves the strengthening, not the weakening, of democratic principle, because it tends to provide the conditions upon which well-being and effectual liberty depend.

---

HENRY AUGUSTUS TORREY<sup>1</sup>

HENRY AUGUSTUS TORREY, assistant professor of chemistry and member of this faculty for the last seven years, died of endocarditis on Friday, March 25, at his home, 5 Fuller Place, Cambridge, after an illness of several weeks.

Torrey was born on August 29, 1871, at Burlington, Vt., the son of Professor Henry A. P. Torrey, of the philosophical department of the University of Vermont, and Sarah Paine Torrey, daughter of the late President Torrey of the same university. Thus he came on both sides from families noted in the educational world. He received the degree of bachelor of arts from the University of Vermont in 1893, and in the following year took a position as assistant in food investigations at Middletown, Conn., going thence to Harvard in 1895. From Harvard he received the degree of master of arts in 1896 and doctor of philosophy in 1897, as well as a Parker fellowship in the following year, which he devoted

<sup>1</sup> Read at the meeting of the faculty of arts and sciences of Harvard University, and entered upon its records, June 21, 1910.

to study in Leipzig and Berlin. On his return from Europe in 1898 he became instructor in the University of Vermont, where he was made assistant professor in 1899. In 1903 he was called to an instructorship at Harvard, and was promoted in 1905 to the assistant professorship which he held at the time of his death. In 1906 he was married to Miss Dorothy Van Patten, of Davenport, Ia., who with one son survives him.

Torrey was selected as instructor in organic chemistry after careful deliberation and much thought, because he was believed to combine in rare degree all the varied attributes needed by the successful teacher and investigator; and his work immediately vindicated the choice. In his lectures he succeeded in so illuminating an involved and technical subject as to show clearly the vivid interest of its underlying facts and theories; and through his numerous papers on structural organic chemistry he had already begun to make his mark among those who seek to discover not merely the products but also the mechanism of organic changes. His knowledge of physical chemistry contributed greatly to his power of solving the new problems which daily confront the organic chemist. His academic advancement was assured, he loved the university, and rejoiced in his opportunity to serve her. His place is very hard to fill.

His kindly and sympathetic personality won for him many friends among both the faculty and the students. All who knew him prized very highly his ideals and his faithfulness in ever seeking to attain them. Among the students he was unusually popular, not because his courses were easy (they were indeed unusually difficult), but because the men appreciated his intelligence and his uprightness as well as his vivifying similes and his quaint sense of humor. Few even among his intimates realized fully the heroism with which he threw himself into his work. His health was frail, and he well knew its frailty; but he never faltered. His courage was none the less real because it was silent and unobtrusive. He leaves with us poignant regret for his untimely death, an enduring reverence for the

brave and able fulfillment of his duty, and warmly affectionate memories of the man himself.

THEODORE W. RICHARDS  
GREGORY P. BAXTER  
BRUCE WYMAN

#### THE MUSEUM OF VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE Museum of Vertebrate Zoology of the University of California is represented during the present year by parties carrying on faunistic exploration in three regions.

The expedition to the Colorado Valley under the immediate leadership of Joseph Grinnell, director of the museum, returned on May 17, after three months' work along the river from Needles to Yuma. Over 3,000 specimens of mammals, birds, and reptiles were obtained, some of the species being new to the known fauna of California. The important fact was brought out that the Colorado River serves, at least in this portion of its course, as an effectual barrier for at least ten species of small mammals; that is, in no one of these cases does the range of the species cross the river. For example, three species of pocket-mice (*Perognathus*) occur abundantly on the Arizona side, and three other and distinct species occupy corresponding associational belts on the California side.

Mr. Walter P. Taylor, assistant in the museum, now has a party in the Warner Mountain region of extreme northeastern California. It is already apparent from their work since entering the region May 15, that the Sierran and Great Basin faunas are curiously blended in the Warner Mountains. To express it otherwise, there is an uneven intermixture of the representative elements of the two regions.

Miss Annie M. Alexander, founder and patron of the museum, is with three assistants exploring the interior of northern Vancouver Island. Specimens have been obtained there of a distinct form of beaver, and of mountain lion, black bear, and other carnivorous mammals, besides large series of the smaller mammals and birds. The work on Vancouver Is-

land began in April and will extend through September. The results are expected to add to the knowledge of the zoogeography of the region.

All the specimens and field notes obtained on these three expeditions become the property of the University of California, and on them are to be based special faunal studies.

#### THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

THE Board of Directors of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research announce the following promotions and appointments for the year 1910-11:

##### Laboratory Staff

Member: Jacques Loeb, experimental biology.

Associates: W. A. Jacobs, biological chemistry; D. R. Joseph, physiology and pharmacology; Peyton Rous, pathology; B. T. Terry, protozoology; D. D. Van Slyke, biological chemistry.

Assistants: M. T. Burrows, experimental surgery; P. F. Clark, bacteriology; I. S. Kleiner, physiology and pharmacology; Hardolph Wasteneys, experimental biology.

Fellows: F. J. Birchard, biological chemistry; F. B. La Forge, biological chemistry.

Scholar: J. Bronfenbrenner, pathology.

##### Hospital Staff

Resident physician: G. Canby Robinson.

Internes: George Draper, H. K. Marks, F. W. Peabody, H. F. Swift.

General Manager—Jerome D. Greene.

#### SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

AT a dinner at the Athenæum Club, London, on July 1, President Nicholas Murray Butler presented to Professor Ernest Rutherford, of the University of Manchester, the Barnard medal, which had been awarded to him by Columbia University on the recommendation of the National Academy of Sciences.

DR. HUGO MÜNSTERBERG, professor of psychology at Harvard University, sailed for Germany on July 2. He will be next year the Harvard exchange professor with the University of Berlin, and will at the same time organize and be the first director of an Ameri-