saves 12 hours, but it is of no avail if he does not use that time constructively. If people achieve more leisure, what are they to do with the newly found hours of freedom? This is one of the paramount problems that faces the post-war world. Recreation and entertainment are vital to a happy life. But to be content man must also work. Mere idleness does not produce happiness or progress. Life is measured by time; it is too fleeting and precious to waste.

Entertainment can be as refreshing as sleep. To gain new ideas and to think clearly, the brain also must have diversion. In leisure some of the greatest dreams of all time have been born and have grown into revolutionary ideas and inventions. The complete conception of the telegraph flashed into the mind of Morse while on an ocean voyage. The idea of wireless flashed into Marconi's mind while vacationing in the Alps. Great ideas in science, art and literature seldom come directly to the work-bench; they are released at unsuspecting moments when the subconscious mind has opportunity to come into its own.

In broadcasting we have an outstanding example of an art that is measured by time and linked with opportunity. The listener may use the hours to good advantage, or he may waste them. It is the use to which he puts his radio set and his freedom in selection of programs that reveals the inherent value of broadcasting. The program is the essence. If it brings laughter, if it stimulates thinking or rests the tired mind or keeps the listener informed and in touch with his fellowmen, then radio is an antidote for idleness and loneliness.

Science is a mighty ally of freedom—its advance has brought much release from drudgery and from want. However, we must progress still further. For better machines are not all that is needed to make a better life. We shall have a better world only to the extent that our social thinking and our social progress keep pace with the advance of physical science.

We are approaching the days in this struggle when the basic challenge of the post-war years will become sharper and clearer. It is a challenge that will ring out to people in all walks of life; to brains and initiative, to cooperation of government and industry, to labor and management, to religion and education. The answer will be found in the minds and hearts of men and women intent upon preserving civilization, and a world at peace.

In this month of Thanksgiving, let us be thankful that America and her Allies have the strength and determination to hold high the eternal torch of freedom. May the victory be a victory of lasting peace, so that out of the bombed and shell-torn earth will come a happier to-morrow for *all* mankind.

OBITUARY

HENRY G. BARBOUR

ON September 23 American pharmacology lost one of its outstanding representatives in the death of Professor Henry G. Barbour at New Haven. This loss was accentuated by the death of Mrs. Barbour only one week earlier. Both had long been residents of Connecticut and well-known members of the Yale community.

Henry Gray Barbour was born in Hartford, Connecticut, on March 28, 1886, the son of the Reverend John H. Barbour, a professor of theology, and Annie Gray Barbour. He traced his descent from several colonial governors of Connecticut and Massachusetts. He attended the Hartford Public High School and received his A.B. from Trinity College in 1906. In 1910 he received his medical degree from Johns Hopkins University. On September 15, 1906, he married Lilla M. Chittenden, of New Haven, the daughter of Professor Russell H. Chittenden, renowned for his studies of nutrition. Three children survive him, Henry C., Dorothy (Mrs. John D. Hersey) and Russell C.

From 1910–1911 Dr. Barbour was a fellow in pathology at Johns Hopkins University. In 1911 he did research abroad in Freiburg, Germany. In 1912 he studied in Vienna with Hans Horst Meyer, and later in London. In 1912 he received his appointment of assistant professor in pharmacology and toxicology at Yale University, where he remained until 1921. Leaving New Haven in 1921 he served as professor of pharmacology at McGill University in Montreal for two years. From there he went to the University of Louisville in 1923, where he served until 1931 as professor of physiology and pharmacology. His old associations with New Haven led him back in 1931 to Yale as associate professor of pharmacology and toxicology at the Yale University School of Medicine, and in 1940 he became research associate with professorial rank in pharmacology.

During the first World War he conducted experiments on poison gas as consultant for the U. S. Government in connection with the U. S. Bureau of Mines. He was for many years a member of the revision committee of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia and the consulting editor of "Anesthesiology." He was consulting pharmacologist also to various industrial concerns for short periods on specific problems.

Professor Barbour was interested in the physiology of heat regulation with particular reference to metabolism and water exchange and its application to clima-

tology. He had practical knowledge of calorimetry and a thorough comprehension of its principles. He had made special studies in the fields of anesthetics, antipyretics, opiates and heavy water. In his studies of the viscosity of the blood, he had worked out a widely used method for determining the specific gravity of the blood plasma. He had published some one hundred and sixty contributions to leading journals of physiology, pharmacology and biochemistry. He was the author of "Experimental Pharmacology and Toxicology," published by Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia, 1932.

He belonged to several scientific societies, including Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Alpha Omega Alpha and the International College of Anesthetists, of which he was a fellow. He was also a member of the American Medical Association, American Physiological Society, American Pharmacological Society, American Society of Biological Chemists, American Society of Anesthetists (honorary member) and the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine. He had been a member of the committee on drug addiction in collaboration with the Bureau of Social Hygiene in New York.

For several years before his death Dr. Barbour had suffered from cardio-vascular disabilities which prevented his undertaking routine teaching and administrative duties. Nevertheless, in characteristic fashion he refused to give up his scientific interests, and continued his scientific activities up to the day before his death. His enthusiasm had led him on several occasions to overtax his circulatory capacity and he had spent some weeks in the hospital only a few months before he died. Nevertheless, he himself said with considerable justification, "The past year has been one of the most productive of my life." He had been working on the relation of the hypothalamus to antipyretic drugs and was studying the effects of profound chilling upon temperature regulation in the body. He had even started to write a book embodying his researches of the last decade.

In addition to his scientific achievements, Dr. Barbour was known as a warm friend to many pharmacologists both in academic and industrial circles. His cheery personality contributed greatly to the informal aspects of scientific conventions both here and abroad. Indeed, many profitable ideas came out of such discussions in which he participated.

At the Yale University School of Medicine one or the other of his many friends stopped in New Haven to visit the department and conduct an informal seminar on work in progress. He was thus a focal point in professional life and will be sorely missed.

WILLIAM T. SALTER

DEATHS AND MEMORIALS

DR. JESSE G. M. BULLOWA, clinical professor of medicine at the College of Medicine of New York University since 1928, known for his work on pneumonia, died on November 9. He was sixty-four years old.

DR. F. J. W. WHIPPLE, late superintendent of the Kew Observatory and assistant director of the British Meteorological Office, died on September 25 at the age of sixty-seven years.

THE Washington Academy of Sciences celebrated on November 18 the four hundredth anniversary of publication (1543) by Andreas Vesalius (b. 1514; d. 1564) of his work on human anatomy, "De Corporis Humani Fabrica." At this meeting Dr. Howard Wilcox Haggard, director of the laboratory of applied physiology of Yale University, delivered an illustrated address entitled "Andreas Vesalius."

THE Royal Irish Academy arranged for the formal celebration in Dublin on November 8 of the first publication by Sir William Rowan Hamilton of his discovery of quaternions. November 8 was the date of the first meeting of the 1943 session, and corresponds to the date of the meeting on November 13, 1843, at which Hamilton made known his discovery. The anniversary was marked by the Government of Eire by the issue of a special stamp commemorating Hamilton's work.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

REORGANIZATION OF CANADIAN CHEMISTS

THE Canadian Chemical Association, the Canadian Institute of Chemistry and the Society of Chemical Industry (Canadian Section), have long conducted a cooperative policy in a number of directions, including the holding of an annual Canadian chemical convention. *Chemical and Engineering News* reports that a plan is now under consideration to unite these societies into one national chemical organization. At the convention last May in Montreal a resolution was passed empowering the councils of the three organizations to proceed with the drafting of a scheme for the formation of one national chemical organization. Accordingly, the councils appointed a Joint Committee on Chemical Reorganization to study the situation and draft a report in agreement with the resolution. The joint committee has met twice and discussions have proceeded to a point where the essential features of a new organization have been agreed to and need only be written in report form for submission to councils.