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.