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.

The proposed national organization would, according to the views expressed at the convention, include both professional and non-professional members and permit one strong organization in place of divided responsibility as evidenced at present. No professional standards are to be sacrificed. It is estimated that the Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel has on file the names of approximately 6,000 qualified chemists and chemical engineers who would conceivably become members of the new organization, compared with the 2,000 or so members now affiliated with one or more of the three existing organizations.

THE NUTRITION FOUNDATION

AT the second annual meeting in New York City of the Nutrition Foundation, of which Dr. Charles Glen King is scientific director, it was announced by George A. Sloan, president, that grants of $396,040 for research in nutrition had been made during the two years that the foundation had been in operation. These grants, providing for studies in many fields of nutrition and seeking improved living conditions through dietary advances, have been made to forty-one universities, medical centers and other research institutions throughout the United States and Canada.

Mr. Sloan reported that the foundation, supported by the food industry, had in its first two years received the sum of $1,278,000 to carry on its work. The board of trustees at its meeting on November 12 approved twelve new grants-in-aid amounting to $29,900, and thirteen renewals of earlier grants, amounting to $36,000. These grants include studies of nutrient values of soybeans, P. R. Burkholder, Yale University; growth, reproduction and lactation in rats on highly purified diets, L. R. Cerecedo, Fordham University; micro-biological analysis of amino acids, M. S. Dunn, the University of California; absorption of iron compounds in anemia, P. F. Hahn, Vanderbilt University; the nutritive role of hydroxy fatty acids, R. S. Harris, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; experimental lathyrism (toxic vetches), H. B. Lewis, the University of Michigan; pyrimidine nucleosides or nucleotides as growth factors, H. S. Loring, Stanford University; carbohydrate metabolism, DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Columbia University; nutrition in relation to relapses in rheumatic fever, R. R. Struthers, McGill University; diet and congenital malformations, Joseph Warkany, University of Cincinnati, and pyruvate metabolism, W. W. Westerfeld and A. B. Hastings, Harvard University.

Research sponsored by the foundation includes several projects which have a direct relation to the war effort, namely: A study of foods which will protect against shock and injury in battle, a study of diets for soldiers which will maintain the highest mental and physical performance, a study of diets for aviation personnel which will aid in maintaining efficiency at high altitudes, and studies of the best methods of resuscitating men who have been subjected to starvation for long periods.

At the luncheon meeting the principal speaker was Dr. Frank G. Boudreau, chairman of the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council, whose address was entitled "Food and the Future." During the afternoon session, Dr. William C. Rose, professor of biochemistry at the University of Illinois, described his recent work on human protein requirement, and Dr. C. A. Elvehjem, professor of biochemistry at the University of Wisconsin, spoke on future work in nutrition.

CONFERENCE ON METHODS IN PHILOSOPHY AND THE SCIENCES

PROFESSOR WOLFGANG KÖHLER, of Swarthmore College, and Dr. Richard M. Brickner, of the Neurological Institute, New York, will be the speakers at the morning session of a symposium on "Value in a World of Fact," to be held at the New School for Social Research, New York, on Sunday, November 28, beginning at 10 A.M. At the afternoon session, devoted to "The Place of Value in the Social Scene," the speakers will be Professor Wesley C. Mitchell, of Columbia University, and Mr. Justice Thurman Arnold, of the U. S. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Conference on Methods in Philosophy and the Sciences. Professor Edwin W. Patterson, of the Columbia University Law School, chairman of the conference, will preside at both sessions.

The meeting will be open to the public on payment of a registration fee of one dollar. The scheduled addresses will be followed by discussion from the floor.

The Conference on Methods in Philosophy and the Sciences was founded in 1935 by a group of distinguished philosophers and social scientists for the purpose of combating the spread of totalitarian philosophy and of clarifying the bases of a constructive social philosophy in a democratic society. Professor John Dewey is the honorary president. The honorary vice-presidents are Dr. Adolf Meyer and Professor Mitchell. Professor A. O. Hansen, of the College of the City of New York, is the secretary.

Professor Köhler, author of "The Place of Value in a World of Fact," will present the thesis that science, in order not to reject evaluation as an essential fact in the evolutionary process, must change its own concepts to fit the nature of value. Dr. Brickner, author of "Is Germany Incurable?", will discuss the development of human values from the standpoint of the highly developed brain and its place in the evolutionary scale. Professor Mitchell will talk on the theory of value in classical economics and in the work of later