

Henry Gray Barbour (1886-1943) was born in Hartford, Connecticut, on March 28, 1886. He received his A.B. from Trinity College in 1906 and his M.D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1910. He received further research training in Freiburg, Germany, Vienna and London. In 1912 he was appointed assistant professor in pharmacology and toxicology at Yale University. He served as professor of pharmacology at McGill University in Montreal from 1921-1923. From there he went to the University of Louisville in 1923, where he served until 1931 as professor of physiology and pharmacology. In 1931 he returned to Yale 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 government in connection with the U. S. Bureau of Mines. Professor Barbour was interested in the physiology of heat regulation with particular reference to metabolism and water exchange and its application to climatology. He was expert in calorimetry. 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 worked out a widely used method for determining the specific gravity of the blood plasma. He published about one 160 contributions to leading journals of physiology, pharmacology and biochemistry and authored "Experimental Pharmacology and Toxicology," published by Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia, 1932.