

OBITUARY NOTICES.

HENRY CHAPMAN JONES.

THE death of Henry Chapman Jones on March 7th, 1932, at the age of seventy-seven removed one who has held an honourable place in the teaching of chemistry and in the development of the science and practice of photography. Apart from an early association with Birkbeck College, Chapman Jones' career as a teacher of chemistry was bound up with the Royal College of Science, where he was successively Assistant, Demonstrator and Lecturer between 1881 and 1914, when he retired. In the first few years of this long period he was on Sir Edward Frankland's staff, and later he served under Professors T. E. Thorpe, W. A. Tilden and H. B. Baker. For a number of years he presided over the "North Laboratory" in the old Royal College of Science buildings, and many who worked there will recall the quiet, serious and kindly way in which he went about his duties, as well as the high standard of industry and accuracy which he expected of his students.

The main contributions to knowledge made by Chapman Jones were in the domain of photography, and were published principally under the auspices of the Royal Photographic Society. Following Sir William Abney in the application of scientific method to the problems of photography, Chapman Jones dealt with such matters as the densities of negatives, the factors affecting the sensitiveness of plates, media of high refractive power for photomicrography, and the relationship between the size of the particle and the colour of the image.

Original papers contributed to the *Journal* of the Chemical Society show that Chapman Jones occupied himself also with problems of a more definitely chemical nature. His first contribution, in 1878, described a modification of Regnault's method for the determination of boiling points with small quantities of substance, while two years later he published an account of the preparation and stability of sodium pentasulphide. The behaviour of this substance was regarded as consistent with the view that it is a tetrathiosulphate, easily convertible into monothiosulphate. Chapman Jones' teaching duties were mainly concerned with analytical chemistry, and various problems in this field attracted his attention. A volumetric method for the estimation of mercury, depending on the appearance and disappearance of turbidity when mercuric chloride and potassium cyanide solutions are mixed in presence of ammonia, was described in 1892. Some years later he proposed the use of ammonium hydrogen carbonate as a means of differentiating between silver chloride and bromide, and thus of detecting chloride in presence of bromide. His last communication to the *Journal* (in 1910) dealt with the preparation and properties of silver amalgams, obtained by shaking metallic silver with mercuric chloride solutions, and reducing the resultant double salt with ferrous oxalate. The rate of reaction between mercuric chloride and silver was shown to vary in a striking way with the nature of the medium in which the mercury salt was dissolved.

Chapman Jones' association with analytical chemistry bore fruit in the publication of his valuable "Introduction to Qualitative Chemical Analysis." He contributed many articles on photographic subjects to the technical press, while two books on photography came from his pen, *viz.*, "Science and Practice in Photography," which ran to four editions, and "Photography of To-day," a popular treatise published in 1913. His associations with the Royal Photographic Society were very close, and after being Honorary Secretary from 1892 to 1897, and Vice-president from 1897 to 1902, he became President of the Society in 1912. In addition, he was a Fellow of the Chemical and Physical Societies, and of the Institute of Chemistry.

Chapman Jones was a plain, single-minded man, whose integrity and ideals were of the highest. His quiet, almost shy, old-world courtesy and his modesty were marks of an interesting personality which only those who knew him well could appreciate. At the same time, he held strong opinions on many subjects, and he did not hesitate to express these in his own direct, unimpassioned way. His gentle, warm-hearted nature revealed

itself to best advantage in the circle of his own family and of those who knew him intimately. He is survived by a widow and two sons.

J. C. P.

[*Note.*—With the kind permission of the Editor of *Nature*, the writer of the above has made extensive use of the obituary notice of Chapman Jones which he prepared for that publication.]

CHARLES MADDOCK STUART.

September 5, 1857—November 22, 1932.

STUART was the third of four brothers, all born at Harrow, sons of James Stuart, a Calcutta merchant who had been forced to retire, by the failure of his business at the time of the Mutiny. I have dealt rather fully with the history of the family, in a notice in the February issue of the *Journal of Education*; more briefly in *Nature* (Feb. 11). Several members held distinguished positions in the Church and were noted for their good works, their missionary zeal and their adventurous spirit—in fact, they were all men of unusual vigour, mental activity and force of character. His cousin, Prof. James Stuart, in early days, took a leading part in Cambridge life and was founder of the School of Mechanism; he was also active in the University extension movement; afterwards Member of Parliament; Editor of the liberal paper, *The Star*; finally, Chairman of the great Colman Mustard firm.

Stuart was educated at Harrow School. He began Chemistry under Frankland at the Royal College of Science. In the winter of 1875—6, during six or seven months, he assisted W. H. Perkin senior, probably in Perkin's private laboratory at Sudbury, not far from his home. He then competed for the Natural Science Exhibitions offered by Trinity and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge; he was successful at the latter College and in due course gained a Foundation Scholarship at the close of his second year. He specially distinguished himself by obtaining the first place among the students of Natural Science in the College, including those of the year above his own. He took the B.A. in Honours at the close of 1879, in the First Class of the Natural Science Tripos. The order was alphabetical but, according to Mr. Sandys, then Fellow and tutor of St. John's, it was understood that, particularly in Chemistry, Stuart's position was as nearly as possible equal to that of the candidate who obtained the highest number of marks: his place might easily have been higher had he done himself justice in the examination. In after life, as a Head Master, he had slight belief in examinations. He appears to have worked diligently with Liveing, who regarded him as of promise as a teacher. He also came under William Garnett, at the Cavendish Laboratory, where he did well, gaining a wide knowledge of physics. He seems to have done some physiology. He was contemporary with Sir Richard Glazebrook and with Sanderson, afterwards Head Master of Oundle.

He had sufficient confidence in himself—though never conceited—to become a candidate, at the close of 1879, for the Chemistry Chair at Sir Josiah Mason's College, Birmingham, which Tilden secured. Perkin gave him a testimonial—why not? Himself he had started a new industry at 19 without any special training: we can imagine him arguing that a young man of 23, trained at Cambridge, should have no difficulty in starting a mere teaching College. Still, Perkin was not a man to recommend anyone: Stuart must have been unusually promising as a worker to have won his support so early.

Stuart's ambition was to work with Dewar but, failing to "catch his eye," he became a Master at Clifton College, under Wilson, in May 1880, remaining there until April 1882—an invaluable experience. Wilson spoke highly of him in 1881, when he was once more a candidate for a Professorship, again at a new College, University College, Nottingham. Having been thus twice rejected, he probably felt that he needed to carry heavier guns, as he left Clifton and spent two semesters at Strasburg with Fittig, one of the most precise and untiring workers of his day but with a minimum of imagination and dash—as good a trainer a restive young colt could well have. On his return, in the spring of

1883, he became Head of the Science Department, under Kitchener, at the Newcastle (Staffs.) school, where he remained until the spring of 1888, when he was appointed Head Master of St. Dunstan's College, Catford, London, S.E., a new school.

He thus had the unusual experience of entering for three first events and being successful only in his third run. He was eminently suited for the post he gained, both in character and in experience. Apart from age and his inexperience, he was not built for Birmingham: Tilden was the ideal man for the Chair, especially on the social side. Stuart would have been better suited for Nottingham; a far stronger man in every way than my friend Clowes, with his gift of teaching, he might have made the Chair hum. It was good for him, however, that he had to serve so long for his Head Mastership, as he had both his experience in Germany and that under Kitchener, a pioneer in giving Physical Science a real place in school life. Some such training as that Stuart went through ought to be made compulsory, in future, upon everyone who aims at being Head of a school: not a few of the appointments made in modern times have been of ridiculously untrained men, merely the victims of a good degree, hopelessly narrow in knowledge and without imagination. It is on this account that our schools in no way cater for the needs of the times.

Stuart's work for the Chemical Society deserves special notice as an element of no slight importance, I believe, in his make-up as a teacher. Seven communications under his name are published in the *Journal* between 1883 and 1888—the first an account of his work with Fittig; the others of work which he did, in his leisure, whilst master in charge of the Science work of Dr. Kitchener's school at Newcastle.

They describe really substantial experimental inquiries, carried out in the most workmanlike and logical manner. He clearly had the makings of a chemist in him. With Fittig, he studied the condensation products formed by benzaldehyde with malonic and isosuccinic acids. At that time, Perkin's cinnamic acid synthesis filled the bill. He had used a mixture of benzaldehyde with acetic anhydride and sodium acetate and thought that the interaction was one of aldehyde and anhydride. Fittig had taken the opposite view, that the sodium salt was the active spirit. To solve this problem was Stuart's task. A mixture of benzaldehyde, acetic anhydride and sodium malonate soon began to solidify, giving off carbon dioxide. The product was cinnamic acid. As this might have been formed by the condensation of either compound with the aldehyde, isosuccinic was substituted for malonic acid—not a trace of cinnamic acid was obtained: the product was phenylcrotonic acid, $\text{Ph}\cdot\text{CH}:\text{CMe}\cdot\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ —a proof that Fittig's interpretation of the course of the Perkin condensation had been correct. Using acetic acid instead of anhydride, at 100° , the yield of cinnamic acid was better; when the mixture was kept cold, benzalmalonic acid was obtained.

The work affords clear proof of Stuart's manipulative ability: I can vouch for it that the preparation of isosuccinic acid is no easy task, having been present at its birth in Kolbe's laboratory. It gained for him a Fellowship at St. John's College.

The theme was systematically further developed in Stuart's later studies, carried on in his leisure time at Newcastle. He prepared a number of substituted benzalmalonic acids and carefully determined their relative stabilities when boiled with water, whereby the acid was partly reconverted into aldehyde and malonic acid and partly resolved into cinnamic acid and carbon dioxide.

Stuart is one of the very small band of Science Masters who have had sufficient holy fire in them to do original work outside school hours. The all but total failure of schools to make the teaching effective as scientific training is in no small degree due to the lack of ambition and generally narrow outlook of the Science Staff, as well as to the fact that Head Masters are unable to understand how great a value such work has both by way of inspiring boys and maintaining the intellectual fitness of the teacher: if they had such knowledge and insisted on some proof being given of proper use of leisure, they would more than combat the intellectual lethargy which seems to overtake the school teacher of every kind, everywhere. The failure dates back, however, to the University, where no calculated foundation is laid upon which the teacher's art and craft may be built.

Stuart began his Head Master's career at an exciting period. We had not long raised

the Heuristic banner and he became a life-long advocate of heuristic tenets—not merely in the science teaching but in all the school subjects. He was an active propagandist within his school, acting in a most unusual manner as master of method, greatly inspiring his Staff by actual deed, not by words alone. Himself a muscular Christian, a devoted alpinist, he also played vigorously with his boys, being particularly strong at lacrosse. The school became very popular and rapidly rose in numbers and repute in teaching circles.

Elsewhere I have rated him very high among Head Masters. Huxley has said that “The great end of life is not knowledge but action”—this was Stuart’s belief: of action upon and with and on behalf of knowledge. This was the creed which he sought to impress upon his boys. He was ideal material by heredity and training—neither cleric nor bookman, yet a man of intense moral conviction and fervour, with true scientific zeal burnt into his soul: receptive in mind, he was always willing to learn. Were I called upon to synthesise the ideal Head Master of the future, I should work largely upon a Stuart model. He was a true craftsman, alive to the stern reality of life, doing his best to prepare his boys to face the future, with some measure of forethought, to do their work with judgment and full honesty of purpose.

HENRY E. ARMSTRONG.

ALFRED RÉE.

ALFRED RÉE was born at Leeds on July 13th, 1863. His father was Isidor Rée, a well-known Yorkshire business man. The family came from Copenhagen, probably through Alsace.

Rée was educated at his grandfather’s school in Hamburg and later at Bradford Grammar School. In 1881 he went abroad and in the first instance studied chemical analysis at Wiesbaden under Fresenius, to whom he acted as private assistant during 1882 and 1883. Under this master he doubtless gained an added respect for precision both in experimental work and in scientific thought.

He next proceeded to Munich, and devoted a year to research work in organic chemistry under the great Adolf von Baeyer, and finally to Geneva, where, under Graebe, he carried out an investigation on sulphophthalic acids. This was published in the *Berichte* in 1886 and formed the subject of the thesis on which he was awarded the degree of Ph.D. by the University of Berne.

On his return to England he took a position as works chemist at Middleton, near Manchester, but in 1890 was a prime mover in the foundation of the firm which afterwards, in association with Claus & Co., became “Claus and Rée” and established a connexion with Brooke, Simpson and Spiller, the successors of Simpson, Maule and Nicholson, and with Perkin and Sons, the original manufacturers of “aniline dyes.”

In 1907, after a connexion lasting about fifteen years with the firm, circumstances made it possible for him to retire from the business. This step was one which enabled him to serve in a broader way the interests of chemistry and of chemists and also to devote a much larger amount of time and attention to affairs of public and commercial importance.

In Manchester business circles he was probably best known for his distinguished work in connexion with the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Before his retirement from business he was Vice-Chairman of the Chemical section of that body and played an important part in the deliberations which led to the reform of the Patent Laws.

In 1900 he married Lavinia Dimmick, an American lady whom he first met in this country. The ceremony took place in the bride’s home town, Scranton, Pennsylvania. He had the good fortune to obtain a partner in life who was keenly sympathetic with his public work and shared the real joy that he took in social contacts with persons of all ages. The three sons and five daughters, who inherit the social instincts of their parents, helped not only to add to the large number of guests entertained at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Rée at Withington, Manchester, but also to intensify the atmosphere of hospitality which guests of mature age and varied nationalities enjoyed.

In 1910 he was appointed a Director of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and served as such until his election as President for the year 1924—25. In the year of his Presidency he also acted as Chairman of the newly formed Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations which so successfully undertook the reorganisation of the yarn and cloth trade, hit with grave severity by the war. He himself led the large deputation which went to Downing Street to lay its proposals before the Prime Minister.

During the whole of his life after retirement from the firm of Claus and Rée, he followed with the keenest interest the succession of important changes and developments in the dyestuff industry which began soon after the outbreak of war. He abstained, however, from resuming any direct participation in the industry until 1926, when he became a member of the Board of the "British Dyestuffs Corporation, Ltd.," and, on the formation of "Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd." in 1927, he continued as a member of its local Delegate Board, and until his death was always associated with the Dyestuff Group of the I.C.I. as either a Director or a Consultant.

It will be gathered that his services were widely sought and in later years he was usually a member or the chairman of a large number of active committees. If his invaluable services in many directions are not so widely known, even in Manchester, as they deserve to be, it is because he was unusually modest and never appeared in the limelight unless convinced that loyalty to the cause he was supporting left him no alternative.

His influence in matters of policy was due in no small measure to the fact that he brought an unprejudiced mind to the consideration of nearly all questions, and to the ease with which he conveyed this impression to persons of the most diverse personalities and convictions. He took a great deal of trouble in ascertaining, at first hand, the views of men of widely different opinions, so that when the time approached for critical discussions he had already carefully assessed the relative values of most of the arguments which were likely to be used, and was thus prepared to give convincing reasons for laying more or less stress on each in turn.

The general body of working chemists in this country will probably honour his memory most for his sympathetic attitude towards and the active part which he played in the foundation of the British Association of Chemists, of which he was the first Chairman. Many important functions which this body, under wise and dignified direction, has subsequently exercised, had his warm approval.

Rée took a very keen interest in scientific and technical education and especially perhaps in the latter. For some years he acted as Chairman of the Chemistry Sectional Committee of the Manchester College of Technology and served as a co-opted member of the Manchester Education Committee from 1910 onwards. He was also for some time a Member of Council and Deputy-Treasurer of the University of Manchester, with which much of the teaching work of the College of Technology is intimately associated.

Until his health began to fail, some two years before his death, he took long walks every day, and was not easily deterred by inclement weather. His upright, almost martial figure was familiar to many residents of Withington and Didsbury and also to others whose path took them into Oxford Road, which joins Withington to the centre of the city.

He endured with great fortitude and patience the pain he was condemned to suffer during his last years. At the end, the promise of release counted as nothing compared with his sorrow at being torn from his wife and children, all of whom survive him.

He died on February 26th, 1933.

A. L.

HENRY LLOYD SNAPE.

HENRY LLOYD SNAPE, who joined the Society in 1887, died in Torquay on March 2nd, 1933. He was the son of Alderman Thomas Snape, J.P., M.P., of Liverpool and was born in that city on April 20th, 1861.

His earlier education was obtained at the Liverpool Institute and subsequently at the Liverpool School of Medicine, where from 1876—79 he studied Chemistry under Campbell

Brown, who became the first Professor of Chemistry in the University College of Liverpool, founded in 1880. From 1879—80 Snape was employed in the Chemical Works of Messrs. John Hutchinson & Co. of Widnes, but in the latter year became Demonstrator to Professor Campbell Brown at University College, a post he retained until 1884. He took his B.Sc. degree at London University in 1883 and in the following year proceeded to Germany, where he studied under A. W. Hofmann in Berlin and subsequently under Victor Meyer in Göttingen. In 1886 he took his Ph.D. degree at the latter University, the subject of his thesis being, "Ueber die Einwirkung von Phenylcyanat auf einige Alkohole und Phenole." In the same year he passed the examination for the Doctor of Science degree of the London University and also qualified as a Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry.

On returning to England he held the post of Senior Lecturer in Chemistry at the Manchester Technical School and was, at the same time, a Tutor in the Hulme Hall of Residence. In 1888 he proceeded to the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, where he was appointed to the Chair of Chemistry in succession to Professor Humpidge, who died in 1887 as the result of an illness following the shock induced by the disastrous College fire of 1885 which originated in the Chemical laboratories.

Dr. Snape held the chair for 13 years and in 1901 was appointed Director of Education to the Lancashire County Council. In Aberystwyth he started work in the new laboratories, which had been erected after the fire. The number of College students was relatively small and the Professor was required to do practically all the teaching work, but as the College grew assistance was given and when he left practically all the laboratory work was performed by two demonstrators. Snape was always regarded as a lucid and painstaking lecturer and, as a teacher, was always readily accessible to his students. Among his earlier students were F. D. Chattaway (Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford), W. H. Lewis (Professor of Chemistry at the University College of the South West), Humphrey O. Jones (Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge) and T. Campbell James (Professor of Chemistry and Director of the Edward Davies Laboratories, Aberystwyth). At Aberystwyth, in spite of much routine teaching, he found time to undertake a certain amount of research work as exemplified by some 12 papers published during this period in the *Journal* or in *The Chemical News*. They include five papers dealing with aromatic cyanates and carbamates, four on amarine and amarone, and isolated papers on magnesium nitride as a reagent and the replacement of chlorine in the chlorides of non-metals by bromine and iodine. Most of these papers were published in his own name, but two on amarone conjointly with one of his demonstrators (the late A. Brooke). During the same period he brought out a new edition of Humpidge's translation of Kolbe's "Short Text-Book of Inorganic Chemistry" and for many years up to 1901 he acted as County Analyst for Cardiganshire and for a short period as Examiner in Chemistry to the Central Welsh Board.

It was during his residence in Aberystwyth that the University of Wales was constituted, and the courses in chemistry laid down in the University syllabus were drawn up by him conjointly with the late C. M. Thompson of Cardiff and the late J. J. Dobbie of Bangor, and he was appointed one of the earliest chairmen of the Faculty of Science and also a member of the Executive of both the Court and the Senate of the new University.

Dr. Snape was not content with his duties as lecturer, administrator and researcher, but devoted, especially during his earlier days in Aberystwyth, much time to the social side of College life: at one time he was chairman of the well-known debating society and was always a welcome member of the cast in College dramatics. For some years he was chairman of the Governors of the Aberystwyth County School and was also well known in the religious life of the town.

In 1901 he took up the post of Director of Education to the Lancashire County Council and retained it until he retired in 1918 to Torquay on account of ill health. On leaving Aberystwyth, Snape lost touch, to a large extent, with chemistry and his energies were devoted almost entirely to administrative problems. In addition to the normal work of his department he was able to devote time and energy to serving on outside bodies. Thus he was chairman of the Association of Directors and Secretaries of the Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes, was also chairman of the Sub-Committee of the Lancashire and Westmorland Pensions Committee to provide training for disabled Soldiers

and Sailors, was a member of the Departmental Committee to consider the salaries of teachers in Higher Educational Institutions, and also a member of the Secondary Schools Examinations Council.

After his retirement to Torquay Dr. Snape never enjoyed good health and from 1928 until his death was confined to his room. In spite of his health he was able during his 14 years in Torquay to take a lively and active interest in public work, both in educational and in religious spheres. For several years he was a member of the Court of Governors of the University College of the South West at Exeter; he was also a member of the governing body of the Torquay Secondary Schools and of other schools in the district. He held many positions in connexion with the United Methodist Church; for example, he was chairman of the Exeter and Shebbear District, a Guardian representative to Conference, a member of the Connexional Committee and of the Foreign Missions Committee, and also acted for two years as President of the Torquay Free Church Council. In addition he was chairman of the Executive and Finance Committee of the Torquay Division Liberal Association.

In 1921 he was appointed an officer of the most excellent Order of the British Empire for his work in organising training for disabled service men.

Most of those who knew Dr. Snape have pleasing memories of his personality. As a teacher he was gracious and painstaking, as an administrator reliable and thorough, and as a citizen energetic, keen and devoted.

J. J. SUDBOROUGH.

CLAUDE METFORD THOMPSON.

EMERITUS-PROFESSOR C. M. THOMPSON, M.A., D.Sc., late of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff, died of heart failure at his home, 38 Park Place, Cardiff, on Wednesday, January 4th, 1933. He was the last surviving member of the distinguished group of scholars who under the leadership of Viriamu Jones comprised the Staff when the College opened in 1883.

He was the son of Alexander Thompson of Bridgwater, Somerset, where he was born on November 14th, 1855. His early education was received at the Independent College, Taunton, whence he proceeded in 1872 to University College, London. Here he had a successful career and at the conjoint examination for Honours in 1874 obtained the first place and the exhibition of £40 per annum. He graduated in 1876 with Honours in Chemistry. At a later period he obtained the D.Sc. degree.

In October, 1876, he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, as a pensioner and in the following year was elected Scholar, graduating B.A. in 1880 and M.A. in 1883. Before taking his degree, he proceeded to Bonn, where he worked for a period with Claisen and published his first (joint) paper "Ueber Metaisatinsäure" in October, 1879. Later he worked in the laboratory of Victor Meyer at Zurich and published a paper "Ueber Tetramethylammoniumcyanid" in the *Berichte* of 1883. Other papers on allied topics came during the intervals from the University chemical laboratory, Cambridge, and from Bonn.

For a short period Thompson lectured under the Cambridge University Extension scheme until he was appointed as Professor of Chemistry at Cardiff. Here he remained until his retirement in 1911, giving devoted service to the College and later, after its inauguration in 1893, to the University of Wales. During the last illness of Principal Viriamu Jones, and until his successor, Principal E. H. Griffiths, took up office, Professor Thompson acted as Principal of the College.

The duties of his post at Cardiff and the meagre accommodation and equipment of his department afforded little opportunity for research and Thompson's personal output was consequently small. But he devoted much time to the study of rare earths and published a few papers on the chemistry of didymium. Also his successive assistants, J. T. Cundall, J. W. James, Turpin, Perman, and Abell, in turn displayed much activity and published valuable papers in the *Journal*. Thompson worked and planned unceasingly for the development of his department and lived to see his successor installed in the well-equipped Tatem Laboratories at the new University College in Cathays Park, Cardiff.

During his professorship he was a considerable donor of books and periodicals to the Library of his Department and in his will left a generous sum for its endowment which will relieve his successors of anxiety in this respect.

Personally Thompson was a very charming man of delightful manners who was greatly esteemed by his colleagues at Cardiff and of the Senate of the University of Wales. In the latter body he was one of the outstanding personalities and although by nature a silent man had considerable influence. His critical power was great, he was not easily influenced and was quite insensitive to rhetorical appeal and he could invariably be trusted to adopt a calm and sound attitude on any question under discussion. He was at his best in committee and was extremely useful in drafting sound, non-ambiguous resolutions.

On his retirement his College honoured him with the title of Emeritus Professor and he subsequently took an active part on its Governing Body as a representative of the University of Cambridge. In 1928 the University of Wales gave recognition to a life spent in its service by conferring upon him the honorary degree of D.Sc.

In his extra-collegiate activities Thompson was an enthusiastic lover of nature and the open country. He was a keen mountaineer and a member of the Alpine Club. Many of his colleagues and friends retain happy recollections of many pleasant excursions under his leadership amongst the hills of Glamorgan and Monmouth and of adventurous days spent in climbing without guides in the Pennine Alps. He was an active member of the Cardiff Naturalists' Society and took great delight in gardening.

Thompson was unmarried. Two sisters are married to cousins, Mr. Charles Thompson and ex-Alderman Herbert Thompson, gentlemen on whom the City of Cardiff has conferred its honorary freedom for long and devoted service. The family name will long be held in high honour in the City and the College.

T. C. J.

(Note: With the kind permission of the Editor the writer of the above has made use of detail given in the obituary notice which appeared in the *Western Mail* of January 5th, 1933. He is also indebted to a number of Professor Thompson's colleagues at Cardiff and in the University of Wales.)
